Government
Publications

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Ontario. Legislative assembly

Sessional papers

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIX.—PART IX.

THIRD SESSION EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1897.

TORONTO:
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Agricultural Societies	54	*Not printed.*
Algonquin Park, Regulations	67	"
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Archæology, Report (*part of*)	1	*Printed.*
Asylums, Report	10	"
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Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	29	"
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No. 2.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Estimates for the Service of the Province until after the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1897. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1897. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1897. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 10.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 12.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 13.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 14.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report upon the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report under the Children's Protection Act, Ontario, for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 18.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 20.. Report of the Bee-keepers' Association of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Report of the Dairymen and Creameries' Associations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 23.. Report of the Superintendent of Farmer's Institutes of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 25.. Regulations governing payments out of the Iron Mining Fund. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 26.. Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 27.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 29.. Report of the Registrar-General relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report of the Game and Fish Commission for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 32.. Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 33.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 34.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 36.. Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Districts of the South Riding of the County of Essex, the North Riding of the County of Oxford, the North Riding of the County of York, and the South Riding of the County of Essex, since the General Election of 1894, shewing: (1) the number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The total number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report on Capital and Income Accounts of the Toronto University for the year ending 30th June, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance Toronto University, 1896-7. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report of the Commissioners on Toll Roads. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 41.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Jamieson out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 42.. Report on the distribution of the Statutes for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Mosgrove out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature 15th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 44.. Return to an Order of the House, of the 18th day of March, 1896, for a Return shewing the amount the Government obtained for timber limits sold in the Township of Oakley. The amount obtained for timber dues on the timber cut in the said Township and the amount which has been expended by the Government on the roads and bridges of the Township, and all other expenditures by the Government in or for the Township. Also, the same information as to the entire District of Muskoka. Also, the number of patents issued in the Township of Oakley and the number of present locatees who have not received patents and the number of acres thereof still the property of the Crown. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1897. Mr. *Langford. Not printed.*

No. 45.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, 32 Vic., cap. 29. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 46.. Regulations respecting Public and High Schools in Ontario in 1896. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Copy of an Order in Council appointing certain persons Members of the Educational Council. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 48.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 49.. Statement shewing Railways in the Province which have received Provincial aid up to 31st December, 1896. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 50.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved by Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.C.M.G., Administrator of the Government of the Province, on the 19th day of February, 1897, relating to a license of occupation granted to Colonel Engledue of Byfleet, Surrey, England, and his associates, covering certain locations in the District of Rainy River. Presented to the Legislature 15th and 16th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 51.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th day of February, 1897, for a Return giving a summarized statement of the amounts paid by the Government of Ontario in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Arbitration and to whom, year by year. Presented to the Legislature 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney. Not printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1896, for a Return, shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies indebted to the Province, since the date of the last Return made to this House, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies at the date of last Return, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter. Not printed.*

No. 54.. Analysis of Reports of Electoral District, Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing what was the amount of stock on hand in the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, what was the amount of the outstanding account in connection with the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years. Shewing also, what was the amount of the net revenue from the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter*. *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Huron for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 57.. Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Waterloo for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 58... Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of the Minutes of meetings of the new Educational Council since its establishment, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and the Council. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing the names, occupations and dates of appointment of the issuers of Marriage Licenses made during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, the number of Marriage Licenses issued in the years 1894, 1595 and 1896, and the amounts received by the Province from this source of income. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1897, for a Return shewing the number of Pupils at each High School and Collegiate Institute, who passed, for the first time, the Primary Examination in July last. And shewing in the case of each High School and Collegiate Institute, the average length of time these candidates had attended, prior to so passing. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Printed.*

No. 61.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 62.. Copies of Orders in Council respecting the administration of the Game Laws. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of April, 1896, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any person respecting the opening of a certain letter addressed to F. R. Davidson, Burlington, by E.

Richardson, at the request of one Welsh, Emigrant Agent at the G. T. R. Station, Toronto, in the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Kerns.* *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1897, for a Return giving copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any officer of the Northern Exhibition held at Walkerton, relating to the withholding of money payable to prize winners. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Carnegie* *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of any report of the Inspector of Division Courts, and all other documents in connection with the dismissal of John Dickinson, Bailiff. Also, giving the names of all applicants for the position, and copies of all correspondence regarding the same. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or the Chief Game Warden, and any member of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to the provision of the Game Laws of the two Provinces requiring residents of each Province to take out licenses in order to enjoy the privilege of shooting in the other Province. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Barr.* *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Copy of an Order in-Council respecting regulations made and established under the Algonquin National Park Act. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Return to an order of the House of the thirty-first day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chief Game Warden and Alexander Dixon, touching the conduct of Deputy Game Warden Smith. Presented to the Legislature 5th April, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Papers *re* application of Estate of Alexander McArthur *re* Timber Berth, Township of Lumsden. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth of March, 1897, for a Return of the names of all persons or municipalities, who during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, made application to the Government, under the Municipal Act, for an investigation into the financial condition of the municipality, and shewing how many were granted and how many refused, with the cause for refusal in each case. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1897. Mr. *Kerns.* *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1897, for a Return from the Clerks of the Police Courts at Toronto, Hamil-

ton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, shewing 1st. The number of times the Children's Court sat from the first day of January, 1896, to the first day of January, 1897. 2nd. The number of children brought before the Court. 3rd. The ages of such children. 4th. The ages of children sent to Penetanguishene Reformatory. 5th. The ages of children sent to Industrial Schools. 6th Nationality. 7th. Religion. 8th. The nature of the offences or reasons why brought before the Court. 9th. How disposed of. 10th. Number of children who were before the Court twice, and under four times. 11th. The number before the Court four times and upwards. 12th. The highest number of times any one child was before the Court. 13th. The number of parents summoned to answer for their children. 14th. The number who appeared. 15th. The Courts in which a separate calendar for juvenile offenders is kept. And shewing as well the number of children under thirteen received into the Penetanguishene Reformatory and Mercer Refuge during the last two years, and the special reasons for their receptions. Presented to the Legislature 8th April, 1897. Mr. *Howland.* *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 9th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council during the past year, referring to the sale of timber berths by tender rather than by public auction, and giving a statement showing the dates and the reasons for such sales: the number of square miles sold to each purchaser and the price at which the same were sold in each case. The names of each person so tendering for berths and the amount of each tender. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1897. Mr. *Whitney.* *Not printed.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1896.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

The Provincial Board of Health in presenting this its fifteenth annual report has pleasure in announcing to your Honour that though in some localities of the Province fatal infectious disease has prevailed during the year just past, yet throughout the country at large the health condition has been favourable.

The localities which have been exceptional to this general well-being have been for the most part outlying townships, where the sparseness and poverty of the population have rendered the adoption of measures of disease prevention difficult and in some instances impossible.

In the sections referred to, the most prevalent and fatal malady has been diphtheria. The prevalence of this affection in the communities which occupy such portions of the Province is not difficult to account for. Men and animals are usually closely congregated around the homes, and excrementitious matters are allowed gradually to accumulate, no thought is given to the danger of communication between infected and uninfected persons, and conditions are established which render the transmission of diptheria easy, and its results sure. The kindly people regard it as not merely unkind but cruel to abstain from visiting their neighbors in distress, but it is hoped that through this report to your Excellency it may be apprehended by all, that in the conditions above adverted to, more than in any others, it is the part of true kindness, and of consideration for friends and neighbors, that no risk be run of carrying among them the infection of an ailment so destructive and distressing as diphtheria is too well known to be. Of its acute infectiousness no one can have any doubt.

During the latter half of the year an effort has been made to obtain a knowledge of the relative prevalence and fatality of four notable diseases—typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and phthisis—The result of the investigation, so far, has been that phthisis, in its death roll has exceeded all the others put together by a large margin. As to the most feasible means of prevention against

this malady, there is a great want of uniformity of opinion. Isolation of the sick if it were possible would probably be the most servicable, and houses or hospitals for consumptives are being strongly advocated by some, but as strongly opposed by others, on the ground that isolation is insufficient to affect materially the prevalence of a malady so all pervading, and moreover that it is unnecessary, and also impracticable for the larger number of infected individuals or families.

This subject is thought to be fitly included here, as with it may be involved the need for considerable public expenditure.

Much of the time of the Board has been occupied with projects brought before it having reference to the cleanliness of various towns. On this matter inquiries have taken place affecting nine localities some of them places of importance, having large populations.

Attention has also been given to unorganised territories and to the sanitary state of lumber camps, and means discussed and devised for the protection of the health of those residing in the former, and of those employed in the latter.

The report of the Board contains reference to instances of rabies from dog bite, and to the provisions for aborting the evil.

Attention has also been given to the subject of school hygiene, as also to the dental inspection of the children it having been reported by experienced dentists that they have found the teeth of children generally to be in a state of incipient decay. The inspection proposed was commended as also the means of checking the decay when signs of it were found to exist.

There were also other reports from the various committees, eight in number, and all of importance to the well-being of the communities to the interests of which they referred.

To all, the Board gave its best attention, and adopted regarding them such measures as in each case seemed necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. MACDONALD,
Chairman.

PART I.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Secretary.

This year marks the fifteenth year of the existence of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, and, following a brief reference to the public health of the province during 1896, it will be proper to indicate some of the advances which State medicine has made throughout the world, and it is believed in Ontario as well. Chapter V. will be found devoted to this latter subject.

The year 1896, has been marked in Ontario by an exceptional freedom from the presence of any of the communicable diseases dealt with under public health laws. Only one case of smallpox of a mild character was reported. Scarlet fever present in a number of localities to a limited degree was of a mild type, and as will be seen in the reports of the local boards of health contained in Part II. of this report caused but few deaths. Measles and whooping cough, were locally prevalent in a few districts, but were similarly mild in type. Diphtheria, the too prevalent disease in the northern portion of the American continent, has shown a marked decline, notably since 1893. Indeed it would appear that there are good grounds for the belief that the increased knowledge which physicians and the public have gained regarding this disease will result in a notable reduction, if not of the number of cases, at least in the number of deaths attributable to this cause.

La Grippe during 1896, was not present in epidemic form in the province, and the statistical returns give very few deaths stated to be due to this cause.

Typhoid fever, owing to the dry season in certain sections of the province, showed as usual in rural districts and those towns and villages not supplied generally with a public water supply, the same local prevalence which these atmospheric and telluric conditions have so long been observed to produce.

In Chapter II. some of the more evident relations of this disease to the conditions under which it exists will be considered.

The year must be regarded as an important one in the development of water works and sewerage systems, those works of public utility, which may be considered as being the most correct index of the progress of municipal sanitation. The reports of the committees of the board published in Part II. give the details of some of the more important works instituted during the year. As another index of the growth of municipal sanitation, the increased number of medical health officers, appointed at the beginning of 1897, may be referred to. Thus in 1896 there were 375 while in 1897, 549 have been reported. While it is true that the routine work of the local boards of health in the townships and smaller incorporated municipalities is often of a nominal character, yet the fact that the presence of contagious diseases can be dealt with either promptly or satisfactorily only by a medical man, is causing the local boards to urge their appointment with more effect from year to year. The more permanent character

of these local boards under the amendments of the Public Health Act passed in 1895 is likewise a factor in increasing the effectiveness of the work of these organizations.

To this may be added the increased facilities which the Act relating to the registration of deaths as amended in 1896 has given this board for urging prompt action by local boards. Under this Act the secretary of the local board of health is required to forward to the Provincial Board of Health a report of every death from contagious disease, registered in the municipality during the preceding month. In this way the Provincial Board has been enabled to investigate local outbreaks, and where necessary, to insist on measures being taken by the local health authorities adequate for suppressing the disease.

In the matter of the inspection of meat and milk supplies, and the animals which supply these, the year has been marked by very notable progress. While it is true that both Federal and Municipal legislation has existed, adequate if put into force, to provide for a very efficient inspection of animals and food products, yet the fact that the matter has a most important commercial and financial bearing both in the case of the inspection and of the destruction of diseased animals and their products, has made the legislator loath to go farther than a public largely uninformed and in some cases unwilling, would be inclined to follow or be carried. That, however, a positive step in advance has been taken may be seen from the fact that the Provincial Legislature enacted a permissive law enabling urban municipalities to deal in a very thorough manner both with the inspection of animals upon slaughter, and the inspection of dairy cattle intended to supply the public with milk

Already several urban municipalities have taken advantage of its provisions, and it is expected that the coming year will see a long step forward taken towards the general inspection of all food products of this character whether for home or foreign consumption. As regards the first, the safety of our own people makes it an urgent necessity, while with regard to the latter, the keenness of the competition and the activity of other countries in the work of supplying an inspected article will make such inspection of Canadian exported products a commercial necessity.

The past season too has seen the first measures of anything like a systematic character for inspecting those many little settlements of cottages and hotels all over our magnificent inland lakes and rivers, which are annually becoming, increasingly, the summer resorts of thousands of our people, as well as of visitors from the United States. While it is clear that its reputation for sanitary surroundings will do more than anything else to insure the success of any resort or hotel from the financial standpoint, yet it is a curious fact that whenever the attention of the persons most interested in these matters is called to the necessity for sanitary improvements, they seem to at once feel that those making the suggestion should undertake the remedy. The cry for inspection at the expense of some one else seems so general and natural, that the conviction grows that many in the community are prepared to submit to any amount of paternalism, provided they can be saved the trouble and expense of exercising their individual rights and responsibilities as citizens.

The laboratory work of the year, while not varying notably in character from that of the preceding, has, nevertheless, been extended in the various directions, which the facilities supplied, have rendered possible. All the public water supplies under construction, have been supervised, and numerous examinations of well waters from cities and towns desirous of closing contaminated wells have

been made. Examinations of sputum, of diphtheria exudates and of blood from cases of suspected typhoid fever have been numerous. Work regarding several cases of rabies has also been reported upon.

It may therefore be said that the year has been one in which progress has been made in the routine work which a public health department organized to do work along the several lines which have been referred to, will from time to time be called upon to perform. That the results have advanced the general well-being and happiness of the people at large, needs no demonstration, and that the appreciation both of the needs of public health work, and of the supplying of machinery for its extension and effectiveness, is slowly growing, is in several ways very evident.

That Canada should maintain the position already gained, is but due to her past history, and that Ontario the premier province in so many other matters, should in public health work do herself equal credit is the task which this Board has always set itself to perform.

CHAPTER II.

RECENT RESEARCHES ON TYPHOID FEVER.

In the chapters of the annual report proper, issued by the Provincial Board, it has been the custom to present a *resumé* of such conclusions as the officers of the Board have arrived at concerning some one or more of the many problems which they may have been called upon to deal with specially during the year. In the present chapter your secretary feels that he will rather be gathering together some of the facts which sanitary investigations and laboratory experiments by many workers have apparently elucidated in recent years regarding typhoid fever, which, apparently, of all diseases we have to deal with is that which presents most numerous phases, whether as to distribution, severity or seeming causation.

Unlike cholera in its distribution it is ubiquitous, for it may prevail within the limits of the tropics or in regions in the most northerly confines of settlement. The gold fields of South Africa and the mountain slopes of the Rockies north of the forty-ninth parallel are equally its habitat, when favoring conditions are present. Similarly as regards its severity or the type of the disease, epidemics of successive years may vary in type, and even two contemporaneous epidemics, one in the town and another in the contiguous country, may vary in the severity of the type. In the matter of seeming causation, we here again may have an outbreak which seems directly due to water, and another directly attributable to aerial infection from a sewer or privy.

Now, it will not be profitable to enlarge on these seeming anomalies, except so far as it may be necessary to illustrate some practical point.

The Specific Cause of Typhoid.—About this problem physicians, pathologists, and bacteriologists have in recent years and in the more recent past revolved, each endeavoring from a dozen standpoints to so focus scientific light upon it as once and forever to settle a question which is one of the most perplexing in the domain of medicine. One could wish it otherwise, but it must be confessed that Crookshank's statement made in the 1896 edition of his work on Bacteriology, and in the concluding sentence of his article on typhoid fever is true: that "The etiology of typhoid fever is still enveloped in doubt, and the nature of the contagion has not yet been determined."

This granted, however, it must now be equally accepted as a fact, that this causation is invariably associated in some manner, direct or indirect, with the presence of organic matter of an animal character, and even more specifically with that known as animal *excreta*. From the standpoint of the medical officer of health the full meaning of this assertion needs to be carefully considered. Prof. Cheeseman of Columbia University has recently used the following words: "I think it is pretty well established that water derived from uninhabited regions is harmless, so far as the presence of pathogenic organisms is concerned." Compare this statement with that contained in the report of a medical officer from one of the unsettled districts of our northern forest region where lumbering is carried on and many miles from settlements.

"I have just returned from visiting a lumber camp on Lake Wahnipitae, about eighteen miles from here. The camps are built on a shelving bank chiefly rock. The excreta of human beings, hogs and horses is all washed into the lake,

the cook camp being placed close to the lake from which the water supply is taken from about six feet from the shore. You will not, therefore, be surprised that there are cases of catarrhal enteritis." We have here, it would appear, two separate statements which in a very marked manner seem to orient the problem of the causation of typhoid. The latter is made more striking from the fact that these northern camps in Ontario are where the snows in the end of February have hardly begun to melt, and where every man who goes into the lumber camps to endure hard labor and the rough life must be supposed to have been in prime health on leaving home. Or, if possible, to illustrate the problem still more exactly, I quote from the report in the annual report of this Board for 1896, regarding the outbreak of typhoid in Windsor, Ont, in February of that year.

It will be remembered that Walkerville, a village of 1,500 population is situated three-quarters of a mile above Windsor, but draws its water supply from Lake St. Clair, which receives no sewage contamination, and except a very occassional imported case Walkerville never has any typhoid fever. The medical officer of Walkerville stated in evidence that one case occurred on the 1st of January, 1896. On the 25th of January the river was in flood from a severe thaw. In evidence Dr. R. Casgrain, Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, Windsor, stated, "On the morning of the 25th water drawn from the tap had a strong smell and tasted of manure. This lasted until afternoon, when the water was blown out of the hydrants. The cause of the sudden influx of manure was stated to me by a workman from Walker's to be due to the breaking of an embankment around the field where the dump was, and as the manure did not come so much by the afternoon it was stated to me the embankment was repaired." It may be mentioned that Walker's refers to the distillery, where the manure from some 3,000 cattle was stored during the winter on flat fields, with an embankment thrown up to prevent drainage therefrom passing into the large township ditch into which the main sewer of Walkerville empties just before the ditch, covered at this point, empties into the river and may deliver its contents into the Windor water supply within twenty minutes.

The presence of fever in Windsor is given in the following table:

	Cases.
Week ending December 3rd, 1895	3
" " 10th, "	1
" " 17th, "	2
" " 24th, "	2
" " 31st, "	1
" January 7th, 1896	3
" " 14th, "	5
" " 21st, "	3
" " 28th, "	7
" February 4th, "	17
" " 11th, "	32
" " 18th, "	20
" " 25th, "	13
" March 3rd, "	7
" " 10th, "	3
" " 17th, "	3

On the 10th of March, 1896, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Windsor Physicians' and Surgeons' Association:—

Resolved, "That this Association is unanimously of the opinion that the present epidemic of typhoid and gastro-intestinal fever in Windsor, is due to polluted water supplied to the inhabitants."

A most interesting point bearing directly on the question of causation is the fact adverted to in evidence, that the Town of Sandwich below Windsor on the river, with only a few water consumers supplied by an extension from Windsor of a water main some two miles in length, suffered comparatively very little, as also did that part of Windsor farthest from the pumping-house. Assuming the flood of liquid manure to be the cause of the fever, the immunity above referred to is explained by the fact that this polluted water would hardly have reached Sandwich before the mains of Windsor were emptied by the hydrants, and clearer water to all parts pumped in, the flood of liquid manure having largely passed down the stream and the inshore valve of the intake pipe having been cleared.

Never, probably, has a similar condition been developed, and we are forced to deal with the fact first of the outlet sewer from the Town of Walkerville, which town had no typhoid, excepting a single case a month previous, which had for three weeks shown no special virulence as causing other cases at Windsor, and the associated fact that the Windsor cases reported, jump up from three cases to thirty-two per week, within the fortnight following the flood of manure, while these latter cases were all located in houses on that portion of the system where the principal part of the polluted water must necessarily have been supplied.

While millions of gallons of water impregnated with manure must have gone down in a few hours, the admixture of any of this with Walkerville sewage, which would not be more, all told, than 150,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, would be only during a period of twenty minutes before the polluted water reached the Windsor intake.

In a paper by Remlinger and Schneider of the Val-de-Grâce laboratory, on "The Ubiquity of the Typhoid Bacillus," printed in the Journal of the Pasteur Institute of February, 1897, the authors attempt to answer the question: "Does the bacillus of typhoid exist in nature outside the sick man, and the products which emanate from him?"

A series of experiments extending over many months was carried out on various materials, such as the public water supplies and wells of several towns, having epidemics of typhoid, the soil of different localities, the discharges from the digestive tract of persons not affected with typhoid, on dust, etc., etc., and a bacillus giving all the principal laboratory reactions of that of typhoid was obtained from all these sources. The following illustrations are of special interest:—

In thirteen samples of dust from different places, the bacillus typhosus was found seven times, (*a*) in the refuse from a barracks where were some cases of typhoid, (*b*) in dust from the laboratory floor, (*c*) in the space between the joists of a room in a barracks, (*d*) in four specimens of soil, both superficial and a metre in depth, from the courts and gardens of Val-de-Grâce. These in three instances were pathogenic for animals.

In the examination of the faeces of ten persons treated at the hospital for affections which had nothing in common with typhoid, five reacted like the bacillus typhosus. Thus (*a*) in a case of leucothyaemia specimens examined at intervals of fifteen days, gave each time a positive result, (*b*) in one case of acute tuberculosis without intestinal lesions, (*c*) in a case of premonitory dysentery, (*d*) in two cases of chronic malaria. None of these patients had ever had typhoid fever.

Of bacilli from five cases, four were pathogenic for guinea-pigs.

In many additional cultures from water, soil, and the intestines, bacilli with charact eristic of bacillus typhosus were found, except that they were not

pathogenic for man, and were not agglutinated by the serum from a typhoid patient. In other words they seemed the same species, but attenuated as to virulence. After some remarks illustrated by comparisons with the variations of the cholera vibrio, these investigators state :—

"It is allowable to suppose that facts of a similar kind reproduce themselves in the matter of the bacillus typhosus."

"The species of the bacillus of Eberth, comprehends perhaps varieties more or less numerous, which do not probably react similarly under the influence of the serum of an animal immunized against a determined variety. The belief in the invariability of type in pathogenic microbes, is to-day much weakened by many facts. The question of race, descendants from a common stock, but altered by unknown vicissitudes, acquires an importance which must not be underrated. Why should not this theory apply to the bacillus typhosus? We incline to think that bacilli not pathogenic, and indifferent to the serum test, which are encountered in water, soil, etc., are only definitive types of the bacillus typhosus; at least the parentage is evident even if the identity is not absolute. This diversity of fundamental type will perhaps serve to explain the variable forms of typhoid infection, which are becoming recognized."

"If this interpretation of facts is exact, the following conclusion will result: The bacillus typhosus is distributed in nature outside the human body; it is found in potable waters, in soil, in the intestines of persons not attacked with typhoid, and without doubt forms a part of the microbic flora of these media which surround us. The idea is not subversive of recognized facts as to the general causation of typhoid, but rather enables us to conceive and comprehend facts otherwise inexplicable."

"Observations of all times, especially noted in rural places, have set in relief the part played by the contagion in the formation and extension of certain epidemic centres; their value remains. Modern researches have demonstrated the prime importance of impure waters in its development and spread; the character of the proof defies all question. But it is necessary that all the cases originate from contagion or water polluted with the dejections of typhoid patients. Many times it breaks out in patients or groups worn out with fatigue, overwork or privations, or after eating various foods, without which it would be possible to trace the origin of the contagion in the use of a badly polluted water.

"The facts conform more easily with the idea of the widespread presence of the bacillus typhosus, which admits its dispersion in the air (dust) and its presence eventually in our natural cavities,"

"A water reputed pure may carry it; once introduced into the organism, it will live there unoffensive till some depressing circumstance, a fortuitous assistance, perhaps the result of some associated microbe, will open to it a career of action."

"This common distribution of the germ, its presence more or less frequent, in the natural cavities, will raise the question of the proper conditions to favor eventually its pathogenic action."

"On this point we can only suggest hypotheses. But in the presence of the undeniable role of impure water in the genesis of the disease, we must study when their mode of action is not diverse, some carrying the germ, others carrying certain bacteria, which favor perhaps the development of the bacillus already present in the digestive tract."

These extended quotations from this paper have been made because they very neatly sum up a number of conclusions, which most who have attempted to

harmonize bacteriological investigations and facts associated with outbreaks of typhoid are forced to accept in several important points.

The conclusion arrived at, however, that the specific germ, or the bacillus typhosus, is practically ubiquitous, as for instance in those forest camps of more than a hundred miles away from settlements, because it has been found in the waters and soils of cities and towns, and in the digestive tracts of persons who breathe this air, does not appear to me satisfactory in connection with the causation of such outbreaks, unless indeed it be assumed that bacillus typhosus has the digestive tract of man as one of its normal habitats, in the same manner as other forms, notably bacillus coli, living there indeed normally as saprophytes on the dead matter which constitutes the food of the individual. In other words, that like the latter the bacillus typhosus is a hemi-saprophyte (or falcultative parasite), not normally parasitic and pathogenic, but only occasionally so, as illustrated by the experiments of Remlinger and Schneider, with culture forms, whether found in materials, external to or from digestive tracts.

This theory would indeed be a perfectly logical one from the experiment quoted wherein the bacillus typhosus was found in five out of ten patients who had never suffered and who were not then suffering from the disease, if we are to assume that an examination of the faeces of any other ten persons outside the hospital walls, or of a city, say in a lumber camp, would yield the same results.

The experiments often made whereby the bacillus of diphtheria has been found in the throats of persons in the wards of hospitals, and yet who were not suffering from the disease are of a similar character. It would appear therefore that we are either forced to this conclusion as to the facultative parasitism of bacillus typhosus, or to the alternative position of assuming the oft-repeated suggestion or assertion as expressed by Zeigler, that, "the two bacilli (bacillus coli and bacillus typhosus) represent only varieties of one kind, and consequently that the two forms may pass over into each other."

While it is quite true that culture processes have yet failed to transform either bacillus into the other, yet where it is now known as illustrated by many, that some forms of bacillus typhosus are not agglutinated by the serum of typhoid patients, and are not pathogenic for guinea pigs, while on the other hand the bacillus coli, may take on a pathogenic character as in the body cavities, notably in the presence of septic forms (e. g. streptococcus) it would seem to be almost a matter of indifference, which position is accepted as the correct one.

If, however, it be assumed that the bacillus coli is capable of taking on a virulence making it practically the cause of typhoid, the acknowledged ubiquity of this bacillus as in the manure of the streets, stables and yards, and its constant presence in our milk supplies, as ordinarily received and prepared, would force us to expect the presence of typhoid a hundred times, and in a hundred places where people are perfectly free from it. We are forced nevertheless, in such notable illustrations as that of the Windsor outbreak, to assume either one of several positions, (*a*) that the bacillus typhosus, which, under the conditions already noted, was present in great quantity and virulence in the sewage, at the very moment that the several million gallons of diluted cow-manure passed into the river and the Windsor water pipes; (*b*) that the presence of such a quantity of cow-manure, even though for so short a time in the Windsor pipes, was the condition of developing a virulence and multiplication in the bacillus typhosus which we have assumed passed in with the Walkerville sewage, a point really not proven; (*c*) that the amount of cow-manure in the drinking water was *per se* an irritant producing an intoxication resulting in a continued fever; (*d*) that the bacillus coli lying external to the body of animals in a manure heap, was subjected to conditions which caused it to develop a virulence productive of the outbreak of fever.

Now if the problem be broadened out to include such instances as the severe outbreaks of so called mountain fever in mining camps, in places where no animals may have yet been, but where the virgin soil has been torn up, and the bacillus coli (and bacillus typhosus falcultative?) from the discharges of the miners have been subjected to conditions external to the body, as saprophyte in freshly turned humus, we may find here a satisfactory explanation of the outbreaks, if we assume that the conditions have developed a virulence in either germ, and that thereafter it has reached the drinking water.

With the several alternative positions which it thus seems possible to take, it may be said that we are no farther advanced toward a conclusion; but it is well in any event that we endeavor to draw distinctions where we can, in order to give practical directions to our efforts to remove those conditions which directly occasion the presence of the disease. We were taught many years ago that the discharges from the bowels of typhoid patients were not infective until they had been exposed some little time to the air. It is curious how such a conclusion came to be taught, but at any rate it would seem as if enough of facts had been observed by those old clinicians as to lead them to this broad generalization. Certain it is that such facts as have been commented upon above, point to the conclusion that the life-history of the germ of typhoid depends in, at any rate some instances, upon an existence external to the human body for the evolution of a virulence, and a vital activity, which are recognized even if the conditions of its development are not understood. Medical officers of health and physicians have many times had occasion to remark on what have come to be called by them "typhoid wells." Who has not known a house-well on some rented property, which had caused a serious outbreak of fever in the tenant's family? and who has not known case after case, when the tenant of one year has been succeeded by another in the next, whose family have used the well water with perfect immunity until the summer months, when the ground water lowering and its temperature increasing, they have in August or September been attacked with typhoid? Or who has not known a typhoid-producing river, supplying a town during the spring months, without any notable outbreak, which becomes on the occasion of a flood, which washes out the street ditches and drains of the towns and villages above, being towards autumn, the occasion within a fortnight thereafter of a more or less serious outbreak of fever? These broad facts seem to inevitably lead to the conclusion that the germ, whatever be its type, has a true saprophytic existence and that it is most closely allied to yellow fever and cholera, as a hemisaprophyte.

Apart from our ability to cultivate the bacillus typhosus, bacillus coli, the comma bacillus etc., we have this condition as a common one in many of the forms of fungi, as mucor, penecillium and botrytes, which play such important parts in the diseases affecting the higher plants and their fruits.

In these too, as remarked by Remlinger and Schneider regarding bacillus typhosus, the conditions favoring their attacks, are similarly those where wounds in the bark and wood of trees, and abrasions or imperfect development in the rinds of fruits, mark a condition of lessened vital energy or of resistance to the attack of the parasite.

Were we to sum up the conclusions derived from the observations of many facts we would say:

1st. There is at least one variety of bacillus, a hemi-parasite capable of producing typhoid fever.

2nd. That it has extreme varieties in its virulence from a condition where it may apparently live in the digestive tract of man for weeks as a saprophyte, without apparently affecting the general health, to that where taken into the

system as with water, of a vigorous and perfectly healthy young person, it will develop a virulent type of fever within ten days to a fortnight.

3rd. That this virulence is transmitted to the bacillus in such a degree that direct infection by the handling of bed-linen, or breathing the air of an infected apartment is not only possible but takes place if great care is not exercised, with considerable certainty.

4th. That mild types of the bacillus may by living external to the body as saprophytes, notably in shallow wells and in old house drains and gutters, apart from free oxygen and sunlight with abundant nutriment develop a virulence of a marked character.

5th. That virulent types of the bacillus, passing into the running waters of streams, tend to become notably attenuated, unless where carried along during flood times with the organic debris from sewers, ditches and the alluvium and clay which for days together may render such waters turbid.

6th. That this saprophyte, harmless where present in the digestive tract of many healthy persons, may, when mingled with organic material as stable manure, humus, etc., and carried into lakes, pit wells, etc., notably in winter, when owing to the ice the water has a limited amount of oxygen, develop a virulence capable of setting up fever of greater or less intensity.

7th. That should the general presence of the bacillus typhosus in the intestinal tract of man, as a harmless saprophyte be denied, then there seems no alternative but to conclude that the bacillus coli, which is normally a facultative parasite of the intestinal tract of man and animals, is capable of producing a fever not to differentiated from that caused by bacillus typhosus.

From the preventive standpoint, it would seem as if on either theory the same lessons are to be learned, and the same rules to govern our dealing with animal excreta of every kind. The following from the health officer's standpoint may be postulated:

1. Given a public water supply or a private well supply, free from possible contamination, and a general system of good house-plumbing and properly constructed street sewerage, and typhoid fever will be practically absent from a town.

2. Given a public water supply free from possible contamination, yet with defective house-plumbing in some houses and old fashioned street sewers, and typhoid will be largely absent from a town: but cases will occur.

3. Given a pure public water supply, but with privy pits in a town, and localized outbreaks of typhoid will occur: but not where a regular system of removal with dry-earth or ash closets exists.

4. Given a system of dry-earth closets with regular removal in a new town and house-wells well protected against pollution from the surface, and we may maintain a town fairly free from disease

5. Given the general use of private wells and privy pits, whether located in town or country, with a sandy loam on top of clay and within a few years, there will be an annual prevalence of typhoid in the late summer and autumn months, notably in dry summers.

6. Given the use of water for drinking purposes from a well situated in a barnyard, in which soakage is inevitable through a permeable soil, and outbreaks of typhoid will, with much certainty, occur on the farm and in persons using the milk supplied from such farms, even though no history of a previous case of typhoid having occurred on the premises can be obtained.

The lessons to be taught and learned from these statements are sufficiently obvious, and it will be apparent that with the now fairly developed means of diagnosing typhoid, we cannot fail in coming years to add still more to our knowledge of the causes which produce outbreaks of the disease.

CHAPTER III.

LIFE AND WORK OF LOUIS PASTEUR.*

Pasteur's origin was of the humblest: his father had been a soldier in the armies of Napoleon, and had been decorated on the field of battle. Upon leaving the army he had returned to his hereditary trade of tanner and had settled at Dole where his son was born in 1822. The father was apparently a very characteristic type of Napoleonic soldier, an ardent Republican, yet worshipping the Emperor as only a soldier of the Empire could. He instilled into his son his own peculiar patriotism, a patriotism which placed France before everything, so that the practical results of his researches were freely given to his country and his greatest reward was to have heard Huxley acknowledge that their results had actually repaid France more than the whole war indemnity paid to Germany, a patriotism which had also its chauvinistic side which had led him to return his honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy to Bonn when the Germans bombarded Paris and led him to refuse a German decoration even before it was offered.

The father was bookish, however, and the mother ambitious and Louis was their only child, and they no doubt early decided that he should do something greater than follow his ancestors in the business of tanning. He therefore went to school early at Arbois, to which place the family had removed when he was three years old, and from there he went for a year to the college of Besançon, where he obtained his diploma of Bachelor of Letters. In Besançon he first obtained his taste of chemistry which directed his future studies He left there for the École Normale of Paris, entering fourteenth on the list, but not satisfied with his position he withdrew for a year and took the examination again, when he passed fourth.

At the École Normale he studied chemistry under Balard but also attended the course in chemistry given by Dumas at the Sorbonne. Whilst there he was much influenced by Delafosse, who infected him with his interest in crystalographic studies and practically launched him upon the investigation which first attracted the attention of scientific men to him.

After graduation at the École Normale he was a short time professor at Dijon, and at the age of twenty-nine was called to Strasburg as professor of chemistry. Three years later he went to Lille as dean of the faculty of science, and after remaining there three years he returned to Paris as director of scientific studies at his old school, the École Normale. Later he was made professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Beauxarts, and then professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, finally being appointed director of the Pasteur Institute in 1887-8.

The brief resumé shows how markedly from the very first Pasteur's great qualities were recognized, and it would seem that when we listen to the various chairs which he occupied that his scientific labors were carried on under most favorable auspices. We must remember, however, that a great part of this period was long before the time of large, well-equipped laboratories, and that men, who, like Pasteur, followed so faithfully the experimental methods of research, labored under difficulties which would seem to us to-day as insurmoun-

*Paper delivered in series of Toronto University afternoon lectures by J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., Bacteriologist to the Provincial Board of Health.

able. In fact, when professor at the Ecole Normale, Pasteur had to be satisfied with a room ten feet square in the attic which he equipped at his own expense. And yet when one reads his original papers one is struck with the remarkable accuracy of his work and the success of his experiments so that one forgets entirely the unfavorable circumstances which must have attended many of them. It is when we look at these results and remember these facts that we are more than ever impressed by the genius of the man.

There is little to say about Pasteur's personal character. He was modest to a degree, yet when convinced that he was right it was absolutely impossible to restrain him.

Bertrand, the president of the French Academy, gives a short anecdote which is worth repeating. One day, in the Academy of Sciences, when very much annoyed by the opposition of two opponents, who would not be convinced by his experiments, he wound up a thundering response by the following: "Do you know what is the matter," turning to the one, "you do not know how to observe." Then to the other, "You do not know how to reason." These rather startling statements aroused a murmuring protest and he at once realized what he had done and apologized, then he said, "I have acknowledged my rudeness and have made amends, may it not be permitted me to offer extenuating circumstances. All that I have said was true," then after a slight pause, "absolutely true." The frankness and innocence of this conclusion was greeted with shouts of laughter in which his two opponents heartily joined.

He was a man much loved by those who came in contact with him, and one sees in all the work of his pupils a veneration, almost a worship, of the master.

He had an absolute passion for work, it is said that when he lived at Ecole Normale he could be heard sometimes in the middle of the night rushing off to his laboratory when some sudden idea struck him. His passion for work kept him at it in spite of a severe attack of paralysis in 1868 until with gradually failing powers he finally gave it up in 1887, and from that period until his death his constant complaint was, "I cannot work."

Shortly after graduation at the Ecole Normale Pasteur turned his attention to crystallographic studies as a result of the influence of Delafosse

I do not purpose to-day to touch at any length upon this early work, but it is of interest in many ways. It shows at the very outset of his career the possession of those qualities which distinguished him throughout life. A scientific imagination, almost an intuition, which enabled him to forsee what ought to be the explanation of a series of phenomena and a capacity for close observation and accurate experimentation which placed these explanations beyond a doubt. It was of importance also because the startling character of his results brought him prominently before the scientific world and led to his removal to Strasburg as professor of chemistry, and it was out of it that grew his observations upon fermentations which ultimately led him into the field of micro-biology. It was important finally on account of its intrinsic merit, as in it we have the germs of a great department of modern chemistry.

The work was an inquiry into the behavior of certain salts of tartaric acid in relation to polarized light.

It had been known that there existed crystals of a peculiar dyssymmetrical form which caused a rotation in a definite direction of a beam of polarized light. It had been found also that there was a relationship between this dyssymmetry and the action on polarized light. If a substance occurred in the form of two

dyssymmetrical crystals, the one simply a mirror picture of the other, i.e., with the same facets and angles only reversed, the one rotated the polarized light to the left, the other to the right.

Now Pasteur's idea was that whenever there existed this peculiar polarization phenomenon it must be due to a peculiarity in molecular structure and must also be expressed by its outward form, that is by its crystallization. The tartrates showed this phenomenon, i.e., they rotate the light to the right, but it had been claimed that their crystals were not dyssmetrical. He set himself to examine them and discovered that this was a mistake, that they were not symmetrical. But the tartrates showed the peculiar rotary phenomenon when dissolved and there had been discovered certain tartrates (called para tartrates) which had the identical characters of the tartrates with this difference only that they did not affect the beam of polarized light, they did not rotate it either to the left or to the right. The question was how to explain this difficulty. The explanation was finally found to be that paratartaric acid was a mixture of two tartaric acids identical in composition but differing in this, that the one rotates the polarized light to the right, the other to the left, and consequently when mixed as the paratartaric acid they mutually counteracted each other and were inert. An examination of these crystals also showed that the dextro-rotary crystal was a mirror picture of the laevo-rotary and that they were therefore both dyssmetrical. The fact, however, that when dissolved in water their acids had the same action, and a similar fact observed in other compounds led Pasteur to formulate the brilliant idea that the molecules of which these compounds were made up were dyssymetrical, i.e., that the atoms which made up the molecules, although the same in number and in character, are arranged in different ways about a solid figure.

This idea is the germ idea which lies at the bottom of that branch of modern chemistry which we know as stereo chemistry, and it is quite evident from this early piece of work that if Pasteur had remained a pure chemist he would still have made for himself a brilliant future.

He was, however, led away, and in a peculiar manner. He had conceived the idea, since shown to be incorrect, that all bodies which in solution have this peculiar action upon polarized light must be produced as the result of the activity of living structures, plants or animals. The facts in possession of the world at that period warranted such an assumption. In his studies upon the tartrates he noted one day the spontaneous fermentation of tartrate of ammonia. The thought occurred to him to put a few drops of the fermenting mixture into a paratartrate solution and observe the result. Fermentation took place here, but the curious discovery was made that as the fermentation progressed the solution, which you remember had no action on polarization gradually acquired the power of rotating to the left until it reached a maximum when all change ceased. Pasteur naturally argued that the dextro-rotary tartrate had been destroyed, the laevo-rotary not, and he further argued, reasoning from his pre-conceived ideas as to the relation between living organisms and dyssymmetrical molecules, that the fermentation must be produced by living organisms. Of course this idea as to the nature of fermentation was in the air but it was being fiercely combatted by chemists, and we find as a result of this observation Pasteur thrown at once into the field of struggle, not only as to the cause of fermentation but as to the question of spontaneous generation.

A very curious fact in regard to the whole thing is this, that it was only a simple chance which infected Pasteur's ammonium tartrate solution with an organism which attacked only the dextrorotary tartrate, it might have been one

which attacked the laevorotary and it might have been one which destroyed both, for such exist, and in that case his attention might have been directed elsewhere. It was, however, turned to the subject of fermentation and he found in the study of fermentation a field sufficiently chaotic to supply even his tremendous energies with work.

It is a curious fact that the phenomena of fermentation were apparently among the earliest natural phenomena observed and turned by man to practical account when he first began to practice the arts and be a man. Yet, although fermentation had been studied and examined through all the ages up to the present century, no set of natural phenomena were more misunderstood and more cumbered with errors of explanation and interpretation than these. This was largely due to the fact that around them had clustered all sorts of metaphysical and mystical ideas, owing to the theories of the philosophers and alchemists of the middle ages.

There had been a few great minds, however, who saw beyond these theories, Robert Boyle, for instance, who said that if we could explain the phenomena of fermentation we could explain those of disease, and Paracelsus who believed that all disease was simply a process of fermentation, but even these men built their theories out of other theories and not as the result of experimentation.

Even before Pasteur in this century there were a few men who were on the right track and were offering vitalistic explanations, men like Schwann, Cagniard, Latour and Helmholtz. Already in 1835 Schwann had recognized the presence of the yeast plant in alcoholic fermentation and believed in its causative action there; and Helmholtz, following up his work by skilful experiments, put the matter upon a still firmer basis, but the work of these men was largely overshadowed by the authority of Leibig, who believed that it was possible to explain fermentations by purely chemical means, although he had to accept the result of Helmholtz's work so far as to admit that the presence of the yeast was necessary but only in so far as it was the spark which set off the chemical explosion which results from the fermentation of sugar. He maintained, however, that in a number of fermentations (lactic acid for instance) and all forms of putrefaction yeast plants were absent, and consequently we had to fall back entirely upon chemical explanations.

It was quite natural then that Pasteur, a chemist, should turn his attention to such a subject.

For many reasons Pasteur first took hold of the lactic acid fermentation of milk. The chief, perhaps, was because of its being a comparatively unworked field and because it formed an apparent exception to Schwann's and Helmholtz's observations in regard to the presence of yeast in fermentations. Although Leibig admitted the presence of living cells in alcoholic fermentation he naturally asked what use can they be when we have other fermentations where they are absent. Pasteur, of course, attacked the question with a vitalistic explanation in his mind.

In a short memoir of fifteen pages he showed with remarkable clearness that there was present a distinct ferment, that this ferment reproduced itself, one sowed a minute trace, one reaped a large harvest; it, therefore, must be living since it reproduced itself, and examined under the microscope all the individual particles had the same form and were the same as those sown. He also brought out certain important facts with regard to the biology of this germ. He discovered that while the yeast plant required a sugary solution with an acid reaction, the lactic germ required one with a neutral or alkaline reaction. In this memoir also

he touches briefly upon the injurious action upon fermentation of certain essential oils, the first words which we have upon the subject of antiseptics. And he concludes his paper with a general profession of faith which reads as follows: "It is my opinion, at the point to which I have now brought my researches upon this subject, that whoever will judge impartially the results of this work and those which I will publish shortly, will recognize with me that fermentation shows itself correlative with the life and organization of globules, not with their death and putrefaction." In this he announces the appearance of his work upon alcoholic fermentation.

This work was no less complete in its methods and convincing in its result than the other, and in it he introduces for the first time what has many times since been the *experimentum crucis* in micro biological research. This was the introduction of a culture fluid made up of mineral salts and containing no trace of organic nitrogen. This was necessary because Leibig maintained that nitrogenous organic matter must be present which by its decomposition sets free the peculiar force which begins and carries on fermentation. If fermentation went on in the absence of such substances then one of the strong points of Liebig's argument fell to the ground. It seems to us, perhaps, a simple experiment to-day, it is such a common laboratory process, but it must have cost Pasteur endless thought before he carried it to completion.

In pursuing his researches Pasteur followed up another interesting form of fermentation. It had been known that when lactic acid fermentation of milk had ceased, there was a secondary fermentation which resulted in the formation of butyric acid and other compounds which were recognized by their peculiar rancid odor.

Pasteur found that whilst the lactic acid fermentation was produced by little motionless globules which might easily be interpreted as small yeast cells, the butyric acid fermentation was associated with the pressure of minute rodlets which were very mobile and which were consequently considered by him to be animals. We know now that they are vegetable cells or bacteria, and that the phenomenon of motility is not alone associated with animal life but it was at that time a peculiary interesting observation.

He also discovered this other peculiar fact in regard to butyric acid fermentation that whilst all other ferments required the presence of oxygen in which to grow, in fact oxygen was considered hitherto a *sine qua non* in fermentations, this fermentation not only took place in the absence of oxygen but oxygen was directly injurious to it.

This was the first recognition of two great groups of bacterial cells, those which require oxygen and those which require the absence of oxygen. He stated the conditions which he had found to Chassany, professor of Greek at the Ecole Normale and asked for two words to express these conditions. Chassany suggested arrobe and anærobe, terms which we use to-day.

With all these researches upon fermentation Pasteur was naturally brought face to face with one of the great unsettled questions of his day, viz., the question of spontaneous generation. When fermentation occurred in an organic infusion was it due to organisms spontaneously developed in the solution, or was it necessary that these organisms should be introduced from without?

About this question endless battles had been fought for over a century and still it was not settled. It was known that boiling a solution and preventing the entrance of air frequently prevented fermentation. The same thing could be done and the air allowed to bubble in through strong acids, but the whole proof

that spontaneous generation could not occur was open to the objection that the method of treating the solution and treating the air destroyed in some way the power of the air to produce fermentation and the technical methods were so complicated and the experimental results so contradictory that in spite of many years of investigation the question was quite unsettled.

With the desire of having the subject cleared up the French Academy of Sciences of 1858 offered a prize for the following: "To endeavor by well-conducted experiments to throw new light upon the question of spontaneous generation"

Pasteur resolved to attempt it, but at that time it was in such an unsatisfactory condition, that, as he says himself Biot, one of his masters, saw him attack the question with regret and asked him for a limit of time beyond which he promised not to pursue it if not successful. Dumas, another of his old professors, advised him against attempting it and said, "I would never advise anyone to waste much time over such a question."

Pasteur was not to be restrained, however, and when one reads his original paper, one is struck with the directness with which he attacked it, and the simplicity of the methods by means of which he attained his end. His results were so conclusive as to prove completely the absence of spontaneous generation, and to do so, so thoroughly as to render very little more work necessary, in spite of the strenuous opposition which they aroused.

Pasteur began his work by examining the air, by filtering it through gun cotton. He used this material on account of the fact that he was able to dissolve it without affecting the dust, and a microscopic examination of this dust showed him the presence of minute structures which he believed to be the same as those which he had seen in fermenting solutions. Having proved the presence of such structures in the air, his next step was to determine the influence of the air upon the process of fermentation of organic solutions. His method was as follows: a flask was filled with organic matter and the neck softened by heat and drawn out. The organic solution was boiled for some time and the neck connected with a platinum tube which was heated to redness. As the organic solution cooled the air from outside passed in but in passing it traversed the red-hot platinum tube and consequently all living organisms were killed by the heat. After the solution was cooled down the flask was sealed and set aside, prolonged observation showed that no life developed in it. It was as we say to-day sterile.

By an ingenious arrangement he also placed a little plug of cotton wool loaded with dust in the neck of one of the flasks. The contents of the flask remained sterile as long as the cotton wool was not disturbed, but as soon as it was shaken down into the solution fermentation began. This proved, first, that heating had not damaged the air, so that fermentation took place as well in the air which had been heated as in unheated air, provided atmospheric dust were introduced into the solution. It also proved conclusively the causative action of the atmospheric dust

In spite of these experiments it was objected, that the heating of the air had caused a chemical change in it which prevented spontaneous generation.

To answer the question finally he adopted a very simple device.

A flask filled with an organic solution had its neck drawn out, but instead of being drawn out straight it described a long swan's neck curve, or it was given a number of bends in its course, but instead of sealing it, it was left open. The solution was boiled until steam streamed from the end of the neck, and then it was allowed to cool. As it cooled gradually the air passed gradually back into

the flask, but in so doing had to pass through the swan or tortuous neck. As a result germs, which were in the air, came in contact with the walls of the moistened neck and lodged there, so that by the time the air reached the solution in the flask it was deprived of its germs. The result was that no fermentation occurred. It is strange that in the face of these definite results there were a few individuals who still held out in favor of spontaneous generation, but one by one they had to give in, and the question to-day is as dead as if it had never existed.

Connected with this investigation was one also upon the distribution of germs in the atmosphere, and it was shown that when a flask was boiled, sealed whilst boiling and then opened in the air of Paris it practically always fermented, but when opened in the air upon the mountains it did not always ferment, showing that the air of Paris contained very many germs, whilst mountain air contained very few or none at all.

These experiments were opposed by Pouchet, one of the strongest advocates of spontaneous generation. He maintained that he had discovered no difference between city air and mountain air, that indifferently they always produced fermentation. The matter was referred to a Commission of the Academy, and Pasteur appeared before the commission ready to repeat his experiments. Pouchet appeared also, but defaulted as far as experiments were concerned, and refused to repeat any.

It is a curious fact that if he had repeated his experiments he would, for the time, have triumphed, because, whilst Pasteur was working with solutions in which apparently there were no bacterial spores, i.e., they would be sterilized by boiling, Poucet was working with hay infusions which contain the spores of bacillus subtilis, which are not destroyed by boiling. Bacillus subtilis or the hay bacillus requires the presence of air in which to grow, and consequently when all the air is driven out of the flask by boiling it, the hay bacillus even if present will not grow, but as soon as the air is admitted, no matter whether heated or not, no matter whether city or mountain air, the unkilled spores germinate and an apparent spontaneous generation appears.

Pasteur discovered this fact for himself later, and found that although boiling did not kill the hay bacillus spores, a temperature slightly above boiling point did.

Although the explanation of the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction and the final settlement of the question of spontaneous generation were interesting from a scientific standpoint, as yet the practical results were small.

It remained for a Scottish surgeon, Lister, to put to practical use the results of Pasteur's labors. He had watched with interest and repeated Pasteur's experiments upon fermentation and putrefaction, and he at once saw their bearing upon surgery. For if Leibig were right in believing that air and air alone was responsible for putrefaction, then there was little hope of improving the art of surgery, exposed as it was to the results of putrefactive changes in wounds, but if Pasteur were right in believing that only the germs that are present in the air were the cause of putrefaction, then surgical results might be enormously improved by preventing their access to a wound or by killing them after they had lodged there.

Lister, having convinced himself that Pasteur was right, set to work to put his ideas into practice. As it seemed hopeless to avoid the germs which were present in the atmosphere, he determined to try and destroy those which came in contact with the wound, and he used for this purpose carbolic acid, then almost a chemical curiosity. The results of Lister's application of Pasteur's idea to surgery far exceeded his most sanguine hopes.

Lister has but recently consented to speak publicly in regard to his share in the application of antiseptic methods to surgery, and he has done so in his presidential address at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association. The portion of his address which deals with this subject is characteristic of the man in the modest claims which he makes for himself and the glory which he gives to Pasteur. But in this address he mentions one or two facts which show very clearly what were the results of the introduction of antiseptic methods. The lay public of to-day is so familiar with these results in the hands of our skilful surgeons that it does not realize the state of affairs which existed before their introduction. Lister instances in this regard the condition which existed in a large Munich hospital under the control of von Nussbaum. The terrible disease called hospital gangrene, which was always the terror of hospital surgeons in pre-antiseptic days, had become more and more prevalent in the Munich hospital until it finally reached such alarming prevalence that over eighty per cent. of all wounds became infected with it, and the authorities felt themselves powerless to cope with it and were considering the advisability of destroying the hospital and rebuilding it. Von Nussbaum, however, had heard of Lister's results in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and sent his assistant to the latter place to follow for a few months under Lister's direction the antiseptic method. He returned and immediately put them in practice in Munich, with the result that not another case of hospital gangrene occurred, and other septic diseases quickly disappeared.

These startling results were the direct consequence of the genius of Lister putting into practice the methods of Pasteur, and if Pasteur's work had ceased here he would have still been one of the greatest of human benefactors.

I will not take time to discuss the work of Pasteur which immediately followed upon his observations on spontaneous generation. It was chiefly along the line of wine fermentation and vinegar production, but the practical economic results to the wine and vinegar industries were of such importance that it meant the saving of many thousands of francs. In the production of wine he introduced the process of pasteurization, *i.e.*, the heating of the wine up to a certain temperature so as to destroy the bacteria which produced the injurious after-fermentation which spoils the flavor.

In connection with the vinegar manufactory he discovered the cause in the so called mother of vinegar or *mycoderma aceti* and determined the conditions most favorable for the production of the vinegar. In this connection he had his last battle with Leibig who still held to his old chemical ideas as to the explanation of fermentations.

Pasteur's position as an investigator of the obscure phenomena of fermentations and the biology of bacteria was by this time assured, and it was natural that when the silk worm disease in the south of France had reached such an extent as to threaten the extinction of the whole silk industry, the French nation should turn to him as the only man likely to discover some means of coping with it.

Pasteur gave up with reluctance his studies in fermentation which had proved so interesting, but his old friend and master Dumas would take no refusal but insisted that he should investigate the silk worm disease. He complained to Dumas that he knew absolutely nothing about silk worm culture or silk worm disease and Dumas responded, "So much the better, you will have only such ideas as come to you as the result of observation."

He finally consented and threw himself into the work with his accustomed vigor, with so much vigor indeed, that before his work was finished he had ruined his health and was struck down with paralysis which ever after limited his activity.

The disease which had played the greatest havoc with the silk worm was called pebrine, which caused the death of the worms before they reached the cocoon stage, the first symptom of the disease being the appearance of black patches on the worms. There had been observed in the diseased worms and in the eggs, corpuscles which were believed by some to be the cause of the disease. Pasteur's contribution to the subject was to show conclusively that these corpuscles were the cause, and that although the infection might take place during the larval stage it was transmitted to the egg by the moth and then became more serious. The worm infected after hatching might have enough vitality to pass through the cocoon stage and become a fully matured moth, but this moth would produce infected eggs which gave rise to diseased larvae, which died before the cocoon stage was reached.

The recognition of the transmissibility by the egg put Pasteur upon the track of the correct method of combatting the disease, that is, the so called method of "grainage." This consisted in examining microscopically a certain number of the eggs of each moth or in examining the moth itself after the eggs are laid, and if the corpuscles were present rejecting all the eggs. Consequently only healthy eggs were allowed to hatch, these produced healthy larvae, and if infection were prevented during larval life an increasing number of healthy moths were obtained. There are certain details in regard to this, which there is not time to go into but these are the essentials of the method. Pasteur was confused at first by the fact that there were really two diseases, the *pebrine*, the most serious, which was caused by the so-called corpuscles, structures which we now know to be minute animals, and *flacherie*, a disease which is caused by bacteria. These two diseases at first led to confusion, but he subsequently learned to recognize the difference and to provide means for the prevention of both.

The practical results of Pasteur's labors were therefore along the line of a true prophylaxis, and as soon as his methods became generally adopted, they had a most remarkable effect upon the silk industry. In 1853 the silk industry had produced twenty-six million kilos of cocoons, or a value of 130 millions of francs, from that year, owing to the spread of pebrine, it dropped rapidly to only four million kilos or about twenty millions of francs, an annual loss of over 100 millions of francs: as a result of his labors, the industry again flourished. But aside altogether from the practical economic results obtained in this work, he was gaining an insight into the etiology of parasitic diseases, and in Vol. I of his studies upon the silk worm disease, he utters these prophetic words: "It is in the power of man to cause parasitic maladies to disappear from the face of the earth, if, as I believe, the doctrine of spontaneous generation is a myth."

During the siege of Paris and for some few years after, he returned to his fermentation studies, paying special attention to the diseases of beer, partly apparently with the patriotic idea of making the French independent of the Germans even in the matter of brewing.

We now come to the researches which are more nearly connected with the subject of medicine. In all his work up to this time, his ability to investigate the obscure phenomena of microbiology, was rendered always more possible on account of the constant perfecting of his methods.

His first attack was made upon a disease of cattle and sheep called anthrax or charbon, which yearly destroyed many thousand head in France alone.

The field was to a certain extent cleared by the observations of Davaine, who had first seen the minute anthrax bacillus in the blood of animals affected with the disease, and by the work of Robert Koch, then a practising physician in

a small German town, who had studied the conditions of spore formation in the anthrax bacillus and had practically settled the connection between the bacillus and the disease. As yet, however, Koch's methods were open to the objection that in inoculating an animal with anthrax blood, one not only inoculated with the bacillus but also with other substances in the blood which might be the true cause of the disease, the bacillus being only an accompanying phenomenon.

Pasteur, equipped with his knowledge of culture media, his technique of sterilization, was able to complete the final step in the etiology of anthrax by infecting a sterile solution of organic material with a drop of anthrax blood, and after observing the growth for several days, infecting a second solution with a minute drop of the first and so on until after many passages from one flask of culture medium to another, it was certain that the only thing still present was the bacillus which reproduced itself rapidly in every new flask into which it was introduced. A small quantity of this pure culture of the bacillus introduced into an animal produced the disease of anthrax and the chain was complete.

We have in the results of the labors of Koch and Pasteur upon this disease called anthrax the foundation of all our modern methods of bacteriological research, and as a consequence, all the knowledge recently acquired concerning infectious diseases.

These observations upon anthrax were followed by studies upon chicken cholera and several other bacterial diseases and in these studies he came upon a fact, the great significance of which he at once perceived. He found that the longer he grew his bacillus of chicken cholera upon beef broth the less virulent it became, that is the less apt it became to produce disease in an animal upon inoculation. He also found that an animal which had recovered from the effects of a dose of a non-virulent germ was not apt to contract the disease when inoculated with a more virulent culture. That is, a mild attack conferred an immunity which prevented a second attack. He of course had the observations upon Jennerian vaccination before him and he at once perceived what this meant. A further study showed him that it was the growth of the chicken cholera in the presence of oxygen which caused the loss of virulence and he immediately applied the method to the disease already mentioned, anthrax. But unfortunately the anthrax bacillus forms spores and these spores are a means of enabling the bacillus to withstand unfavorable conditions and so maintain its virulence. The question consequently resolved itself into a method of preventing spore formation.

With the assistance of Chamberland and others of his pupils he found a method of at the same time preventing spore formation and attenuating the virulence, viz., by cultivating the bacillus at a temperature several degrees above the optimum, etc. The optimum temperature for the growth of anthrax is at blood heat, i. e., 37° c. and when cultivated at 42° to 43° it was found that not only were no spores formed but that the virulence was weakened, and when brought back into broth at blood heat this condition was found to be permanent. He then had at his command an easy method of producing anthrax cultures of all degrees of virulence and it was a simple experiment to try the effects of inoculating animals with a series beginning with one of a low virulence and passing gradually to one of maximum virulence.

The experiment was made and was successful, sheep inoculated first with an anthrax of low virulence and secondly with one of greater virulence resisted a subsequent inoculation which proved fatal to an animal not so protected.

Pasteur at once suggested this as a practical method of protecting the flocks and herds of France from the disease which was carrying off thousands of them

yearly and it was suggested that if he were so certain of the results it would be well to give a public test and the public test was arranged for at Pouilly la Fort.

Roux who was one of his assistants at the time, has described this public test. He and Chamberland were away on holidays, when it was proposed and accepted and they received a telegram from the master to return at once. On their arrival he told them what he had agreed to, twenty-five sheep were to be vaccinated by his method, other twenty-five were to be left unvaccinated, all were to be publicly inoculated with a virulent culture of the anthrax bacillus. The protected sheep received their first vaccine May 5, 1881, and as Pasteur left the laboratory he called out gaily "Be careful and don't mix the flasks." On the 17th the second vaccination took place and on May 31st all the animals, vaccinated and unvaccinated, received their dose of virulent anthrax. Pasteur had perfect confidence in the outcome of the experiment until twenty-four hours before the close of the experiment when for a time he regretted his boldness in accepting the trial. But next day June 2nd he regained his confidence and went to the scene of the experiment quite calmly. The result was a perfect success : all the unvaccinated animals died of anthrax, the vaccinated ones were not even ill. A more complete vindication was impossible, and being so publicly made it naturally convinced the public at once and steps were taken to introduce the method in the districts in France in which anthrax existed.

It has now been carried on continually since 1881 not only in France but all over the world and the saving of cattle by its introduction has been enormous. In France alone during the twelve years succeeding its introduction the saving has been estimated at about 300,000 sheep and over 20,000 head of cattle.

The direct results in human medicine of this work of Pasteur's upon anthrax is the work which is being carried on in India at the present time by his pupil Haffkine in the prevention of Asiatic cholera by a similar inoculation with weakened virus. Haffkine's claims for the protection afforded against Asiatic cholera by his vaccination methods are now admitted by all those in India who have been in a position to follow his work. And if I may be permitted to prophesy a little I believe that some similar method will be adopted in that country for combatting the terrible disease now prevalent in Bombay, the bubonic plague.

There is only one other work of Pasteur that I wish to touch on to-day and that is the crowning work of his life, viz., his investigations upon rabies. He began this in 1881, and he carried it on continuously until at the meeting of the French Academy of Science on Oct. 26th, 1895, when he announced that he had successfully prevented the development of rabies in a boy who had been bitten badly on the face and hands and who certainly would have died of the disease if he had not been treated.

It is an interesting study to follow his papers through the *Comptes Rendus* of the academy and note the progress from time to time. How he recognized that the chief seat of the virus was in the nervous system, how he rendered certain the development of the disease in animals by intracranial inoculation, how the inoculation period became shorter, i. e., the virus more potent, as he passed it from one rabbit to another whilst it became longer, i. e., the virus weaker as he passed it through monkeys. How he finally noted that drying the brain and spinal cord of an animal dead of the disease weakened the virus and that a dose of the weakened virus conferred an immunity against the strong virus.

These investigations were especially difficult because no germ could be found, nor has it yet been found, although many observers have looked for it.

Not having found a germ it was impossible to isolate it and cultivate it outside the animal body. The whole question was beset by such technical difficulties that we are to-day not one step farther than we were the day Pasteur ceased his investigations. He found that the virus, whatever it was, resided in the nervous system and that the only method of cultivating it was in the living animal, that is by inoculating one animal from another, and to-day in Paris the vaccine which they are using for the treatment of rabies has been passing from animal to animal since Pasteur's experiments of 1881—1885. Every seven or eight days a new rabbit must be inoculated from one which has just died of rabies in order to keep the chain unbroken.

The important point in his observations was, however, the weakening effect of dry air upon the virus, and it is upon this fact that his treatment of rabies is based. Rabies produced by the saliva of a rabid dog inoculated by a bite takes a long time to develop in the system, say thirty to sixty or more days.

By using the virus contained in the spinal cord of rabbits which have died of the intensified rabies of the laboratory, death would occur in from eight to ten days. It is in the difference of the character of the virus and the difference in the incubation period that by protecting with laboratory virus of graded virulence it is possible to outstrip the virus introduced by the bite and produce immunity before this latter reaches the nervous system.

I can give you a better idea of this method of protective inoculation by simply repeating to you the method used in treating the first case, the boy Joseph Meister, bitten July 6th, 1885. The dose in each case was a portion of the dried cord of a rabbit which had died of rabies and which was rubbed up with sterile broth and introduced beneath the skin with a hypodermic syringe.

July 7th, in the morning, this boy received a dose of spinal cord which had been dried for fourteen days; the same afternoon he received one which had been dried for twelve days.

8th, A.M.,	one of 11 days.	12th, A.M.,	one of 5 days.
8th, P.M.,	" 9 "	13th, "	" 4 "
9th, A.M.,	" 8 "	14th, "	" 3 "
10th, "	" 7 "	15th, "	" 2 "
11th, "	" 6 "	16th, "	" 1 "

That is, on the last day of the treatment he inoculated this boy with a virus which, if he had not undergone the previous treatment, would surely have killed him in from ten to twenty days. Pasteur did not attempt this particular experiment without grave misgivings, and he watched it with terrible anxiety. His only reason for attempting it was the absolute assurance of the surgeons that the boy would die if not treated, and the fact that the experiment had been repeated many times on dogs and had always succeeded.

The result of the experiment aroused tremendous enthusiasm, and steps were at once taken to establish in Paris an anti-rabic institute which was finally completed in 1888, erected by public subscription and called the Pasteur Institute. In this institute up to the present day many thousand persons have been treated for rabies, and the mortality has dropped to under three per thousand. Similar institutes have been established all over the world.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris was not, however, erected solely for the treatment of rabies, it was also for the carrying on of all those investigations in the domain of micro-biology begun by Pasteur, and the results of the work done there

have appeared in the Annals of the Institute which is now in its tenth year of publication. In that publication we have many different papers, such as Roux and Yersin's work on diphtheria, Calmette's on snake venom, Metchnikoff's on anthrax and cholera and a host of researches, on vaccine and vaccination against these and other diseases, all showing the influence of the master's hand although his own personal work ceased shortly after the publication of his papers on rabies.

Pasteur died in September, 1895, and the grief of the French nation seemed almost extravagant, but he deserved all that was done for him during his life and all the respect that could be shown to his memory, for no son of France ever served her so unselfishly or so well. Pasteur's life and labors more than those of any man seem to point to the practical value of pure science. He asked only time and money to carry on his researches and he gave back freely the results. Not only France but the whole world to day is reaping the benefits. One is reminded of a sentence of Huxley's when he said, "I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt cheap at the money." Nations do not purchase men like these by money down, they are a product of evolution, but one of the most important factors in this evolution is the liberal endowment of scientific research.

CHAPTER IV.

FORMIC ALDEHYDE AS A DISINFECTANT.*

Formic aldehyde, formaldehyde, or as it appears in commerce formaline or formol, is the aldehyde of methyl alcohol, and has the formula CH_2O. It is produced by a partial oxidation of methyl alcohol and occurs as a gas or in solution.

In 1888 Loew first called attention to the microbicidal character of this substance, and in 1891 Trillat patented the 40 % solution under the name of Formolin, as a disinfectant.

The first to seriously study formaldehyde in this regard was Miquel, in 1894, who investigated its action thoroughly, both in solution and as a gas, and formed a very high opinion of its value. Since Miquel's paper a great amount of work has been done by various investigators, notably Cambies and Brochet, Trillat and Roux, Von Esmarch, Bosc, Kenyon and others. The most important fact about it was the disinfectant action of the compound in a gaseous form, and hygienists at once hoped that at last had been found the long looked for desideratum, a really valuable gaseous disinfectant. The method of manufacture of formaldehyde rendered it probable that it could be actually produced in a gaseous form in the room which was to be disinfected, and thus a simple method obtained which would be of general application. This method of manufacture is exceedingly simple, and depends upon the oxidation of the vapor of methyl alcohol by red hot platinum. In the manufacture of formaldehyde on a large scale the vapor of methyl alcohol mixed with air is conducted through a tube in which is placed platinum gauze which is heated at the beginning of the process to red heat. As soon as red heat is attained the oxidation begins on the surface of the platinum and the process continues, of itself, as long as the alcohol vapor continues to pass, the heat of oxidation being sufficient to maintain the platinum at the proper temperature.

Cambies and Brochet contrived a lamp, in which the alcohol vapor passed up through a cap of platinum gauze, which at the beginning of the process was heated to redness. This ensured a continuous supply of formaldehyde in a gaseous form which was thrown into the room, and the disinfecting power estimated in the amount of methyl alcohol which it was necessary to burn for a given cubic air space. The lamp was modified by other investigators, by substituting a perforated asbestos disc, which had previously had precipitated upon it, platinum in a fine state of division.

If this method had turned out practical, it would have been an ideal method of disinfection, but there are certain chemical facts which had to be reckoned with.

The first was that the process was one of oxidation and the amount of oxygen which mixed with the alcohol vapor had to be regulated carefully. If it were not sufficient too much methyl alcohol passed off unburnt and was wasted, if too great complete combustion took place and more or less CO_2 and H_2O was thrown into the room and consequently there was a similar waste of material.

Secondly, the formaldehyde gas diffused slowly and unevenly through the room, and consequently parts of the room did not receive enough of the vapor to insure disinfection.

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* Prepared by J. J. Mackenzie, B.A.

Thirdly, formaldehyde has a tendency especially when moist to polymerize and form a compound of the formula $C^3 H_6 O_3$ which is quite inert.

It seems fairly certain now that, on account of these drawbacks, the lamp cannot be depended upon to produce thorough disinfection of a given cubic air space. At least not without too great a consumption of methyl alcohol

It was then thought that it might be possible to use the commercial solution of formaldehyde in water (a 40% solution), and the first attempt was made by boiling the solution. This also gave uncertain results, and the formaldehyde showed here a special tendency to polymerize and become consequently inert. The important point is to have the formaldehyde gas thrown into a room in as dry a condition as possible, otherwise polymerization takes place.

To obtain this Roux and Trillat in 1896 constructed a formogenic autoclave, which had the following structure. It consisted of a chamber with capillary exit tube and manometer. The 40% solution of formaldehyde was placed in this together with 4% or 5% of chloride of calcium or some similar salt which had an attraction for water. This solution was heated in the closed chamber until the pressure reached 3 atmospheres and was then turned into the room through the tube. The pressure was maintained at between 2 and 3 atmospheres as long as the autoclave was acting.

According to Roux and Trillat this apparatus gave good results, producing complete disinfection in one case by the use of 3 litres for 370 c m., i. e., about 0.23 litre for 1,000 c. feet. In another experiment on a room of 1,400 c. m. about 0.25 per 1,000 feet. Pfuhl obtained somewhat better results with the same apparatus, using under 0.2 litre per 1,000 cubic feet, but he found that one had to be careful to use a formaldehyde solution containing little methyl alcohol otherwise the combined heating and pressure caused a union of formaldehyde and methyl alcohol to form methylal, an inert substance and a consequent large loss in disinfecting value resulted.

Bosc has objected to the use of the autoclave on account of the fact that even here one does not completely do away with polymerization, and when it occurs the polymer is apt to plug the exit tube and render necessary a stoppage of the whole process. He has consequently invented an apparatus by means of which the formaldehyde is thrown into the room dry and cold and no polymerization takes place; the important point in Bosc's method is the form in which the solution of formaldehyde is used, as upon this depends the dryness of the vapor thrown out.

An important point in the whole question is the cost of the process.

Formaldehyde cannot be bought here for less than $1.75 per litre, which would mean for 1,000 cubic feet a cost of say 44 cents, which is a rather high price if much cubic space has to be disinfected. This cost is, perhaps, rather high as formaldehyde has dropped considerably in price within the past few months.

In regard to the disinfecting action there is no doubt. It is very efficacious but superficial, and has the advantage of not in any way destroying fabrics. But it cannot be depended on to replace steam disinfection for bedding and mattress or in fact anything in which bacteria may be deeply imbedded in the folds.

A room after disinfection should remain closed for 24 hours so that the gas may have time to act.

There is no doubt, however, that the process is immensely superior to the ordinary SO_2 disinfection, although of course much more expensive.

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESS IN STATE MEDICINE DURING THE SEMI-DECADE OF 1892-1896.

At the outset of this report I stated it seemed proper at the end of the first half of the second decade of the work of the Provincial Board, that a *resume* of the advances made in public health work should be included in the Board's Report. Such a review resolves itself into the consideration of (*a*) Progress in the discovery of the causes of disease, (*b*) Progress in the methods of cure of disease, and (*c*) Progress in the prevention of disease.

1.—*Progress in the Discovery of the Causes of Disease.*—In 1882 it could hardly be said that the immediate cause of a single one of the contagious diseases affecting man was known. It was in that year that Prof. Koch gave to the world the results of his wonderful work in the discovery of the germ now generally known as bacillus tuberculosis. In 1886, Loeffler had, in the belief of many, discovered the true cause of diphtheria, but this may be considered to have been still in dispute for several years longer, obscured as it was with the question of the part played by several other germs in the production of exudations on the tonsils and pharynx.

The cause of typhoid fever was in 1891 already supposed to have been found in the germ now commonly spoken of as the Eberth bacillus. The work largely demonstrating the causation of cholera, which had been begun by Prof. Koch in 1884, during the epidemic of the disease in Toulon and Marseilles, had with the suppression of that epidemic largely lain in abeyance until the epidemic of 1892 in Hamburg, which made the subject one of such immediate importance as to draw the attention of many workers to it, and it may now be said that most of the principal facts regarding the conditions under which the comma bacillus develops a virulence, or loses it, as well as the conditions under which it exists external to the body are fairly well understood.

The cause of glanders, early investigated by Koch and others subsequent to 1882, has been generally accepted since the further work upon its bacillus has resulted in the production of mallein which is used with much success as a means of diagnosis.

With rabies, however, Pasteur had been able in 1885 to announce to the world that though he had not been able to isolate the germ of the disease, and while he was not in a position to say in what the immediate cause of the disease consisted, yet he could assert with confidence that he had developed a method by which he was able not only to effect with much certainty a cure in persons recently bitten by rabid animals, but that he was able to establish a complete immunity against inoculation of animals with the virus of the disease.

With regard to the disease known as actinomycosis, for some time prior to 1892, certain microscopic forms present in the little granules contained in the pus of abscesses in animals suffering from lump jaw, or what was known in England as "wens," had been found seemingly as a consistent accompaniment of the disease: but their true fungoid character had only at this time become known and their true relation to the causation and spread of the disease had been elucidated.

Such then in a general way was the position of our knowledge at the end of the first decade of the organization of the Provincial Board of Health, and it is interesting to compare just how far the knowledge possessed at that time has been extended in regard to the practical development under the other two heads, of the Cure and the Prevention of Disease

Before referring to these it may be stated here, that during the last five years the true causes of tetanus, of septicemia, of the plague or rinderpest, of the bubonic plague, and of several other animal diseases have been well established.

2.—*Progress in the Cure of Disease.*—In 1892, as has already been stated, our knowledge as to the causes of these several diseases was fairly well established. The relation, however, of the immediate cause to the disease, and more especially as to its action upon the individual attacked, cannot be said to have at that time been far advanced. It is true that already, years before, the fact that certain toxic products were associated with the process of fermentation and putrefaction had been very well proven; but it was not until Prof. Koch, in 1891, gave to the world the results of his investigations into the production of the by-product of the growth of pure cultures of bacillus tuberculosis, and the direct effect of the inoculation of this product named by him, "tuberculin," on the progress of the disease, that the world at large, scientific and non-professional, was directed to his laboratory as the Mecca whence was to come salvation from the disease which had been the plague of civilized nations from the earliest known times until the present. It is true that tuberculin has not produced the results which its first advocates seem to have claimed for it; but it has, during the past five years, while teaching us its limitations, been the means of establishing very important theories as to the action of a class of by-products of the growth of bacilli, known as toxines, and of their action upon the physical organisms in the production of what are now known as anti-toxines. In 1891 and in the several following years, Prof. Behring was devoting himself intensely to the study of the by-products of the growth of the bacillus diphtheriæ, and also rapidly approaching the period of being able to state that while with the by-products of its growth separated by filtration from the germ, he was able to produce, when injected into animals in very minute amounts, fatal results with marvellous rapidity, yet by following up the practice of Pasteur in immunizing against rabies, he was enabled thereby to immunize animals, and therefore men, against even large doses of the toxin of diphtheria. The demonstration of this as a fact, as certain as that in the case of rabies by Pasteur in the previous decade, may be said to have been the greatest practical result obtained in this field of work during the past five years. Not alone in the case of diphtheria, however, has work in the direction of the anti-toxines proceeded. The immediate cause of tetanus, or lock jaw had already been discovered. Tizzoni and others have however been enabled to state that in spite of the extreme rapidity of the fatal results which show themselves after the onset of this disease they are able to combat with success the disease in horses, and to-day it is not an uncommon thing to see public reports in veterinary journals of animals cured of this disease by anti-toxine. This marvellous thing may be appreciated when it is understood that the poisonous substances need only be present in one part of the toxin to 300,000,000 parts of the body weight of the animal in order to produce a fatal result. Up to the time of the publication of the work of Yersin and Roux in 1891, the old difficulty as to what was to be called true diphtheria, and what was to be attributed to some less hurtful germ, had existed. Their work, since confirmed in hundreds of laboratories, has shown that, notably streptococci and diplococci, as well as some other forms, are quite capable

of causing membranous exudation in the throat. The difficulty (in practice) to separate these so as to make early diagnosis of the true character of the exudation possible has since then been quite removed, and diagnostic methods are well developed. As it had become a regular practice in the preceding ten years to diagnose tuberculosis by the presence of bacilli in the sputum, so during these five years it has become a routine practice in all advanced health departments to diagnose the true from pseudo-diphtherias, both as regards possibilities of treatment by anti-toxine, and for the full development of practical work for the prevention of the spread of the disease. While not of such immediate interest to us, yet it is equally interesting to observe that in another of Her Majesty's possessions where cholera is epidemic, and the bubonic plague from time to time epidemic, workers in this same field of science, of whom Haffkine must be considered the most renowned, are able to announce to the scientific world that immunizing against these diseases, and even their cure when promptly dealt with, is as certain as in the case of diphtheria in temperate climates.

With regard to septicæmia, that disease so sudden at times and so fatal in its manifestations, we seem to have found at last not only its cause in the streptococcus, but likewise are approaching the possibility of a cure by the cultivation of an anti-toxine. If as yet less permanent and less certain in its action than the anti-toxine of some other diseases, yet when it is remembered that the streptococcus is apparently the common cause of several types of this, at times most fatal, disease, the encouragement to labor until a final solution of the important problem has been achieved is such as to make the glory attached to his name, who is able to announce the certain discovery of its anti-toxine as a remedy, all the greater. Turning to the diseases affecting more directly both animals and men, we need only speak of tuberculosis as affecting both man and animals, especially cattle supplying milk and food, in order to arrest the attention of all concerned in the cure of this universally prevalent disease, which for years, though known to be present as a chronic disease in cattle, was but only recently suspected in its possible relationship to the disease in man. That congresses called to discuss tuberculosis, and tuberculosis alone, royal commissions appointed by Imperial Governments, bureaus of investigation, and state commissions in a dozen countries have all been investigating, and during these five years have universally reported the startling yet suspected fact, that the cause of the disease is the same in both man and animals, and that direct and positive dangers to the former constantly exist of the contraction of the disease from them, through the injestion of the milk of cows, and the consumption of the meat of animals slaughtered for beef is a notable fact in this history of progress. Still more, when we have during these five years had demonstrated not only that the disease is the same in both man and animals, but also that it has further been possible to utilize the tuberculin of Koch as a diagnostic test of extreme delicacy of the presence of the disease in animals, which otherwise might seem perfectly healthy, we see the practical value of these experiments. The effects of this knowledge have been most widespread. Health authorities and agricultural authorities, have been enabled thereby to make the work of inspection of herds of cattle with a view to the diagnosis and stamping out of tuberculosis one of practical value, resulting in the well-grounded hope that we may shortly expect that the food supplies, whether milk and its products, or meat, shall be supplied to the public free, at any rate, of the the possible dangers which are now known to come from this source. Even though the progress be obtained along commercial rather than scientific lines, yet the results will be alone to the credit of the scientific labors of the discoverers both of the cause of the disease and its remedy.

3.—*Progress in the Prevention of Disease.*—Incidentally in discussing the progress in the discovery of the causes and the cures of disease, we have alluded to the progress in the work of their prevention. The routine procedure of prevention is doubtless better developed to-day in connection with diphtheria and tuberculosis than of any other of the diseases which we have to deal with. In tuberculosis it has become a routine proceeding to diagnose by means of the sputum early cases, not only in order that steps may be taken for the proper treatment of the patient, but that precautions may be adopted for the protection of other persons exposed to such cases. In the matter of diphtheria we are enabled so soon as the diagnosis has proven the disease to be real, to protect persons who have been exposed by prophylactic injection of the anti-toxin This, indeed, is simply another illustration of the methods developed by Pasteur in his protective inoculations against rabies. During the last year the experiments of Widal and others have brought notably into prominence the diagnostic value of blood drawn from suspected cases of typhoid in its action on the bacillus typhosus, but it seems to have marked another positive advance in the possibility of serum treatment, as soon as the process of immunizing persons who have been exposed to the attack of this disease shall have been developed. From all we have learned at this distance Haffkine in India has been equally successful in his prophylactic inoculations against the bubonic plague. If Prof. Koch's most recent work on the rinderpest in South Africa proves all that is reported, then we have not only added another to the list of microbic diseases whose cause is known, but we have also the satisfaction of knowing that in addition to this the process of immunizing herds of cattle against the disease will soon be an accomplished fact.

In other fields of state medicine, such as those of disinfection, we have during this period advances to note, for if there is not so much progress to note, yet it is perhaps rather because there has not been so much room for development. The general application of steam as a disinfectant is now a recognized part of the work of every civic health department, and within the last year or two the progress of the means whereby the disinfection of rooms by some gaseous agency is effective, while not injurious to furnishings, has seemed almost realized in the application of formaldehyde. Its disinfecting qualities are positive, and if Bosc's very recent apparatus prove effective in supplying an unaltered dry gas we may then count upon having an agent both as regards effectiveness and cheapness which has long been a desideratum.

Progress, too, has been great in the field of water filtration, and notably in the application of mechanical filtration. While nothing has been reported which can supersede the use of sand filters, yet such progress in the improvement of the much cheaper mechanical filter has been noted that it is confidently hoped that with further study both of the conditions of the water and of the mechanical means for dealing with the several conditions, another five years will have put us into possession of means which, while having the stamp of scientific accuracy, will have the further merit of comparative cheapness. We have endeavored in a very imperfect manner to set forth some of the triumphs of preventive medicine during recent years, and to illustrate the fact as remarked by the venerable chairman of the Board in his annual address that medicine must now be placed amongst the exact sciences. At a time when we have almost daily the announcement of the discovery of some new method for utilizing the once hidden forces of nature, we have almost lost the ability to wonder. Indeed the danger increases of the public accepting all announcements of discoveries as facts, or at any rate of stamping all as of the same value. But the sources of life, both animal and vegetable, are

too mysterious and deep-hidden, as well as too intricate in their manifold relationships, to enable any isolated discovery to be independent of conditions which often notably modify the good results which at first are expected to naturally flow from it. The bringing forth of great discoveries is only through infinite pain, and the history of scientific progress is that of a pathway strewn with obstacles only to be surmounted by supreme endeavor.

It would be a worthy and profitable task to recall the labors, the failures and trials of our great men of science, in order that we might rejoice the more while contemplating the victories achieved, and gain courage for ourselves to make still more earnest efforts in the work of preventive medicine. But me may not here. Their names all will recall, as their memories all must revere. Of each of them, as Carlyle says of Goethe, we would say to ourselves, 'Colite talem virum,' "Learn of him, imitate, emulate him"!

P. H. BRYCE
Secretary.

PART II.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

By J. D. Macdonald, M.D., Hamilton.

Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Health:

At this, the earliest opportunity offered by our meeting here, it is our first sad duty to advert to the removal from among us of our old friend and associate, Dr. Rae, of Oshawa, whose death took place so suddenly last May. He had been present with us at our stated meeting but a short time before, and manifested then no sign of ill-health, nor complained of anything, so that his death was to all of us a surprise. Although in our professional experience we are too well acquainted with such incidents, yet we must say that the loss of our friend came upon us like a bolt out of a clear sky. We shall miss his kindly presence as well as his wise advice, the latter the fruit of his long experience and observation. The Board sought to manifest its respect and its regret by proceeding to Oshawa, where it took part with the friends and fellow-citizens of Dr. Rae in the public and very largely attended funeral wherewith they honored his memory, and we now take this occasion to extend to the widow and family of our friend, our deep sympathy in their loss.

At this, the beginning of its duties of a new year, it is the privilege of the chair to express to his associates the usual compliments of the season. It may be said by some that these come a little late; but this is *our* new year; we are at the beginning of our work, and our mutual compliments consist in the hope and desire that our work may be continued, and that its usefulness may be made manifest—as indeed we have some confidence in saying that evidence of its usefulness has not been lacking. The advice of the Board has been sought on many occasions, by corporations, desirous of improving their sanitation, as well as by individuals seeking information on sanitary subjects, or improvement in surrounding conditions, and in attending to the various matters to which his attention was thus drawn, our good Secretary has had his time very fully occupied.

It is a source of thankfulness that the diffusion of sanitary information has had favourable results, and that as a consequence the condition of the public health has, on the whole, been favourable. It is true that we have not been without sickness, and that of a sort against which we, as sanitary officers, have to be, in an especial manner and degree, watchful, that is to say, sickness of an infectious nature, but such has been comparatively limited in extent, and mild in character for the most part.

It is not desired that it be assumed that the whole credit of this comparative immunity from suffering has been due to our sanitary precautions. There have been healthy seasons when there have been no sanitary Boards, and further, this community, and others elsewhere, have reason to rejoice over invaluable discoveries in the science of curative medicine—for the "*art of* medicine" has now surely advanced to the place of a "science" But "prevention is better than cure," and therefore sanitary science is losing none of its usefulness. The power which has been imparted to medicine, by which it procures immunity from some most serious ailments, as from smallpox by vaccination, and is able to abort others, as diphtheria, by the use of antitoxine injection, and rabies, by the same principle of treatment, cannot be too highly rated; but we have good reason to believe that the diligence of boards of health and the activity of their officers have had no little to do with the general healthfulness of the country for the

period covered by this address. Among the civilized communities it is admitted, that from the efforts of sanitary institutions, not only have infectious diseases generally been much brought under control, but that conditions are being understood, which properly observed, can wholly prevent the appearance of some of them, as for example, typhoid fever, diphtheria and Asiatic cholera. Diphtheria, that most distressing affection, which in the memory of some of us was so submissively accepted as a destroyer of child life, under the name of "croup." Certainly if the existence of sanitary institutions required any defence it is afforded by the contrast between the prevalence of those diseases as epidemics at the present day, and that of say, forty years ago, or even of a shorter time; a contrast which presents ample justification for the adoption of sanitary laws and for any curtailment of individual rights or even of personal liberty which the due execution of those laws may entail. There are still those who cry out against preventive agencies and who are disposed to resist their operation, but the general consensus seems to be coming to apprehend that these agencies are a necessity, and that the proverbial formula used near the beginning of this paragraph is to be regarded not merely as a sentimental aphorism, but as a well accepted practical article of belief.

Of the evil results of the neglect of means of prevention, we unhappily have had examples to add to the general experience during the latter months of this year. These have occurred in certain townships from which we have a story of suffering and fatality, and of remissness on the part of those whose duty it was to take measures for the public welfare, there having been in one, thirty cases of diphtheria, with five deaths, in one month, and from another, there having come complaints of "much suffering and many deaths."

These are mentioned to exemplify the insensibility prevailing in many places to the danger of infection, and to the very fatal consequences of that insensibility, and especially apparent in the rural districts where the people seem impressed more by the trials of poverty than with the danger of disease, as for example of that just mentioned, diphtheria, one of the most woful of them, but one which can be most surely stamped out by proper means for its prevention. Scarcely a case of it occurs which cannot be traced to its source, and which could not have been stopped at that source.

In cities and towns where from the many subjects ready for infection, prevention must naturally be more difficult than in the country, but where on the other hand, health officers are well organized and active, we have not heard of a general epidemic for a long time. In fact Toronto, with its large population, attributes its infectious diseases to importation by the return of its own citizens from the health resorts, whither they had betaken themselves away from the city during that summer heat.

It will probably take some time to impress this responsibility upon the dwellers in the poorer and more thinly settled districts, but it is the duty of all, especially of those engaged in sanitary work, to persevere in endeavor toward that end. We are sure of our facts. These are positive, and what has to be met in opposition are merely negative theories, such as the vain fancies of those who deny so vigorously the good results, or even the propriety of vaccination, but who have never given themselves the opportunity of observing its results, or who have never seen a case of small pox. But more difficult than to enlighten ignorance, is it to correct indifference. Indifference needs correction, and that which would be most effective is a substantial fine, levied on the municipality which neglects to take due measures against whatever infectious disease appears within its borders.

By request of the Board reports have been forwarded to it of the frequency and fatality of four principal infectious diseases. These reports can hardly be called complete "for six months." They cover only the period of five months; those for the last of the six months, that of December, not have been returned to the present time. A considerable proportion of the municipalities have made no returns, no doubt because they had a happy freedom from all ailments specified to them. Those ailments were typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlatina and tuberculosis. Of those four, that which has been attended by the greatest mortality tuberculosis, having carried off nearly as many people as all the other put together: the deaths from tuberculosis having been 463 and from the other three 483.

Allowing for December the average of the five preceding months the deaths from typhoid fever during the second half of 1896 have been 268. This disease is thus the third in degree of mortality, being a little less than that from diphtheria, and a little more than half that from tuberculosis.

Water being the chief carrier of the typhoid germ and the necessary element of its life, we are not surprised when we hear of outbreaks of fever in localities which supply themselves with water from wells, for in settled communities wells are certain to become polluted sooner or later, but the malady has appeared in towns which have a water supply which cannot be suspected, as in those taking water from Lake Ontario at a considerable distance from the shore and safe from pollution. In the instance of an outbreak in such conditions our suspicions naturally fall on the milk supply of that town as being the source of the mischief. Wells in the country may become infected as well as those in towns. The neighborhoods of farms become infected by parties walking about and having diarrhœa and not aware that they are the subject of typhoid. Proofs of the source of infection are by no means wanting. The amenity of our American brethren has supplied us with instances in their reports of 1896, with which they have kindly favored us, and for which we here beg to express our thanks. In one of those reports two examples are given of outbreaks in towns which were carefully traced to their origin and found to have had their commencement, one from a farm hand who had recently been been discharged from an hospital where he had been confined with fever, and another to the pollution of a well which was favorably placed for contamination and was proved to have suffered it. One or two facts are worth very many expressions of opinion. The inhabitants of towns which become the seats of typhoid may take note of these two just cited, and may reflect that in making a milk test something more may be implied than a determination of the amount of butter-fat.

Ascribing to December the proportion of diphtheria which is reckoned to it of typhoid, we may say that the mortality from the former for six months has been 316. As has been already said, this mortality might have been in a great degree lessened if the health authorities of the infected districts had manifested a due sense of their duty and appreciation of the value of human life. The complaint has been that these authorities refused funds to provide for inspection and for isolation; but then it is possible that the sufferers and complainants may have been those who objected to the collection of the public resources for this and other purposes, and therefore it has been proposed to levy a fine on the municipality in the event of due care not having been manifested by it to check the advance of infectious disease as soon as it appeared within its borders. Scarlatina has been another of the infections of which a report has been sought. This malady, which has so commonly been followed by a very bad record, has given us, during the period reported, comparatively little trouble, or at least has inflicted little loss.

Seven deaths from it have occurred, four of them in the month of November, one in October, and two in July. It may have been that deaths were more frequent when house ventilation began to be obstructed because of the cold of the approaching winter in November.

The fourth disease is tuberculosis, the losses from which are, within a very little, as great as that from all the three others put together, manifesting itself for the most part in the form of consumption. The difficulty in dealing with it as we would with any of the other three is dependent on its insidious mode of approach. It is in possession of the citadels of life before signs of its presence are realized. How to advise acceptably with regard to it may tax to the utmost the resources of our authorities in science, and of our Boards of Health. No doubt isolation would be chiefly advantageous as a preventive measure if it would be consented to soon enough, but the advice to put it into practice would not be listened to in most instances, and very good reasons could be given for resistance. It would seem that while the health officer might be watchful, his direct interference would be unsuccessful if even at all tolerable to the sick party or to the relatives. Our best hopes of the general adoption of adequate protective measures against this malady rests on a better and more general information regarding its mode of origin and a loosening of the belief in its heredity.

It must be admitted that the history and course of tuberculosis is such as to favor the belief that it is an inheritance. Its early appearance in children in some of its forms, and its later appearance in the form of lung disease in members of the same family, seem to force that conviction, and the opinion has still a strong hold, not only on the public, but on the medical profession.

But due heed being given to the nature of the infecting agent and to the more common course of the phenomena of the disease, it may be apprehended that its prevalence is more easily explained by the theory of infection than by the supposition of inheritance, and that its appearance in families from generation to generation is due to family conditions and habits rather than to family inheritance, these conditions and habits affording opportunity to the infecting agent to establish itself in the organs of one member of the household after another.

These observations are to be offered to the Board with an apology. They are trite no doubt, but the large proportion which tuberculosis occupies in our bills of mortality seems to make it incumbent upon us to take every opportunity of urging upon the people and upon their health authorities that they give more attention to the information offered them on every side with reference to this destroyer of their families, and that they learn that in few, if any, instances is heredity responsible for it. The insidious way in which its first approaches are made and its common occurrence in both animals and men will perhaps always ensure it a place amongst us, but much may be done to limit its progress if not for its cure. The means for the latter result are not within the reach of all, but those for its prevention certainly are, and they are comprehended in one word, cleanliness, but that to a degree which is not as yet our ideal. Our cleanliness is mere dilution of an evil in air or water and that degree of it does not suffice for the removal of the cause of tuberculosis. There must be destruction of its agent by heat of fire or boiling water. If the sufferer of consumption lets his expectoration dry before he exposes it to that heat, he himself becomes an agent of infection for all his friends, and in a disease of slow course, such as consumption is, he is likely to be a source of infection for a long time, long enough to destroy the greater part of his family. Before bringing these remarks to a close it seems

well to revert to a subject which has been before the notice of the Board on a former occasion. I refer to sanitariums which serve the purposes of hospitals and retreats—in the one capacity aiming at the cure of the sufferer, in the other at prolonging life and contributing to its comfort, and in still another, and that quite as much to be desired as either of these foregoing, to the removal from a family of the infection which otherwise is extremely likely to prove fatal to many more of the members. Lately cure has come to be spoken of as having been brought about in the hospitals, and no doubt consumption undergoes an improvement equivalent to cure very often, although those may not have had the benefit of an hospital in the case; but we must remember that an abeyance of the symptoms is not a cure, and that before accepting the cure as being confirmed it will be well to wait for a *post mortem* examination. We are never surprised when we see a friend or neighbor who has given evidence of consumption in youth, and who seems to have recovered and enjoyed good health for years, fall a victim to phthisis at last. He has probably been a distributor of phthisis all the time, yet on the best authority cures take place, and according to credible reports certain associations for life assurance find it to their profit to send their members sick with phthisis to hospitals for the reception of consumptives and to pay for their residence there until they are cured. Those institutions thus risking money on the possibility of a cure are at least an evidence of conviction on the part of men of sagacity as well as of information that cures of well established cases of consumption are not infrequent, provided fit means are employed.

The Board has further had reason to despatch a committee of inquiry to a summer encampment on the border of Lake Ontario. A report had been sent that whooping cough had been prevalent there. The committee found that the affection had been there but found no cases existing at the time of its visit, and heard no sound of the characteristic cough during its examination of the locality for a whole day. It was found however that the disease had been there, children having come in the latter stages of their malady in the expectation that a residence at the encampment would effect a cure. The danger likely to accrue from the gathering together into one place of many cases of infectious diseases was explained to the superintendent of the encampment, and though the worthy official did not seem to be much impressed he undertook to prevent the residence in the locality of any others who might at any time show signs of the disease. No doubt the promise will be kept. It is to be recognized, however, that children who have passed safely through the first impetus of whooping cough must be allowed a change of residence to some open, airy place. Nothing conduces so much to their escape from prolonged danger from that affection.

II. QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS, INCLUDING

1. Report for Quarter ending October, 1896.
2. " " January, 1897.
3. Report on a Typhoid Outbreak in East Zorra.
4. " Whooping Cough at Grimsby Park.
5. " Diagnosis of Typhoid.
6. " Tuberculin Test in suspected cow in York Township ; also
7. " of French Academy of Medicine (1896) on the Diagnostic Value of Tuberculin (translated).

1.—*Report of Committee on Epidemics for the Quarter Ending October, 1896.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Your committee begs leave to report that during the past quarter, while the province has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases of the more infectious character, evidence has been brought to it, that as is common at this season of the year typhoid fever has been prevalent in many country districts, and indeed in those towns and cities where well water is still more or less used.

The absence of any epidemic due directly to a polluted public water supply is a most gratifying statement to be able to make of a province where over 100 public water supplies exist, and points yet more strongly to the wisdom of other towns and villages at once instituting works of a public character, if they are to maintain their healthfulness and commercial position.

Reports regarding outbreaks have been received from Keppel township also from the village of Bayfield, where typhoid prevalence illustrates once again the common mode of its propagation where the wells of a village are in a sandy soil on clay, and not more than 10-20 feet deep.

Local pollution from privy pits and manure heaps is as usual the assumed cause. The Board in this as in similar cases supplies sterilized bottles for samples and analyses them, and recommends closing of wells based on the result of analysis.

A report from the village of Islington, in Etobicoke, a place where for ten years similar cases have occurred, illustrates the same conditions and methods of propagation.

The existence of typhoid is reported from the lumbering district of Sault Ste. Marie, where the Mayor of the town complains that such men are sent out to the town for treatment from camps, and become a charge as paupers on the town. The need of an hospital in such a centre where the per capita grant of the Gov-

ernment would in some degree serve to recoup the town for such expenses is greatly required, and illustrates the need which the Board has before referred to for similar hospitals in the several town centres in the sparsely settled new districts.

The city of Belleville, as reported at a previous meeting, has been more than usually a sufferer from typhoid this year, and while there is public water it is not under the charge of the city, and is limited in its use with the result that old town wells from polluted springs are still in use in the main street, and wells similarly dangerous exist in other parts of the town. The town has been strongly urged by your Secretary to purchase the works and adopt filtration of the bay water such as is being carried out in Deseronto.

The disease is also reported as existing in Gravenhurst. A severe outbreak occurred among mill hands at Utterson in Muskoka, where the water supply used was with reason suspected, the condition of the cottages where the mill hands were forced to live being most unsanitary. Action was advised in the matter by correspondence.

Similar unsanitary conditions resulting in fever in the village of Warren, in Algoma District, are similarly reported, and the people urge this Board to give power to appoint a Local Board of Health. Such action as the Board can take is strongly advised.

A serious outbreak from the town of Renfrew is reported. Your Secretary has been aiding the Local Board to trace the cases, as usual, to wells by having bacteriological analyses made, which results will be reported upon by Mr. Mackenzie.

Diphtheria. During the summer this disease has been present only in very limited amounts in most districts, but during the last six weeks since the onset of damper weather, and the opening of the public schools, more cases have occurred, and antitoxin has to some extent been in demand. Owing, however, to supplies being kept by druggists in many towns, the Board has not any accurate idea of the extent to which it is being used.

Outbreaks have been reported from Whitney, in the unorganized territory in Renfrew, and membrane examinations have been made in cases as reported from Madoc, where it has broken out in the public school. Membrane examinations have been made in the Board's laboratory, also from Rawdon township. Within three weeks fifteen cases were reported from Watford, in Lambton county, and the Local Board have been advised as to the measures to be taken, and examination of membrane advised.

A dispute on the utilization of a school house in Minden during the holiday season as an hospital was reported, and action to be taken in the circumstances was advised.

A severe outbreak has occurred in Durham village, with a very considerable number of cases, and a notable number of deaths.

An outbreak has also been reported from Osprey township, near Durham, the Local Board seeking information and asking for supplies of literature.

The most recent and serious outbreak reported is that at present in St. Thomas. The circumstances attending it are now being investigated.

In connection with these outbreaks of disease, it is with much satisfaction that your Secretary can state the important assistance he has received from the

Registration Act, which requires monthly returns of deaths from contagious disease. These returns have been the first notice in several instances that we have received of the prevalence of these diseases, and he has thereby been enabled to take action through the Local Boards of Health for their limitation.

The following report of work done in the laboratory is submitted as a part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE, M D.

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1 (*a*).—*Laboratory Report for Quarter Ending October, 1896.*

By J. J. MacKenzie.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

During the preceding summer the laboratory has been called on to investigate many problems of a sanitary character in connection with the health of the Province.

Along certain lines there has been marked increase in the amount of work sent in : along others the increase has not been so great as the importance of the work would lead us to expect. On the whole, however, the work has increased.

Water Analysis. A large number of samples of water from various parts of the Province have been examined bacteriologically. In all, from May 1st., 108 samples have been examined. In addition to these some 29 samples were sent in, but not examined on account of my absence from Toronto, either for holidays or on work for the Board. Thus, in all, about 135 samples of water were sent in for bacteriological examination.

These samples came from the following localities, viz., Brantford, Belleville, Guelph, Port Hope, Woodstock, Walkerton, Rockwood, East Zorra, Beaverton, Renfrew and Oshawa.

The number of samples sent in was more than all those received during the preceding year.

From the results of these bacteriological examinations it was possible to come to safe conclusions in a majority of the cases as to the potability of the water, whilst in some cases the results were doubtful.

As far as possible the quantitative examination of the number of colonies per c. c. present in a sample was amplified by a qualitative examination of the forms present, and especially by an examination for bacillus coli communis.

A record has been kept of the individual species of bacteria appearing in these waters, so that in time it is hoped that by a resumé of a large number of results, we may by a qualitative inspection come to some conclusion as to potability. So far, certain species have been noted as being practically universally present in all waters examined. For instance, there appears in practically every

sample of water examined, a form known as B. punctatus (Frankland), and in some cases it forms quite a percentage of the colonies present, and another form that is always found is that called B. fluoresens liquefaciens. These forms seem to be as common in European waters, and are likely world-wide in their distribution, and normally present in all natural waters. If a water is allowed to stand they are found to multiply rapidly.

On the other hand there are certain forms which are apt to be associated with polluted waters and when a sufficient number of observations have been collected no doubt we will have a valuable aid to the valuation of a water supply.

This spring there was published a new method for the isolation of the typhoid bacillus from water, called Elsner's method. depending upon the use of a special jelly containing potassium iodide which seems to inhibit the growth of all forms except B. coli and B. typhosus.

This method I have tried frequently during the past summer, but not yet with success. I found a tendency for many forms to develop from a water, from which, the originator of the method claimed, they would not grow in the jelly and of course the larger the number of species which grow in the jelly, the less likelihood is there of isolating the typhoid.

Latterly, however, I have modified the method somewhat with certainly the development in one case of a large number of colonies of B. coli, and I again have hopes that the method may lead to something. If it even gives us a quantitative method of estimating B. coli, it will be a decided step. I will be able to report more fully upon it at the end of the year.

Perhaps the most interesting series of bacteriological examinations are those in connection with the Brantford water supply. Samples of the public water supply and of private wells were sent to the laboratory every month.

The public supply shows the same purity as was found for it last year, and bacteriologically has practically remained the same throughout the summer in spite of marked variations in the water of the canal and river.

On the other hand the private wells were constantly worse than the public supply, some of them being exceptionally bad.

An important adjunct to the examination of the Brantford well waters was a determination of the chlorides, in which it was found that the purer the water, the more nearly it approached the chlorine of the city supply, the normal chlorine for the water-bearing stata beneath the town, being eight and ten parts per million.

The observations in regard to the impurity of Brantford wells have been reported practically for wells throughout the Province. There seems to be in all parts of the Province a very large number of very bad wells. In towns with a public water supply there are few wells with as good water as the public supply.

As a rule the bacteriological samples were sent to the laboratory so carefully packed that no material change in the number of bacteria in the water occurred.

This was when the instructions sent out by the Board were carefully followed. Occasionally this was not done and quite unreliable results obtained.

Chemical analyses were made of 19 samples of water, coming from Goderich, Stratford, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Deseronto, Hamilton, Brockville and Penetanguishene.

Examinations of Sputum. Examinations have been made of 43 samples of sputum since May 1st, with the following results: bacillus tuberculosis present in 28, absent in 15.

Examinations of Diphtheria exudate. Examinations have been made of 18 samples of suspected exudate with the following result: bacillus diphtheriæ present in 10 samples, absent in 8.

This department of the work has not increased as it should, as amongst the medical men sending in samples for examination there are very few new names. The same men continue to send month after month.

I would suggest in this connection that a new circular be sent out in regard to this work.

Other investigations. Two outbreaks of suspected anthrax were investigated during the preceding summer, and in both cases the post mortem reports led one to strongly suspect anthrax.

The first one was from Dr. J. Hugo Reid, of Guelph, which came in June 10th. Bacteriological examination by cultures and by the infection of animals, showed the anthrax bacillus to be absent.

On the 22nd, another sample was sent through Dr. Kitchen, of St. George. In this also, cultures and inoculations of animals proved anthrax to be absent. What the cause of these peculiar deaths in animals was is difficult to decide. In Dr. Reid's case there was isolated a bacillus of the *B. coli* group which was exceedingly pathogenic, but the suspicion was great that its presence was due to post mortem injection of the tissues. In Dr. Kitchen's case no specially pathogenic form was isolated.

Tuberculosis in Animals. There were four cases of tubercular tissue from animals sent in for diagnosis. A very interesting diphtheria case of a special character came to the laboratory on June 26th. This was the fauces and larynx from a girl who had died from mumps under Christian Science treatment. The body had been buried about 14 days and had been embalmed before burial.

In spite of this, cultures of a bacillus believed to be Klebs Loeffler bacillus were made from the tonsils, and in order to make certain, two animals of the same weight were inoculated with the same dose of the bacillus, one however received 1 c.c. of antitoxic serum. The one which received the bacillus without the serum died in 48 hours with all the symptoms of laboratory diphtheria, the other was not ill and had not even a lump at the point of inoculation, conclusively proving the contention that the disease was diphtheria. It is also interesting as throwing light on the efficacy of embalming to prevent contagion.

Specific Typhoid reaction. At the Buffalo meeting of the American Public Health Association, Dr. Wyatt Johnston, of Montreal, called attention to a new diagnostic method for typhoid, discovered first by Prof. Pfeifer, of Berlin, and elaborated by Widal, of Paris, and Dr. Johnston himself.

This consists in a peculiar specific action of the blood serum of a typhoid patient upon the typhoid bacillus causing them to lose their mobility and run together into clumps.

Since returning from Buffalo, I have tried it in 60 cases, some of typhoid, some not typhoid, and have found the method confirm the clinical diagnosis in all except six cases. In three of these six cases it is possible that there is some other explanation than the failure of the test.

This test, if it proves to be what we expect from it, will be of importance in public health work, and will be another line along which the laboratory of the Board may be of assistance to the Medical Health Officer.

Already the Provincial Board of Montreal has sent out circulars to the medical men of the Province of Quebec, offering to examine blood samples from cases of typhoid, to assist in diagnosis.

Before closing I beg to call the attention of the Board to an important point and that is, the need of an assistant in the laboratory.

As I said above, 29 samples of water were spoilt on account of coming whilst I was absent, and a number of samples of diphtheria exudate could not be reported on for the same reason.

If the work of the Board is to go on increasing, some assistance must be given in the laboratory work, and I would suggest that the matter be seriously considered.

The work of the laboratory might be indefinitely extended and should be extended especially along chemical lines. Every laboratory of a similar character has a chemist as well as a bacteriologist, and if a chemist were appointed to your Board, his time could be kept fully occupied not only with the systematic examination of public water supplies already in use, but also with other chemical work which might be taken hold of. In addition to this, he could attend to any routine bacteriological work which might come in during by absence.

I would earnestly suggest the consideration of this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) JOHN MACKENZIE.

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2. *Quarterly Report of the Committee on Epidemics for Quarter Ending January 31st, 1897.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs to report that the public health of the province during the past quarter has continued as a whole most excellent. There has been no case of smallpox reported, and the winter thus far has been free from any widespread presence of la grippe, which has, during the past seven years at this season, at times existed with very fatal results.

Diphtheria. There have been, however, outbreaks of diphtheria reported from many districts, which, except in a few instances, have been of limited character, and have been dealt with, with increasing promptness and thoroughness by the Local Boards of Health. The following table prepared from the monthly

disease reports, which it is gratifying to note have been made with increasing regularity, shows by counties the death returns for November, December and January to date.

No. of municipalities.	—	Total deaths reported.	Population reporting.
.....	November	197	1,467,657
559	December	263	1,546,598
331	(Up to 5th) January	193	1,262,604

—	Total municipalities reporting.	Total population.	Total deaths.
November	503	1,467,657	70
December	509	1,546,598	89
January	487	1,442,989	66

As has been before pointed out, the monthly returns are proving of the greatest assistance in supplying information on which this Board may take action in aiding and directing Local Boards in dealing with these outbreaks.

Correspondence of this character has taken place in connection with these outbreaks in Pelham township, Bertie township, Osprey township, Alfred township, Harwich township, Fitzroy township, Medora and Wood townships, Maynooth township, Sunnidale township, Toronto township, Keene, Harvey township, Nottawasaga township, Innisfil, Minden, Stanhope, Galway and adjoining townships: also in the following cities, towns and villages: Merrickville, Bothwell, Belleville, Blenheim, Madoc, Petrolea, Watford, Simcoe, Carleton Place, Delhi, Port Credit, St. Thomas. Collingwood, Southampton and Paris. Of these the outbreak reported upon at the last meeting as being present in St. Thomas must be considered the most serious. Apparently nearly suppressed in December, it is regrettable that the return for January reports five deaths.

The outbreak which has been reported from several frontier municipalities as having been traced to men infected with the disease, leaving for their homes from the lumber camps in the Algonquin Park districts, has been most remarkable, as illustrating at once the ready transmissibility and extreme contagiousness of even mild cases of diphtheria in strong men, to children who have contracted the disease in many cases with fatal results. The following table of cases, dates and municipalities invaded, collated from correspondence, illustrates too fully unfortunately the above statement:

RIDOUT TOWNSHIP.

Dr. Bridgeland (Bracebridge).

Oct. 25th.—Telegram to go to Dorset.

Oct. 29th.—Report on Dorset cases. Earnest Isles reached Dorset from Gilmour's camp, in Hunter Township; stayed in village over night; very ill; was diagnosed in Huntsville Hospital as diphtheria. Ashley Henderson, companion of Isles, sickened a few days after arrival at Dorset; called diphtheria by Dr. Hart.

Oct. 29th.—A. Henderson's child sickened (died), other Henderson child exposed.

McLellan family, two cases, boy of 15 who lived at hotel where Isles stayed ; boy waited on Isles.

Telegram—(Twelve children in family, more cases expected). Dr. Hart saw these cases.

Oct. 30th.—Another case reported from Dorset.

Nov. 9th.—Thinks Isles knew he had diphtheria.

W. N. Brown, Sec'y L. B. H. McLean and Ridout Townships (Baysville).

Nov. 5th.—Replies to telegram *re* taking charge of cases. Refers to Henderson and McLellan cases.

Dr. J. W. Hart (Huntsville).

Nov. 5th.—Refers to cases at Dorset (McLellan). Received Isles into his hospital.

MINDEN TOWNSHIP.

Dr. Chas. D. Curry (Minden).

Nov. 10th.—Specimen sent to Mackenzie. One hundred and twenty men reported in the camps.

Nov. 13th.—Mackenzie found bacilli in membrane from camp case.

Dec. 7th.—Card stating specimen sent from case from Gilmour camp.

Dec. 26th.—One hundred and twenty been in early part of season in camp intended for 60. Some men had to sleep in open air, others in stables, even then camp crowded. (Information from men, a large addition since been built). Statement that parties from Minden introduced disease to camp is incorrect.

A year ago cases in West Millford, 25 miles away, stamped out. January, 1896, Robson cases ; June 11th, Reynold's cases, Hubert's cases. From these no communication with camps.

Davey School cases, originated in a railway camp (now used by Gilmour Co.) No cases spread from these, and no cases of diphtheria, follicular tonsilitis, or sore throat, which latter he sees but rarely except in men from Gilmour's camps first sent out in November.

Gault's camp, Cummings occupied this as boarding house ; complaints made regarding several houses by Mr. Simpson.

W. S. Morrison, Sec. Board of Health (Minden).

Dec. 2nd.—Four cases lately in township ; one child died ; caught from uncle who came home when getting better. Men very crowded ; camps filthy.

STANDHOPE TOWNSHIP.

W. Cooper (Boskung).

Dec. 24th.—Demands that all traffic between camps and Standhope be stopped, as camps are polluted with diphtheria. We know of several cases which have broken out. A later letter recites these cases ; are mentioned in other correspondence.

Dr. Chas. D. Curry.

Dec. 26th.—Some cases in Snowdon Township, name illegible. Some cases in Lutterworth Township last winter or early spring.

Cases from camps coming under his own observation.

1. Henderson (Dorset).—Henderson suffering from sequelae.
2. Tyrril (Dorset).—He and Louck's had been in Gunter's camp.
3. Henderson's younger brother died of the disease. Tyrill was a mild case.

Date of visits.

4. Loucks—Nov. 4th and 5th.—Loucks not sick, was convalescent.
5. Alf. Little—Nov. 11th.—Came from Gault's camp to my office. He stated there were a number ofcases of sore throat in camps at that time. Case verified by Mackenzie.
6. Burton—end of Nov.—Came from Hickey's camp suffering from sore throat. He communicated disease to nephew.
7. Burton's nephew.—(Died). Saw neither case ; was in Toronto.
8. Reynold's boys—Nov.—(3) came here, (1) from Crosby's camp, (2) from Hickey's camp ; had sore throats.

Anson Township.

9. Reynold's sister.—I saw this case, so marked that bacteriological examination not necessary.
10. Reid Goldie—Dec. 15th.—Came direct from Gault's camp. He knew of no other cases in camp at that time. Mackenzie confirmed diagnosis.

These are all the cases under personal observation, but they are sufficient to show the state of the camps. All the men had been in camp from three weeks to two months.

Ottawa and Whitney.

Notices Gartshore cases.

11. Frank Gartshore.—took ill and recovered.
12. Ed. Gartshore.—Took ill ; took train to Ottawa and died in hospital. (Statement made to Dr. Curry by father, also newspaper statement).

Monmouth Township.

13. Kinney, Hotspur P. O.
14. One child dead from this Kinney case.
15. One child dead from this Kinney case.
16. Mother not expected to recover.
17. Am informed by one man that thirteen men were off work in Crosby's camp at one time on account of sore throat.

Chas. H. Roberts, Reeve of Monmouth.

Dec. 7th.—(Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16). Reports Mrs. Attwell and her children died in summer from diphtheria. (Cost township $200). Kinney came from Gilmour's camp with sore throat ; two of his sister's children died with diphtheria. Mrs. Crighton had three cases of diphtheria, not from camp, but from Maynooth, in summer.

Dr. Robertson (Whitney).

Nov. 22nd.—Writes that an epidemic of sore throat is reported from Gilmour's camps.

18. Man came to see him about Nov. 20th ; case referred to by Dr. Curry ; looked like diphtheria. Whitney camps had been free from sore throat for some time.

Dec. 10th.—Reports result of inspection of camps around Canoe Lake ; visited nine camps ; two men sick ; two cases tonsilitis ; camps large and well ventilated in most instances ; gave instructions in two instances ; too many men in camps ; over ninety in some.

Galway Township.

J. R. Stratton, M. P. P.

Dec. 14th.—Reports complaint of Father Nolan, of Fenelon Falls.

Father Nolan (Fenelon Falls).

Dec. 17th.—States two or three deaths to have occurred. Deaths were from sore throat; funeral not public.

19. John Cain came from Gilmour's camps; address, Kinmount.

20. Sister of John Cain (dead); address, Kinmount.

21. John Coffee (son of Widow Coffee).

M. Mansfield, Reeve of Galway (Kinmount P. O.)

Dec. 19th.—Dr. Frost stated positively that cause of case that died was not diphtheria.

Nov. 28th —Cain and Coffee arrived in Kinmount. Dr. Frost informed Mansfield he treated the two men for ulcerated sore throat. Coffee went back to camp after a fortnight.

Dr. Frost (Kinmount).

Dec. 24th.—Cain and Coffee seen Nov. 28th. Both had inflammation of the throat, with catarrhal exudations of fauces. Coffee not seen again; went out hunting I understand. Cain delicate, made slow progress.

22. Girl (Cain) sent for to see her on Dec. 7th; 11 years old; died.

23. Second sister, all with exudation on tonsils; ordered private funeral.

24. Third sister, all with exudation on tonsils; ordered private funeral.

Statement by aunt that her children had been sick six weeks before; all had it and all got better. School closed, as I believed the trouble contagious.

25. Had seen a man at Dorset who had come from camp with true diphtheria.

(Other cases in township of Craig, and a boy died; seen on 17th; later diagnosed as pneumonia).

The contagiousness of the disease under such conditions as commonly exist in lumber camps owing to the lack of good sanitary conditions, but especially to the limited air space supplied per capita to the men in the shanties, demands that the Board promptly recommend that such legislation or regulations under the Health Act be made requiring definite action on the part of companies, whether engaged in lumbering or mining, in the unorganized parts of the province be taken.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

(Superintendent of Algonquin Park, of the

Date of inspection.	Name and site of camp.	Number of men in October, November and December.	Condition of camp.	Source of water supply.
1896.				
December 8.....	The mill and camps, Canoe Lake.	October, 205; November, 112; December, 110.	Fair; closets on pit system.	Wells at present; soon to be taken from lake.
December 8.....	James Gault's camp, lot 20, con. 14, Peck Tp.	October, 31; November, 42.	Poor wash sink in sleeping room; water runs under the floor; piles of manure near shanty.	Potter Creek .....
December 8.....	Chas. Miron's camp, lot 18, con. 4, Hunter.	October, 80; December, 81.	Garbage pile 40 feet from sleeping shanty.	Potter Creek; poor quality, peculiar taste, probably due to dams causing dead water in lake.
December 9.....	John Sheridan camp, lot 25, con. 7, Hunter, Bear Lake.	October, 75; December, 60.	Garbage pile 25 feet from shanty; no drain for foul matter.	Bear Lake; good ..
December 9	P. Collins' camp, lot 12, con. 7, Hunter.	October, 75; December, 62.	No drain for slops ..	Water good from creek.
December 10	A. Airhart's camp, lot 15, con. 4, Peck.	October, 62; December, 68.	Fair drainage around camd; slops thrown on ground.	Water good .....
December 10.....	Samuel Gunther's camp, lot 23, con 4, Hunter..	October, 125; November, 125; December, 97.	Slops emptied into creek; privies for men.	Water good from creek.
December 11	E. Cassibos' camp, lot 27, con. 4, Hunter.	October, 74; December, 84.	Slops thrown 30 feet in front of shanty; camp looks clean.	Bear Creek; water good.
December 11..... " 12.	Wm. Crosby's camp, lot 32, con. 2, Hunter.	October, 110; November. 84; December, 65.	Closet very filthy, cause, must have been overcrowded in October.	Island Lake; water good.
December 12.....	James Hickey's, lot 26, con. 1, Hunter.	October, 103; December, 89.	Swept out as usual; bunks over and beside potato bin; slops thrown short way from door.	Joe Lake; water peculiar taste.
	Thompson's & Grant's, lot 22, con. 13, Peck, outlet of Joe Lake run in connection with camp.	October, 30; December, 20; total in October, 970; total in December, 778.	Clean and in good order.	Joe Lake; water peculiar taste.

OF J. SIMPSON, ESQ.,

Camps of the Gilmour Co. within the Park).

No. of cubic feet of air space per capita in sleeping room.	Number of men sick in October, November and December.	Nature of disease.	How many have left camps.	Where gone.
.....	....	....	Men left mill, no work.	Home.
248	October, 21; December, 1.	Sore throat	2 sick	Minden.
156 and 444	December, 1.....	Sore throat	2 with cut feet.....	Clare settlement.
162	December, 1	Rheumatism.	1	Huntingdon.
141	December, 1.....	Foot cut.....	1	Huntsville. Dr. Robertson did not visit this camp.
118	....	....	1 injured	Marmora. Dr. R. did not visit this camp.
124 and 115	October, 2; November, 1; December, 1.	Diphtheria, sore throat, pleurisy.	2; 1; in camp.....	Huntsville District, Calbogie Lake.
97	October and November, 1; December, 1.	Severe cold, inflammation of bowels.	1; in camp	Home.
136 in December, less in October.	October 5; November. 5.	1, sore throat; 1, la grippe; 1, injured; 2, unknown. 1 diphtheria; 1, unknown; 1, cold; 1. impure blood.	October, 8; November, 4; December, 17; several of sickness.	Huntsville, Coe Hill, balance unknown, Ottawa, Hospital, Dr. Howland's Hospital, home, Minden, Dr. Howland's Hospital.
123 and 182	October, 1; November, 1; December, 4.	Unknown; 3, sore throat; injury.	In camp; in camp; 3; 7; 2.	1, Queensboro; 2, Bancroft; Stirling, rest unknown, Minden.
276	....	Little or no sickness.		
	47 sick in all.		49 left camp sick.	

In connection with all outbreaks of diphtheria, whose extent and persistence have made investigation necessary, the following conclusions are equally applicable :—

First. The type of the disease in pleasant weather in the early autumn was often mild, and first cases have either not been diagnosed, or if diagnosed, not reported ;

Second. That in every district it has been found either that some physician has certified that infection no longer exists in a house, and the patient has been allowed to mingle with the general public, or to the Medical Officer either not being notified, he considering he has no power under the Act to prevent this mingling with the public until the usual period of isolation, generally recognized as necessary, has elapsed, or until a bacteriological culture of the throat mucus has been found free from the presence of diphtheria bacilli ;

Third. The lack of efficient organization of Local Boards, and especially of their having a medical officer so paid and supplied with facilities as to enable him to efficiently supervise cases, and especially maintain isolation and subsequent disinfection of premises. These conclusions after an experience under the present law for thirteen years, emphasize the urgent need for devising some scheme whereby a centrally located county medical officer can aid by laboratory investigations in the early diagnosis of mild cases, and the subsequent determination of the presence or absence of contagion where convalescence has advanced.

Scarlatina. The monthly reports indicate that in several municipalities scarlatina has shown a more than average prevalence during the quarter. Fortunately the outbreaks have been generally mild.

The type of disease is illustrated by the Toronto returns where of 100 cases reported, and other slight cases probably not receiving medical aid, but three (3) deaths have occurred in January, or not more than three per cent. of all cases. That the disease is liable in severe weather, such as may occur in February and March, to assume a severe type, may be seen from the unfortunate outbreak reported from Toronto township :

1st family,	3 cases—	1 fatal,	1 very serious,	1 mild.
2nd "	2 "		1 "	1 "
3rd "	4 "		1 serious,	3 slight.
4th "	1 "			1 slight.
5th "	1 "		average.	

These mild cases which, however, maintain their infectiousness often for forty or more days, and as in the case of smallpox, the scales remaining on clothes, make the infectiveness a very serious feature. The necessity for long absence from school of the members of such families, and careful disinfection of clothing, demands the most serious attention of Local Boards and their officers.

Typhoid. The past quarter has as usual seen a decline in the prevalence of this autumnal disease. There have been, however, several localized outbreaks in rural districts, which, as that investigated by the Board in October in East Zorra, have illustrated a remarkable virulence, and have forced the Board's officers to again carefully review the too prevalent belief that the disease is not directly contagious. The outbreak in the McCullough district of Eramosa, like that of East Zorra, has been of this character. Reference to the particulars on this point will be found in the special report on the East Zorra outbreak.

It is most satisfactory to note that, excepting the water supply of Windsor, there is no public water supply in Ontario to which suspicion of sewage pollution can at present attach. The disease has almost universally in this Province been shown to be primarily connected with pollution of well water, and the number of examinations of suspected well water, from the laboratory statement appended to this report illustrates how physicians and the public generally now at once direct their enquiries to the condition of their wells.

Special correspondence bearing upon these outbreaks has been had with Sault Ste. Marie, *re* cases from the lumber camps, from Eramosa, from Utterson, from Gore Bay, from Bayfield, from Renfrew, from Newtonville, and from Mitchell.

Your committee reports with regret the death of Dr. George Mackenzie, M. H. O., of Essex, who died during the quarter a victim of this disease.

Hydrophobia. The quarter has witnessed one of those remarkable outbreaks of hydrophobia, so mysterious as to their first causation, which during the past six years have from time to time come to the notice of this Board. The particulars of the Paris outbreak and of other outbreaks will be reported upon in the quarterly laboratory report of Mr. Mackenzie. The promptness of action taken by the Local Board and medical officer of Paris, on consultation with this Board, had the gratifying result which has followed in every instance during the past six years in which the Pasteur treatment of acute rabietic inoculations has been practised. With other worshippers at his shrine this Board lays with the world of workers in pure science, through its English confrères, its wreath of immortelles upon the tomb of him who now reposes in the splendid mausoleum of the Pasteur Institute, erected not more as a recognition of his gifts to humanity than as a source whence may continue to flow blessings upon the race of men and animals as well.

Animal Diseases. The quarter has been notable, as having seen the Board's efforts successful in obtaining such an Act and regulations made under it as will, it is trusted, speedily place the whole work of inspection of dairy cattle and abbatoir inspection in the Province on an advanced and satisfactory basis.

Brockville has been the first to establish a routine of inspection of dairy cattle by the tuberculin test. Toronto is now preparing regulations to the same end. Woodstock is, it is understood, about to adopt similar regulations, and it is strongly to be hoped that before the year is out similar action will be taken by all our cities and large towns.

The interest attached to this work is very remarkable and numerous communications, especially from veterinarians, indicate that everywhere there is need for active steps being taken in this matter. Such correspondence is herewith submitted.

The notable progress made in the work of general cattle inspection in the several States of the United States, and especially by the systematic abbatoir and cattle-yard inspection by the Federal Government staff, whereby 35,917,479 animals were inspected in nine months of 1896, and in which 89,399 cattle were condemned, shows very fully that there is the same need for Local Boards of Health in Ontario, through the veterinary inspector, to maintain a similar close supervision over animals as over men.

Isolation Hospitals. This subject has again been brought to the attention of the Board during the quarter, owing to the several outbreaks in the unorgan-

ized districts of the Province and the claims made by several municipalities for compensation for the care of indigents from the unorganized parts. Notably is this true in the localities where there are numerous lumber camps.

Sault Ste. Marie is now preparing plans and raising subscriptions for an hospital, and the question of pushing to completion the scheme for an hospital at Port Arthur has again been brought forward, owing to cases of smallpox having been carried past quarantine to Winnipeg. The question whereby frontier organized municipalities may both be protected against the introduction of contagious disease and the expense of supplying hospital aid and medical treatment to patients for the unorganized territories, must again be submitted by your committee with the hope that some definite plans of dealing with such through legislation may be arrived at.

Submitting their report with its recommendations for the Board's consideration.

Your committee have the honor to be,

P. H. BRYCE,
J. D. MACDONALD.
C. W. COVERNTON,
J. J. CASSIDY.

3.—*Report Re Typhoid Outbreak in Zorra Township.*

TORONTO, November 12th, 1896.

DR. P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health :

DEAR SIR,—Acting under your instructions, I went on October 1st to Innerkip, to investigate the outbreak of typhoid in East Zorra.

This outbreak was purely a local country epidemic, but presented characacters of such severity as to lead the local physicians to believe that circumstances of a peculiar character must be present to account for it.

Dr. Hotson, the health officer of the township, took me to the houses and gave me all the assistance in his power. After spending the afternoon in inspecting and taking samples of water, I proceeded to Woodstock, where I called upon the physicians attending the cases. These gentlemen, Drs. West, Murray, and Clement, kindly assisted me in every way to get at the facts of the epidemic.

The facts are as follows: David Pallister, farmer, of East Zorra, living at the house marked "Pallister House" in the plan, suffered on August 8th from what was supposed to be a slight sunstroke. He was shingling all day (a very hot day) and was taken ill in the evening. He was unwell for the next three weeks, but did not take to his bed. On August 25th he became seriously ill, went to bed, and his attending physician pronounced his disease typhoid. He died on September 2nd, the most marked feature of his case being the severe and uncontrollable hemorrhage of the bowels.

On August 19th Mrs. Robert Walton, sister of David Pallister, and living in the Walton house, was taken ill with what was at first thought to be malaria, but finally proved to be typical typhoid. She had suffered from tubercular

disease of the lungs for some time. She recovered from the typhoid but succumbed to the lung trouble on September 12th. Two children of Mrs. Robert Walton were taken ill with typhoid August 21st. The disease ran a mild course and they recovered.

On September 3rd and 4th two daughters of David Pallister, living in the Pallister house, developed the disease, and died September 11th and 12th. Severe intestinal hemorrhage was a marked feature in both cases.

September 3rd. Harry Bonall, a young farmer, living in the Bonall house and a constant visitor at the Pallister house during the sickness of David Pallister, was taken ill with typhoid, and died September 24th. Intestinal hemorrhage occurred in this case in the third week.

September 7th. James Hallock, living across the road from the Pallister house, took the disease. He assisted in some of the nursing of David Pallister, and shaved him the Sunday before his death. He died September 21st, with perforation of the bowels.

September 6th. William Pallister, a brother of David Pallister, and living in the Pallister house, took the disease, and died September 16th.

September 14th. Mrs. Walton's eldest daughter took the disease.

September 17th. David Pallister, jr., who had been away from home, but who returned at the time of his father's death, took typhoid.

September 21st. Another child of Mrs. Walton took typhoid.

September 21st. A little child, brother of Harry Bonall, took the disease.

September 20th. The father of Harry Bonall took the disease and died about October 8th.

September 25th. Charles Hallock, brother of James Hallock, and Joseph Moscrip, both living in the Hallock House, took typhoid and were removed to the hospital at Woodstock.

September 26th. Charles Walton, a nephew of the Robert Walton, took typhoid. He had visited the Walton and Pallister houses during the epidemic.

Finally, another case, Arthur Thomson, living some distance from the Pallisters' and Waltons', took typhoid September 15th, but this case is only doubtfully referable to the others, as there was a possibility that it had been contracted in Toronto.

The chief clinical feature of these cases was the severity of the intestinal lesions, resulting, in the majority of the fatal cases, in severe and uncontrollable hemorrhage, and in one case in perforation. There was a marked absence of delirium. Another feature was the rapidity with which putrefaction set in. In no case was an autopsy held.

Upon looking at the sequence of these cases it will be seen that the primary centre was either in the Walton or Pallister houses. The difficulty is to decide whether Mrs. Walton or David Pallister was first infected; after the disease established itself in the Pallister house it certainly proved the centre from which the Hallock and Bonall cases arose. I am inclined to believe that we must look at the Pallister household as the primary centre for the following reasons :—

1st. All the members of the family (five) save one, developed the disease. In all it was exceedingly rapid in its course to a fatal termination except in the case of David Pallister, jr., who was at once removed to the hospital at Woodstock. The one member of the family, Eugenia, a daughter, who did not take the disease, stood the whole strain of nursing, but she has a history of a severe typhoid a year before.

2nd. David Pallister contracted the disease on his return home, with about the usual period of incubation of two weeks between exposure to infection and development of symptoms.

3rd. The two cases, James Hallock and Harry Bonall, evidently receiving the infection directly at the Pallisters' house, were equally severe with the Pallister cases.

The cases, consequently, may be tabulated thus:

Primary—David Pallister,		fatal.
	Two Pallister daughters,	"
	Wm. Pallister,	"
	James Hallock,	"
	Harry Bonall,	"
	Mrs. Robert Walton,	"
	David Pallister, Jr., not	"
Secondary—Robert Bonall,		"
	Bonall child, not	fatal.
	Chas. Hallock, "	"
	Joseph Muscrip, "	"
	Walton children (4) one	"
	Chas. Walton, not	"

On this hypothesis, the disease, as it spread to the Bonall and Hallock households, lost its virulent character.

There is, however, just this objection, that the Walton house, as will be seen by the description, was in an unsanitary condition, and the Walton well was very bad indeed. In addition to this two of the Walton children (one afterwards fatal), Chas. Hallock, Joseph Muscrip and Robert Bonall (fatal), were all removed to the Woodstock hospital, as was also David Pallister, and it may be claimed that the favorable outcome of these cases was due to the better attention which they received in the hospital.

In regard to the relationship of the Pallister and Walton cases, the communications of the family were most intimate, and it was quite impossible to find out anything which would throw any light upon the relative frequency with which the members of one household visited the other.

The disease was so severe in all these cases that a doubt arose in the lay mind as to whether the cases were typhoid or not. The clinical features were so characteristic that the medical attendants had no doubt as to its being typhoid.

When in Woodstock, however, I took samples of blood from the two Walton girls, from Chas. Hallock, Joseph Muscrip and David Pallister, and at East Zorra a sample from Robert Bonall. The blood of all, except Robert Bonall, showed marked agglutination action upon the typhoid bacillus within twenty minutes in hanging drop cultures. The blood of Robert Bonall did not give the reaction, but that may possibly be due to the fact that I only obtained a very small drop of blood from him. There seems no reason to doubt that all these cases were genuine typhoid.

Before considering the method of communication and origin, it will be well to give a description of the premises and the results of the examination of the wells.

The house consists of a frame storey and a half-house with a cellar underneath. The house was locked so that I could not get in, but Dr. Hotson tells me the cellar is dry, with an earthen floor. The house stands in the middle of a

large orchard. Back of the house and separate from it by an open passage of about five feet in width is the remains of a former log house. This was still used as a kitchen and milk-house, and is partially divided into rooms, but the walls are incomplete, and there is free exposure of one room to the others, and of all to the outside.

South of the dwelling house and immediately adjoining it, is an old pit well about twenty feet deep with a wall of stones, not of brick. The water of this well was not used for drinking, but was used for cleaning cooking utensils, etc.

To the northeast, and immediately adjoining the old log house, was the privy, which apparently was not a pit, or if a pit, had been gradually filled up. If meant for a dry earth closet, there was no provision for cleaning it, and it did not look as if it had been cleaned for some time. The distance from this privy to the well was about forty-six feet.

The corner of the old house next the privy was the room evidentally used for cooking as the stove was there, and portions of the wall towards the privy were wanting, so that there was free access for flies for instance from the privy to the kitchen.

The well which was used for drinking purposes was in the barn, and its relationships there are best shown in the diagram. It was about twenty feet deep and contained about six feet of water.

It was impossible to obtain any data as to the character of the soil and the effects of a sudden rainfall upon the wells. Apparently, however, the soil was fairly porous as the wells were never known to run dry.

2nd. The Walton premises.

This consists of a one-storey house without a regular cellar. A hole has been excavated under one of the bedrooms and was used as a place for storing vegetables, etc. Whilst Mrs. Walton was ill it gave out a very bad odor.

The well was situated as shown in the diagram. It was without a pump and smelt badly.

3rd. The Bonall house.

Nothing of an unsanitary character was noticed here. The well was between the house and the road, and the stables were some distance behind the house, and the privy was quite a distance back of the stables.

4th. The Hallock premises.

Nothing was present here of a specially unsanitary character. The well was a long distance from the privy.

When we look at these premises and take all the facts into consideration, we see that we are met at the outset by the difficulty of accounting for the first case.

Neither David Pallister nor Mrs. Robert Walton was in the habit of going from home, nor could I find that they had been exposed in any previous case. No one had been visiting at either house for months previously, so that it does not seem likely that it was introduced from without. It is the same difficulty which we meet with in every study of country epidemics of typhoid.

Enquiry as to previous cases elicited the fact that there had been typhoid in the old Pallister house some eleven years ago, but I do not know that this helps us any in coming at the first cause.

My own opinion is that in typhoid, we must accept much wider distribution of the bacillus than is evidenced by the occurrence of the disease, and that such apparently *de novo* development of epidemics as in this instance is simply due to

the return of virulence to a non-virulent typhoid bacillus already present, this return being produced by local unsanitary conditions. We now know this to be the case in diphtheria and cholera, and there is no reason to believe that it is not the case also in typhoid. That unsanitary conditions were present, I think is sufficiently well shown by the description of the premises, and the results of the bacteriological examination of the wells.

Typhoid once present in the Pallister household, how are we to account for the succeeding cases?

The barn yard well may have been a factor in the first case. I doubt very much whether it is responsible in the succeeding cases. It certainly did not become infected after the first case, as it was situated too far from the house and privy. The old well might have been infected through the forty-six feet of soil from the privy, but I hardly think that this was possible in the length of time that elapsed between the first and subsequent cases. The only other explanation is that of direct contagion from the stools. This, I think, the most likely explanation, although the physicians in attendance warned the people as to the danger, and ordered them to bury all the stools out in the fields far away from the houses. Great care may or may not have been taken in the disposal of the stools, but the manner in which the cases developed point to contagion more than to any other possible explanation. It is exceedingly probable also that the privy at the Pallister house early became infected, and the close proximity to the kitchen and milk house render it extremely probable that flies from the privy passed backward and forward through the wall of the kitchen and carried micro-organisms from the privy to the food. In fact from the situation I cannot see how this could help occurring.

The occurrence of the two additional cases in the Hallock house where contamination of the drinking water is excluded, and in the Bonall house where it is equally excluded gives strength to the argument of direct contagion.

Finally the extreme virulence of the organism as evidenced by the fatal character of the epidemic is further strong evidence in favor of direct contagion.

It seems to me that from our general knowledge of pathogenic micro-organisms we may argue *a priori* that the more virulent it is, the more likely it is to be directly contagious.

I would conclude my report by recommending:

1st. That the two Pallister wells and the Walton well be closed.

2nd. That the Pallister privy be removed from its present position to a distance from the house, and the old privy be excavated and clean earth put in.

3rd. That the Hallock well and the Bonall well be cleaned and disinfected by freshly slaked lime.

The Walton house should be placed in a more sanitary condition and it would be well also to pull down the old house at the back of the Pallister home.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN J. MACKENZIE.

4.—*Report Re Whooping-Cough at Grimsby Park.*

By. J. D. Macdonald, M.D., Hamilton.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—It having been reported to the Provincial Board of Health, that at the "Grimsby Camp" children were suffering from whooping-cough, it was deemed advisable that enquiry should be made into the degree of prevalence of the malady, and as to the means, if any, which might have been taken to check it, or to limit the disease to the locality in which it was said to have appeared.

Accordingly, on Friday the 7th August, your committee visited the grounds, obtained an interview with the Rev. Mr. Walsh, the superintendent of the camp, and with other officers, and parting with these gentlemen proceeded to visit the various residences, in order to obtain all possible information regarding the rumoured epidemic.

The whole day was spent in this manner, and the inspection may be regarded as thorough.

Your committee met no instance of the actual existence of the disease, but heard sufficient to make it evident that cases of whooping cough had been at the "park." The affected children having been brought there for change of air, and thus to accelerate their recovery—one or two such families were found. In none of these was any coughing heard, and they declared themselves to be now free from that or other symptoms. In neither of them was enquiries of your committee apparently appreciated as being necessary. It seemed as though expulsion from the "park" was feared as a consequence.

All seemed surprised that a report of whooping-cough should have gone abroad. The worthy superintendent gave your committee to understand that in his opinion it was a mere childish experience, which all had to go through, and that the combination of the place and season formed the very best way for getting through it successfully. The same sentiment seemed to pervade the whole circle of the camp. The propriety of a "sanitary cordon" was suggested by your committee in the event of a re-occurrence of that, or of any other epidemics. The suggestion was received with general disfavor as being unnecessary, and as being inconsistent with the traditions of the place and therefore impracticable.

Your committee met a larger number of people who knew nothing about the presence of an infectious disease, than of those who did. The whole of the society seemed in a very happy condition. No fears on the subject of infectious disease seemed to exist, with the exception of diphtheria, that disease appearing would break up the community, but for whooping-cough, the common thought seems to be that all children affected with it, are welcome, and that a residence at the "camp" will soon cure their trouble. Within certain limits perhaps, that impression is correct.

(Sgd.) J. D. MACDONALD,
Commissioner.

Hamilton, 10th August, 1896.

5. *The Serum Diagnosis of Typhoid.**

By J. J. Mackenzie, B.A.

The recent practical application of the specific serum reaction of Pfeiffer in the diagnosis of typhoid fever is one of the most interesting results of recent bacteriological work.

In his researches upon Asiatic cholera, Pfeiffer, of Berlin, discovered that the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera would, when introduced into the peritoneal cavity of a guinea pig, along with a virulent culture of the cholera spirillum, cause the dissolution and disappearance of the spirilla in a remarkably short space of time. If the immune serum was not introduced, the spirilla multiplied, and the animal died.

This reaction, which was spoken of as Pfeiffer's phenomenon, was used for the identification of suspected spirilla. In many cases all other bacteriological methods left us still in doubt whether a given spirillum was that of Asiatic cholera or not. This test proved absolutely reliable.

Pfeiffer and Kolle extended the method to the typhoid bacillus so as to distinguish the true typhoid organism from typhoid-like forms, which are frequently found in water, and they also so elaborated the method as to show that the reaction was specific.

In the course of their researches they found that it was not always necessary to introduce the mixture of immune serum and bacteria into the peritoneal cavity of a guinea pig, for a certain amount of change took place if the serum and the culture were mixed in a test tube with bouillon. If the culture was not of the same germ which had produced the immune serum, no change occurred ; if it was, the bacteria fell to the bottom of the tube in a flocculent precipitate. A microscopic examination showed that they had lost their motility, and had become entangled so as to form clumps.

Gruber and Durham, of Vienna, discovered this test-tube reaction almost simultaneously with Pfeiffer, and they gave to the substance in the serum which causes the clumping the name agglutinin. Pfeiffer, on the other hand, calls it paralysin.

Widal was the first to see the clinical significance of these facts, and to examine the effects of the blood serum of patients suffering from typhoid upon cultures of the typhoid bacillus. He was able to find an agglutinating action present when he used the serum alone, or the fresh blood, or a watery solution of the dried blood.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston, of Montreal, has made a practical application of Widal's method in allowing a drop of blood from a suspected typhoid case to dry upon a slip of paper, and then later, in the laboratory, moistening the drop with sterile water, and mixing a portion of it with a fresh bouillon culture of typhoid in a hanging drop. This is watched under the microscope, and, if the case is typhoid, in the course of from half an hour to an hour agglutination of the bacilli occurs. The advantage of Dr. Johnston's method is that it is eminently practical, and enables a bacteriologist in a central laboratory to make diagnosis for a large area of country in the same manner as has been done in diphtheria and tuberculosis.

I have used Dr. Johnston's method in my own laboratory, and am well satisfied with the results obtained so far.

* Read at the Pathological Society, November 29th, 1896.

After mixing the culture and the watery extract of the blood of a typhoid patient, as a rule no change is observed for a few minutes, the bacilli moving rapidly backwards and forwards through the field with their characteristic motion. Then one notices individuals sticking together in pairs or in threes moving clumsily, and in a short time others join the clumps, the movement becoming always slower, until finally all the bacilli are tangled together in large clumps containing ten or more individuals, and all movement stops.

The reaction takes longer in some cases than in others. In one case it was complete before the preparation could be placed under the microscope, *i.e.*, in about two minutes. In the majority of cases it takes thirty minutes. My own experience is that if there is no evidence of reaction within an hour there is not much chance of its appearing, but it is well to observe the slides for twenty-four hours.

In order to be sure of accurate results one must use a very motile culture, *i e.*, a fresh one, and it is well to have it so dilute that not more than, say, fifty to a hundred bacilli appear in the field.

A magnifying power of about 480 diameters is all that is necessary, and it should be used without the Abbé condensor, preferably with artificial light.

My results with this method have so far been very satisfactory, and I feel very confident that it will be found an important aid to diagnosis.

I have tried the reaction in eighty-two cases, in some of them upon several samples of blood taken at different times.

Sixty-one of these cases were typhoid, or subsequently turned out to be typhoid, and in fifty-seven of these I got a positive reaction; in four I got no reaction. I am not prepared to offer any explanation of the negative results in these four cases, except that in one I had an exceedingly small sample of blood.

In twenty-one cases not typhoid, or subsequently turning out not to be typhoid, I got a negative reaction in all; there were, amongst other non-typhoid cases, tuberculosis, acute dilatation of the heart, articular rheumatism, septicæmia, and blood from healthy individuals. A number of tuberculosis cases were tried, including two cases of meningeal tuberculosis, with negative results in each case.

I have tried cultures of bacillus coli communis in parallel preparations with the typhoid bacillus without obtaining the reaction.

Before closing, a word as to the explanation of this phenomenon. It is evidently due to some specific substance—probably bactericidal—produced in the organism as a result of the typhoid infection. It is likely not of the nature of an antitoxin such as we find in diphtheria and tetanus. An experimental work has shown that the antitoxins are certainly different from the bactericidal substances found in blood serum. It is also not an alexin, in the sense in which Buchner uses the term, as they are not specific. For the present it seems as if no theory as yet will properly explain the phenomenon.

6. *Report on the Tuberculosis Test of a Cow in York Township.*

By J. J. Mackenzie, B.A.

To Dr. P. H.Bryce.

Dear Doctor,—Acting under your directions, I was present at the second test for tuberculosis, made upon Birrell's cow by Dr. McPherson.

The tuberculin I made up myself and took down to Mr. McPherson's stables at 10 p.m.

The temperature of the animal before injection of tuberculin was as follows:

May 9th, 9.40 a.m., 102 4-5.

May 10th, 5.38 a.m., 100 4-5.

May 10th, 11 a.m., 100 2-5.

May 11th, 8 p.m., 102.

May 12th, 9 a.m., 101.

May 12th, 3.50 p.m., 101 4-5.

At 10.10 p.m., 90 minims of Tuberculin were injected subcutaneously, two doses of 45 minims each. I advised using a somewhat higher dose than ordinary as the animal had already received 70 minims of tuberculin on April 13th.

The temperature after the injection ran as follows:

May 13th, 4.10 a.m., 102 1-5.

May 13th, 6.32 a.m., 103 1-5.

May 13th, 8.39 a.m., 104 1-5.

At 9.25 I was present, and the temperature had reached 104 2-5.

It rose during the morning to 105 1-5 and then gradually dropped, reaching 101 4-5 at 10 o'clock at night.

The animal thus showed undoubted evidences of tuberculosis.

The autopsy was held at 10 a.m., May 14th, at which I was also present.

The lower lobe of the right lung was completely filled up with tubercular deposits.

Most of the bronchial glands were caseating and calcareous.

The mediastinal glands were also tubercular.

There were a number of small tubercular deposits in the liver.

The other organs were apparently healthy.

I made a microscopic examination of one of the diseased bronchial glands, and found the bacillus of tuberculosis.

The *post mortem* examination thus fully confirmed the results of the tests made with tuberculin April 13th and May 12th.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN MACKENZIE.

7. *The Diagnostic Value of Tuberculin in Bovine Tuberculosis.*

(From Journal D'Hygiene, March 19, 1896.)

The Minister of Agriculture of France recently transmitted to the French Academy of Medicine a request to report on the value of tuberculin as a means of diagnosis in tuberculosis. The section on veterinary medicine has just reported on the subject.

The report begins by pointing out the general distribution of tuberculosis. In some departments of France it exists to the extent of twenty-five per cent., in others where the cattle live largely outdoors it is much less. It prevails to the extent of only five per cent. in Belgium: is very prevalent in some sections of Germany; while in certain herds in England fifty per cent. of them have been found to have the disease.

It is M. Nocard who receives the honor of having demonstrated that the lymph of Prof. Koch possesses a specific action in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in animals. Its use in injections of thirty to fifty centigrammes causes a rise of temperature, indicating the existence of tuberculous areas in the tissues, but produces no appreciable effect in the non-tuberculized animals.

This febrile reaction is intense in the early stages of the disease, and appears at the end of twelve or fifteen hours after injection.

The report reviews the adverse criticisms which have been made on the action of tuberculin and cites confirmatory experiments and clinical facts as to its value. Moreover, the International Veterinary Congress, held in Berlin in 1895, almost unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Tuberculin is a most valuable means of diagnosis and can render the greatest service in the battle against tuberculosis."

In the matter of prevention, great advantages result from the use of tuberculin.

In fact, we can say to-day that nothing is more simple than to rid a stable of tuberculosis; it is sufficient to submit every animal to the tuberculin test, separating those which have reacted from the healthy, disinfect the stable and introduce only cattle known by the test to be free from tubercle. To weed out little by little the doubtful animals by fattening them and sending them to the butcher before they are so diseased that the meat cannot be used without danger to the public is easy and practicable.

The unanimous conclusion of the Academy of Medicine is thus formulated:

"Tuberculin is a most valuable means of establishing the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and every advantage is to be got from its use."

At the same meeting of the French Academy, Dr. Grasset, of Montpellier, presented facts with regard to the value of small doses in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in man, and further experiment is urged in order that the Academy may recommend precise rules for its use in human subjects.

III.—CANADIAN CATTLE AND THEIR INSPECTION.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

When it is considered that the estimated cattle population of Canada to-day is 6,500,000, the number of sheep 4,000,000, and that of hogs 2,000,000, it is apparent that the conservation of this source of national wealth is of the greatest possible interest to the people as a whole, as well as to those whose interests are so largely associated therewith. Its relative importance is seen in the fact that according to the Ontario statistics of 1893, there was in the Province an estimated total number of these three classes of animals of 5,000,000, valued at $116,000,000, while the total value of the stock in Massachusetts was but $14,200,000, and that of the five New England states, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania added, was together less than three times that of Ontario alone. That the growth and development of this source of national wealth is in large measure due to the peculiarly fortunate position of the country, as regards climate and soil, and the still more fortunate accident of a large proportion of Canadian farmers, having been in themselves or their children, trained to the care of cattle in their homes in Britain is generally understood. That the rich pastures of old Canada have enabled stock-raisers to produce an exceptionally fine race of animals of every kind was evidenced by the proud position which exhibitors held at the Columbian Exhibition in 1893: and that the cattle of the Canadian Northwest owe their high quality to this heritage may be taken for granted. Further, that the cattle population of the country is relatively enormous may be seen in the fact that while there are in Canada some 1,200 cattle for every 1,000 people, there are in the United States only some 650 cattle to every 1,000 of the population.

It is however a somewhat curious commentary on this condition of the relative cattle supply that while from Canada there were exported almost wholly to Britain, according to the trade returns, in 1889 81,478 cattle and 316,013 sheep, and in 1895 only 93,806 cattle and 291,862 sheep the United States, with their enormous home market, exported in

1885	135,800	cattle and	234,509	sheep
1889	294,128	"	18,690	"
1894	359,278	"	132,370	"

or an increase of 50 per cent. of exports of cattle from the United States as compared with that from Canada for the same period.

It may incidentally be observed that while in 1885 there were imported 78,796 dutiable cattle into the United States, nearly all from Canada, only 1,280 of the same class were imported in 1894.

It is therefore quite manifest from these figures that notwithstanding the possession in Canada of this enormous source of possible wealth, its realization really depends upon two perfectly evident and well-defined conditions, viz.:

First. The maintenance of the stock in the highest possible degree of health and vigor; and

Second. The ability to place them on the foreign market at a profit.

Reasons have already been given showing why Canadian cattle should have, and have hitherto had, a history of freedom from those epizootic diseases which destroyed hundreds of thousands of stock on the continent of Europe and in

England within quite recent years. At a time too, when the United States cattle were scheduled in England in 1882, owing to pleuro-pneumonia being reported endemic in several of the eastern states and Illinois, Canada still maintained the high standard of her cattle for freedom from either epizootic or reported endemic disease. For this we must largely credit the vigilance of the Department of Agriculture, which, in 1874, established the ninety days quarantine at Quebec for all imported neat cattle. As regards any further supervision of our herds there seems no evidence of such having existed, so far as the reports of the Department are concerned, except a short reference to an investigation into an "epizooty," by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1871.

If an examination of the municipal enactments of Ontario at that time be made, it appears that powers existed to inspect and seize diseased meat and milk exposed for sale; but as no Provincial Health Act or organization existed until 1882, it may be said that further inspection of cattle did not exist up to the latter period. Indeed, so far as Ontario is concerned, no further provisions than had previously existed in the Municipal Act, were introduced for the inspection of cattle, and their meat products, until 1890, when the diseases scheduled in the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act" of the Canadian statutes were definitely named in an amendment to the Ontario Public Health Act, as being those for which seizure as unsound meat could be made by an officer of any local board of health, but with the difference that no compensation was provided for. That up to the present, no further great extension of the internal federal inspection of cattle in Canada has been made may be seen in the fact that the public accounts show for 1895, that apart from officers stationed at the ports of entry at Sarnia tunnel and Windsor, which involved an expenditure of $600 per year for an inspector at Point Edward and the expenditure of a proportionate amount to that at Windsor for the inspection of the 170,000 cattle, the 1,300,000 hogs, and 900,000 sheep in transit almost wholly to the eastern markets of the United States through these two points, the Dominion officers spent on internal inspection less than one hundred days, distributed over some four or five officers, at a cost, including compensation for destroyed animals given, of less than $1,000 in all. Further inspection under the Federal Act during 1895, as in previous years, has been mostly by officers stationed along the Manitoban border, by the mounted police, and at the ports of the St. Lawrence.

As regards cattle, it must not be forgotten that in a progressive community their environment as that of mankind, and even of plants, must of necessity to some extent undergo changes. This has been true, notably in Ontario, with regard to the care and housing of our increasing dairy herds and stock cattle within the last thirty years. Formerly most cattle were exposed to winter cold, while to-day for six months many of them are continually housed. Similarly there is a change caused by the increase of the business of transhipment of cattle to the large cities and for export.

With these changing conditions we have seen different diseases hitherto absent, occurring first in localities and thereafter becoming generally diffused. Thus as we have seen this, notably in the black-knot on cherry and plum trees, so in animals, we may have the localized presence of scab in sheep, and in many districts lump-jaw or actinomycosis, once localized, but now quite prevalent in cattle. Some five years ago this disease was only reported present in one or two districts, and then only occasional cases; but now cases are heard of from many sections of the province. While it is true that we may find in some districts a disease to have been present and not known to the general public, yet there can be no doubt that under existing conditions the sub-acute or more chronic dis-

eases of animals, as of men, are especially those which spread according to perfectly comprehended methods through no serious attempts being made for their limitation. Of no disease in cattle, unless those just mentioned, is this more true than of tuberculosis. It is not more than five years since it has been in practice officially recognized in cattle in the United States, and a still shorter time in Canada. Even up to the present in England this disease is not dealt with, except by the cattle inspectors of each city as a case of unsound meat, and then in isolated cases; though some of the English county councils have been testing with tuberculin in order to gain a correct idea of its prevalence, and a Royal Commission has brought in very strong reports regarding its fatal character and extent, and at the annual meeting of the Imperial Institute, held in Glasgow in August, 1896, a unanimous resolution was passed asking that the Imperial Government would give power to municipalities for the systematic introduction of the tuberculin test.

But in Germany, Belgium, France and Denmark systematic examinations of animals before slaughter, and of the organs at the time, have been carried on for years, and within the last three or four years systematic inspection and testing of herds with tuberculin has been carried on in Denmark at the cost of the Government; while in 1896 an order has been passed by the House of Deputies, France, excluding all animals at ports of entry which on experiment are proved tuberculous. That the disease was discovered prevalent to an unexpected degree in every European country where systematic examination of animals has been made is well known; but nowhere has its prevalence been more of a surprise than in those Northern States, or indeed in all those where the housing of cattle in winter is a common practice, wherein Boards of Cattle Commissioners have been appointed as in New York, Massachusetts, etc.

Since November, 1894, inspectors or members of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners in Massachusetts have made a systematic examination of all animals at the stock yards. All suspected to be tuberculous are set apart as unfit for sale, all condemned are sent to the abattoirs and destroyed, and any proved free on slaughter are sold for beef. The healthy are branded and sold anywhere. During the period of inspection, begun in Massachusetts, 6.3 per cent. had been proved to be tuberculous. In fourteen states laws similar in character have been passed within very recent years, intended to deal specially with cattle inspection, power to give compensation being a principle in every case. With regard to occasion for similar action on the part of Canadian authorities, while it may be said that no example set by these neighboring states should be a law here, unless reasonable grounds for such can be shown, yet it must be said that the absence of knowledge with regard to the prevalence of disease on the part of those supposed to know, does not necessarily premise the absence of it. This has been notably true with regard to tuberculosis, regarding which such extended action is being everywhere taken, and of which Prof. Nocard says, "that in all cases except advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, where the disease exists in the organs, all methods of diagnosis previously applicable were comparatively valueless, and until lately the veterinary surgeon remained powerless. It is not the same to-day, for we have in tuberculin a certain means of making the diagnosis of tuberculosis, even when the signs are quite recent and limited." The limited character of the machinery for doing systematic internal or provincial inspection in Canada has already been noticed, and hence it would be too much perhaps to expect more accurate information under existing circumstances; but the very frequent communications made through Local Boards of Health, notably within

recent years, to the Provincial Board, show, if not a growing increase of local disease, at least a notably growing knowledge of existing cases, and sensitiveness to their effects upon the public health and the welfare of the cattle industry.

We have already referred incidentally to state action which is being taken across the Border, with a view to internal inspection and absolute interdiction of cattle from being imported into the state or set free by railroad companies until by experiment they have been proved free from disease. But during the past ten years in view of the scheduling of American cattle in 1882 in England, the federal authorities of the United States recognized by the establishment in 1884 of the Bureau of Animal Industries that prompt action had to be taken to deal with the situation. How much this was needed will be seen in the fact that there were exported in 1885 but 135,800 cattle, while owing to the laws passed by Italy, France, Hungary and Germany, in 1879-81, prohibiting the importation of American pork, there was a falling off of millions of pounds in the exports of hog products during the succeeding five or six years.

In 1884, with much doubt as to its workable character, owing to the predominant idea of states' rights, the United States Federal Government passed an Act establishing the Bureau of Animal Industries. Pleuro-pneumonia was at the time prevalent in cattle, notably in Cook county, Illinois, and the first efforts of the bureau were devoted to stamping this disease out. Some $500,000 were set apart in 1885, for the investigations of the bureau and for compensation where animals were destroyed. Within three years the disease was in practice eradicated from the county. Realizing that the meat industry ranks third in the export trade of the country, and remembering that the pork trade which in 1881 amounted to $104,660,000 with foreign countries, had been practically lost except with Great Britain, Congress wisely determined upon fostering it in every way possible. In 1890 an order of the Secretary for Agriculture was made for the systematic inspection and marking of all cattle and sheep for the export trade, and in 1891 a further Act was passed for the microscopic examination of the tissues of all hogs at the time of slaughter, where meat was intended for export, as to freedom from trichina.

The introduction of this systematic inspection has been rapid, and so far as the foreign trade goes is very complete. Its effect on the expansion of this trade from 1889 to 1894 has been already mentioned. Within the last two years several enactments have been added by which it is necessary for all railways engaging in interstate trade to have bills of health before they are allowed to transport animals from one state to another. The completeness of the inspection of export cattle by the federal inspection may be illustrated by the practice at Buffalo. There are there some fifty acres of yards and shortly some sixty more will be added for the extension of the stockyards.

A staff of twenty-three officers, inspectors and clerks, and microscopists are constantly engaged in carrying on the work of inspecting and tagging live cattle at the yards, of animals on slaughter at the registered abattoirs or packing houses, and of the tissues for trichina in the laboratory. The work of each division is daily reported to the bureau at Washington.

This work has confessedly been undertaken for the re-establishing and extension of the foreign cattle trade of the country. It was felt that further federal interfence was undesirable in a work which properly belonged to the various state health departments. The recent extension of the inspection to interstate commerce has been mentioned, and the establishment of a basis of co-operation between the federal bureau and state boards is already in some instances an accomplished fact. How far internal municipal inspection can be

systematized so as to be a part of one common scheme for unifying the whole work really into one, first, what we call in health work, house to house inspection, up to the inspection of cattle for export remains yet to be demonstrated.

With, however, the relationship between the federal and provincial jurisdictions in Canada, more accurately defined and better understood as they are, with practically the same provincial health laws, and largely common municipal methods, it would seem a matter of national moment to enquire whether it be not possible to establish by co-operation a system of national inspection of cattle, so complete as to cover the whole scope of the work which has already been fully indicated as being so absolutely necessary. With such a scheme for the operation of mutual assistance as we have fortunately been able to establish in federal quarantine, provincial and muncipal matters relating to the public health, one would have no hesitation in saying that the wealth of the individual farmer, the provincial prosperity and national wealth will all be notably increased, with an expenditure surprisingly small in comparison with the increased amount of work done, and the great advantages accruing from combined efforts.

The extent of the interests involved, the opposition which Canada has to encounter in the cattle trade, and the accentuation of the needs of producing the most marketable animals, and of supplying facilities for their export at the lowest possible cost have been briefly indicated. The question of the systematic inspection of our herds, thereby preventing the rise and spread of cattle disease, both epidemic and endemic, may be here referred to. The absence of any systematic inspection has already been pointed out. When it is remembered that the cattle population of Canada is distributed over more than two thousand townships and parishes in the older provinces, and over thousands of square miles of prairie in the newer provinces of the west, it is manifest that it is quite impossible for any system of federal inspection *per se* to do more than make occasional investigations of such outbreaks of diseases as would rapidly assume an epidemic character. It may be quite possible for such a staff to inspect animals for export, but they cannot prevent the numerous local losses resulting from disease in a cattle population, as in Ontario, more numerous than the number of people. If there are in addition to the 3,000 physicians in Ontario, some 600 local boards of health existing by law to still further prevent the spread of communicable diseases, it need not be argued that local supervision of our cattle population is seriously demanded in the public interest. During the fourteen years' existence of a central provincial health organization in Ontario, with its 600 local boards, it has been found in practice owing to the limited population and wealth of many townships that any systematic health work by adequately paid officials has not been found operative in practice. In 1890 an amendment making the union of all or a number of townships of a county into one health district legal was added to the Public Health Act, and again at the annual meeting of the executive health officers in 1895, the desirability of larger health districts in Ontario was discussed and urged. It was then pointed out that by such a method, the small nominal amounts paid to medical officers of health in the several townships of a riding at present would in all of the older counties be adequate for the payment of a single officer, whose time would be wholly devoted to public health work. It was pointed out that such officers could, without any serious expense, be equipped with a small laboratory, in which they would not only examine water, milk, and suspected causes of disease in man, but would in addition examine all specimens of suspected actinomycosis, hog-cholera, anthrax, and other similar contagious diseases in the animals of a district. It was likewise pointed out that such an officer would be always available when applied to, to investigate by the

tuberculin test all suspected cases of tuberculosis in cattle at an early stage, and thereby be able to advise measures to prevent the further dissemination of the disease in a herd. He would further be always available to investigate the many nuisances arising from the numerous complaints regarding cheese-factories and slaughter-houses, and in a dozen ways his services would result in the preservation of animal health, and in the improvements of milk and its products. The losses constantly referred to by our cheese merchants through low grade products amply illustrate the use for such assistance.

That such an enlargement of the unit of our health districts in Ontario is easy of accomplishment may be argued from the existing division of counties for purposes of school inspection, and from the fact that we see the system already in existence in the progressive province of Manitoba. There for health purposes the province is divided into four health districts, each presided over by a medical inspector appointed by the Government and who is a member of the provincial board of health. In addition, there is an official provincial veterinarian, the only one I believe in Canada, who is a member of the provincial health board, and whose services are available for any district. The county or district health divisions of British Columbia and in the eastern provinces of Canada further illustrate the ease with which existing machinery could be utilized. I have not included in such districts the larger towns and cities which are already in many instances doing satisfactory work ; but it need only to be said that with the passage of the Act for the inspection of meat and milk by the Ontario Legislature of 1896, we may shortly expect that by putting its provisions into operation we shall have an additional powerful aid in not only insuring wholesome meat for our people, but an additional means of extending inspection in the direction of animals intended for export.

It would thus appear that the only question of serious moment in the development of such a system of national inspection is that of the equitable distribution of the cost of the work. Assuming that the commercial interests demand a systematic inspection of our herds, and that the Federal authorities are looked to for putting it in operation, they will naturally be led to enquire what such a system will cost, if instituted separately and apart from existing provincial health organizations. At the Cholera Conference in February, 1893, held at Ottawa, between the representatives of the Federal Government and the several Provinces, the question of vital statistics was discussed, and a simple principle was unanimously approved of, whereby a system of very complete Dominion vital statistics could be established by utilizing existing provincial registration machinery on the basis of the provinces continuing their work and methods at the present cost, with the expenditure of an additional equal amount by the Federal Government in perfecting provincial methods, and utilizing their returns.

I have not attempted to deal with the further questions of the transportation facilities whereby our cattle can profitably be exported, or by which a system of dead meat and cattle inspection, such as that established in the United States, may be instituted. It is sufficient that what is being done there, and what its commercial results, have been set forth. With, however, a realization that the health of our own people is paramount, that this demands constant local cattle inspection, and that the latter means a notable increase in wealth for the nation as a whole, it will be apparent that in this direction the energies of all governments, whether federal, provincial or municipal, must be directed ; and when in operation it will not be difficult to add to local inspection such additional federal inspection and bills of health as may be demanded by the fears or prejudices of foreign consumers.

IV.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SCHOOL HYGIENE ON DENTAL INSPECTION.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—At the last quarterly meeting of this Board, the question of the inspection of the teeth of children was discussed. The matter was brought before you by the reading of a report from the Educational Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, forwarded to this Board, in which an opinion highly favorable to dental inspection was expressed. A memorial was also presented by the Local Council of Women of Hamilton through its executive committee, in which the attention of the Board was drawn to the serious deterioration of children's teeth, and the Board was asked to recommend the appointment of one or more dental inspectors to visit all schools and public institutions in the province. Herewith the committee presents a copy of the first mentioned report:

"*Educational Committee's Report of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, Feb. 7th, 1896.*

To the Delegates Assembled:

Your Educational Committee begs to report for your consideration:—

1. Examination of teeth in the public schools.

The letter from Dr. J. G. Adams, referred to your committee, has been duly considered. After a conference with that gentleman a sub-committee was appointed to proceed to the Dental Hospital on Elm Street, near Yonge, where Dr. Adams demonstrated, by the examination of the teeth of a number of children under treatment, that there existed some necessity for a proposal to have a periodical examination of children's teeth, with a view to their preservation thereby saving the children much suffering and their parents much trouble and annoyance.

It is a somewhat startling fact, if, as the Doctor alleges, the teeth of each succeeding generation of children are deteriorating, until it is now becoming a serious matter. He assured the deputation, that the teeth shown fairly represented the general condition of the teeth of the young at the present time. In a quarterly on dental matters issued by Ash & Sons, of London, England, an article "On the Decay of Teeth in the National Schools of Germany," by Dr. C. Rose, of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, fully confirmed the Doctor's statements. We give the following extract in corroboration:—

"In England, through the indefatigable activity of the British Dental Association, it has come about, that at various public schools dentists have been appointed with fixed salaries. These dentists examine the children from time to time, and if desired treat them free of charge. In Germany, the Union of the Dentists of Baden has, at my suggestion, undertaken a general investigation of all the higher schools of the country. Further, in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Hungary, individual dentists have taken the trouble to examine a larger or smaller number of school children, free of charge. The results of these investigations alone should be sufficient to convince the German Government of the necessity of dental hygienic measures in the national schools. I am not so confident as to hope that with us in Germany, as in England, salaried dentists will, within a measurable distance of time, be appointed. But one urgent duty the German

Government cannot shirk ; they must see that school children receive thorough instruction as to the utility of good teeth. The teaching, which a growing child imbibes in school from its master, sticks fastest in its memory. Even if all the doctors, dental surgeons and dentists were disposed to instruct the wider circles of the population through public lectures, etc., the knowledge of the importance of thorough attention to the mouth would be imparted but slowly. It is very different, however, when the schools undertake to further public measures of sanitation. The national school masters already require cleanliness in dress and body of those committed to their charge, and here and there during the object lessons the most needful measures for the care of the body are discussed. How easy it would be to interest children, as to the better care of the teeth, within the present educational scope."

Fully aware of the suggestions that might be made, that evidence was prepared for your committee, the quotation we have given from Dr. Rose effectually dispels the idea. It is quite evident, that there exists an imperative necessity for instructing our children upon the care of teeth ; the sooner this is done, the sooner will the many evils arising from the present neglect be stayed.

The possibilities of the propagation of disease in our public schools, through the present condition of the children's teeth, the suffering of the children, and the consequent discomfort of their parents, are features in our daily life, which would be soon remedied by the proper instruction in our public schools, urged by Dr. Rose in Baden and Dr. Adams in Toronto.

The proposal of Dr. Adams, is that a periodical system of examination should be had at once, with a view to the immediate amelioration of many evils, the parents of children being advised, by the examiner's report, of what is required to be done, free of charge, at places duly appointed for that work. Dr. Adams and many other dentists are willing to undertake the work of examination and the dental work, so that the cost to the taxpayer would be very small ; but legislation is necessary to give effect to a system of examination. At the present stage, it might be safe to make it permissive with school boards to have periodical examinations, if they desire it.

We recommend that the Minister of Education's attention be called to the matter, and the public school board be urged to investigate it, and if the evil is as represented, they be still further urged to adopt a system of examination, if they have the power to do so ; if they have not, that they seek the requisite powers."

A letter addressed to Dr. Bryce on the same question, by J. G. Adams, L.D.S. was also read at the same time. The following is a copy of the letter :—

TORONTO, February 10th, 1896

P. H. BRYCE, Esq., M.A., M.D.,
Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

" DEAR SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of the Provincial Board of Health to the alarming change in the quality and condition of the school children's teeth of the present day, and the effect of this condition on the health of the children.

For the past twenty-three years in addition to caring for the teeth of children in my regular practice, I have with the aid of assistants, carried on dental hospital work among the children of the poor in Toronto, filling and caring for

their teeth free; and in addition to this I have examined the teeth of a large number of children in the public schools in the leading cities of Canada, and also in some of the American schools including the largest German school on this continent: besides the teeth of some hundreds of children just arrived from England as well as children from Russia, Syria, Japan, and of the Indians and half-breeds of our own country. The examination of so many thousands of children has given me an opportunity, such as very few persons have had, of noting the condition and the change that is going on in their teeth. I find that children's teeth decay at a much earlier period than they did formerly, and that the quality of the teeth is so much inferior, that, unless they are filled as soon as they begin to decay, when the cavities are very small and before the nerve pulp has become exposed, they are soon past all hope of being saved. I am speaking of the permanent teeth—not only of the sixth-year molars, but also of the twelfth-year molars bicuspids and superior incisors, which now often begin to decay in a year or two after being erupted, and it is a very common thing to find some of them past being saved before they have been six months erupted.

In all the cities I visited, I found that 95 per cent. of the children had permanent teeth decayed, ranging in number from two to twenty per child, and that the same unhealthy and neglected condition univerally existed, as very few of the children had any of their teeth filled, and the teeth and mouths of a large percentage of them were in a very unhealthy and often disgusting condition, not only injuring their own health, but also the health of the teachers and the other children, who are compelled to sit side by side with them in the often overcrowded and ill-ventilated schoolroom, inhaling the pestiferous air which has been exhaled by these children, having vile, dead, abscessed, pus-covered teeth and roots. During the six months, when economy in fuel and fear of draughts compels the windows to be closed, this polluted air is heated up and breathed over and over again, and it is always getting viler as the hours go by. But this is not all. Children, whose parents try to care for their teeth, are compelled to drink out of the same cup that these children have polluted with the pus that is so frequently exuding from the gums around the abscessed teeth and roots in their mouths. There is also another source of danger to the younger children from the common custom of chewing gum. The children often lend their gum to their playmates and thus, after being crunched into their vile teeth and mixed with pus, it is placed in the mouths of other innocent and unsuspecting children.

I am sure it is not necessary, that I should say anything more to convince you of the need of some prompt action being taken to prevent this wholesale sacrifice of school children's teeth and its accompanying effects on their health, education and prospects for useful lives. I shall just call your attention to one other thought, which I consider a very serious one, and that is, that these girls whose teeth are in the state I have described, in a few years' time will be the mothers of the next generation. What about the chances of their children, unless we now do our duty by their mothers, and give them a fair chance to grow up strong, healthy women.

I am thankful, after years of personal experience, I am able to say that this can be done; but it will have to be by systematic, half-yearly, dental inspection of the school children's teeth, so as to inform parents of the condition of their children's teeth, in time to save them. In connection with this inspection, dental hospitals for the care of the teeth of the children of the poor would require to be provided, all of which can be done without increasing the taxes of the citizens, as this work can be made self-sustaining.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has taken much interest in the subject, and has passed a resolution to be forwarded to the Minister of Education and the public school board, requesting that action be taken in the matter of providing systematic dental inspection for the children in our public schools.

Trusting, that your board will give this important subject, (which has much to do with the welfare of the present and of the coming generation) its careful attention,

I remain, most truly yours,

J. G. Adams, L.D.S.,
Toronto."

The following resolution was moved, seconded and unanimously adopted by the Toronto Dental Society:—"This society, appreciating the menace to the present health and physical development of children, whose teeth are in an unhealthy condition, desires respectfully to represent to the Provincial Board of Health, in view of the importance to the health and well-being in future years, of good and useful teeth in childhood, that it is in the highest degree desirable that some scheme be devised to direct public attention to that subject, and that the Board of Health be requested to give the matter its earliest consideration."

Dr. E. Herbert Adams, a physician of this city, who was present at a session of the board, was also heard on the question.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to the committee on school hygiene, with instructions to report at once.

In forming an opinion on the necessity of dental inspection, a city physician is unable to obtain information from his personal experience of dental disease. Dental ailments, for many years, have been peculiarly the province of the dentists, and few physicians, except some in the country, pay any attention to diseases of the teeth. Most of us have no doubt seen some patients, who, having been too freely dosed with mercurials, have lost their teeth, or who, having incautiously used too strong acid mixtures, have been obliged to have their teeth filled, or perhaps extracted.

It must also have been observed, by many physicians, that decay of a tooth has not been discovered, until severe pain and perhaps irreparable mischief have ensued. Many adults pay but little attention to their teeth, some never use a brush or tooth-wash, while, at the same time, consuming foods and drinks containing acids and substances, which, like sugar, cause an acid change in the mouth, thereby exposing the enamel of the teeth to a very destructive action.

Many also eat by preference soft foods, such as the soft parts of bread, pastry, etc., which require but little mastication and thereby lose the salutary, cleansing effect, produced on the teeth by chewing solid food, which requires vigorous mastication before it is swallowed.

Children, who are beginning to get the permanent teeth, require more attention than has been devoted to them, even in well-to-do families. It is not, that they require to go frequently to the dentist, but rather, that their teeth should be inspected, at least every six months, in order to discover the beginning of decay in the permanent teeth. The old adage, "prevention is better than cure," applies to these cases peculiarly well.

The small pin-like cavity is easily filled, and decay arrested for a lifetime. When inspection has been neglected for a few years, examination reveals, on the

contrary, immense cavities which cannot be filled; and unfortunately the offending tooth has to be extracted, thus laying the foundation for further injury to the other teeth, and bringing about the necessity for false teeth.

It has frequently been made a matter of observation, that the people of Canada suffer from decayed teeth more than their European congeners. Statistics showing the actual percentage of persons having unsound teeth in Canada are probably not available, so that, in forming an opinion, one has to be guided by the experience and observation of practising dentists.

In a recent meeting of the Local Council of Women of Hamilton, Dr. J. G. Adams, a Toronto dentist, gave expression to some views on this subject, which will bear repeating here, as it is the business of the committee of school hygiene to interest itself in all matters, which relate to the hygiene of our Ontario schools and scholars. Dr. Adams stated, that "fully 50 per cent. of the public school children of Canada have bad teeth, and that bad teeth are the cause of much of their sickness, and cause the spread of a poison through their systems. To some extent the bad teeth were hereditary, but the condition was largely brought about by the use of soft foods, and the eating of too much candy and other stuff, that had a destructive action on the enamel of the teeth. In England the teeth are examined in the training schools, and dentists fill decaying teeth. Dental hospitals are found to work very successfully. There is a great contrast between these two lands—the one where teeth are cared for, and the other where they are not. There are ten people in England with sound teeth to every one in Canada, where 95 per cent. of the people have bad teeth. Bad teeth are one of the greatest inducements to dyspepsia, and it is a noticeable fact, that, in the charitable institutions of Toronto, there are much better teeth than are to be found in the public schools."

In order to find out with what frequency dental disease affects children, who are otherwise healthy, it is necessary to step outside the ordinary routine of dental practice and to examine them in large numbers. For this purpose children in schools are best, as it is easy to investigate them with regularity, and without risk of repetition.

On the initiation of Mr. Fisher of Dundee, and Dr. Cunningham of Cambridge, such an investigation is being carried out in various parts of the United Kingdom, by members of the British Dental Association. Children in parochial schools, industrial homes, and national schools are being examined, and valuable statistics will (it is to be hoped) be forthcoming, as the condition of each child's mouth is being permanently recorded, and every tooth is taken note of.

Dr. Denison Pedley, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., England, who in October, last year, issued a manual on "The diseases of children's teeth, their prevention and treatment," gives some statistics illustrating this subject, by himself and Mr. S. Spokes.

The dental condition of three thousand eight hundred (3,800) boys and girls, whose ages range from three years to sixteen years, is recorded. After detailing the conditions found under the headings "temporary teeth," "permanent teeth," "unsound teeth," and "sound dentitions," Dr. Pedley continues as follows:—

"Under the heading 'sound dentitions,' we enumerated those cases in which there was an absence of diseased teeth. Many of these were passing through the transitional period, between the first and second dentitions. Some children required merely the easy extraction of temporary teeth to place them in a satisfactory state; but it is a fact, which merits careful consideration, that out of

3,800 children's mouths inspected, there were only 828 in which neither filling nor extractions were required." He continues: "The facts above mentioned show very clearly that the hygiene of the mouth requires some consideration from another point of view, viz., as it affects the community. The children examined belonged to the poorer classes. The schools, Southall, Hanwell, Sutton and Feltham, were situated within twenty miles of London in extensive grounds, where the inmates have all the advantages of good and healthy exercise. They are gathered from various parishes in London. They are clothed, housed, fed and educated at the public expense.

"In connection with each school is a large staff of teachers, with band and drilling masters, and they are all under expert medical supervision. These points are only mentioned in order to show that the environment was generally good, and the children were living under healthy conditions; yet, notwithstanding all this, a vast amount of preventable disease existed among them."

"The boys in such schools are either taught a trade, or enter the army and navy."

"The girls are trained for domestic service."

"According to the report of the Army Medical Department for 1890, published in 1892, 55,373 recruits were examined; 21,712 were considered unfit for service. Of these, 506 recruits were rejected on account of "loss and decay of many teeth," and although the rejections were by no means so numerous as from other diseases, yet this is an interesting statement, and not only points to the prevalence of bad teeth among the working classes, but shows clearly how lads from rate-supported schools may be disqualified from a lack of cleanliness. From pauper schools of the metropolis alone 458 girls entered domestic service in one year. Five-sixths of that number had never known the use of a tooth-brush. The troubles of a domestic servant suffering from neglected teeth need little imagination to picture; but disordered digestion, irritability of temper, and inability to perform the allotted duties are some of the most obvious results which may appeal to employers.

These statistics show that dental diseases are common in England. Your committee has no positive information showing that they are less common in England than in Canada. It is evident, however, that if good results flow from the efforts of dentists in England, who inspect the teeth of children, give them the necessary attentions and instruct them in observing a proper hygiene of the mouth, the same mode of action should be pursued in Canada.

Your committee would therefore recommend, that this board would suggest to municipalities the advisability of appointing through their local boards of school trustees and local boards of health, dental inspectors, who would periodically visit the schools, examine the children's teeth, and advise them what course to pursue. The advice would in many cases be most valuable, preventing at a small outlay subsequent pain, sickness and deformity, and helping to lay the foundations of good digestion, the fruitful parent of sound health.

The practice of having the teeth examined periodically, would enable the children to form an excellent habit of attending to their teeth during the formative period of life, and avoiding habits of diet which have, by experience, been proved to be destructive or injurious to the teeth, either in childhood or adult life.

It would be more satisfactory to have the natural teeth preserved by this system of inspection, than to have the children exposed to the complete loss of some, or all their teeth at a later period.

Your committee has learned that the dental inspection of a school can be done efficiently and rapidly in a very short time, so that the objection need not be raised that, if this inspection is permitted, the time properly devoted to teaching will be wasted. Even in a large city, like Toronto, two inspectors, accustomed to such work, could attend to the children of the city schools.

A dental hospital might also be started for the benefit of the poorer children, who would not be able to pay the dentists for the necessary services.

In doing so, the municipality would be simply expending money in a most important work of mercy and utility, fully as necessary, in its way, as the support of public hospitals for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

Your committee would also recommend, that the attention of the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education, be drawn to this matter, and that a copy of this report be sent to him.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. J. Cassidy, M.D.,
Francis Rae, M.D.,
Peter H. Bryce, M.D.,
Committee of School Hygiene.

V.—REPORT ON HYGIENE OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

By J. J. Cassidy, M.D., Chr. Com. on Ventilation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen:—In order to ascertain, in a satisfactory manner, the actual status of hygiene on Canadian Railways, your committee on ventilation, extending its scope somewhat, mailed December 3rd, 1895, to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway copies of the following list of questions:

(1) What method do you use to secure the ingress and egress of air in your railway cars?

(2) What means are taken to clean your railway cars, and how frequently are they cleaned?

Give the details of cleaning ordinary passenger cars and sleeping cars, with the cleaning of bedding, carpets, etc., and the disinfection of closets.

(3) How often are your cars renovated or re-upholstered?

(4) What action do you take if an invalid occupies a berth?

(5) Have you inspectors to look after the cleaning of your cars?

(6) Does the Wagner or Pullman Palace Car Company run sleeping cars over your line?

(7) Has your Company sleeping cars exclusively under its own control?

(8) What are your methods of heating cars?

(9) What are your methods of lighting cars?

(10)—(i) What precautions are taken to secure pure water for potable use in your cars?

(ii) What precautions are taken to secure a pure ice supply for the same?

The following replies have been received:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

General Passenger Agent's Office,

MONTREAL, 6th December, 1895.

P. H. BRYCE, ESQ., M.D.,

Secretary, Provincial Board of Health of Ontario,

TORONTO, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—I have your favor of the 3rd instant, respecting the ventilation of our passenger cars, and beg to give the following replies to your questions in the same order as in your letter:

(1) Fresh air enters at the doors and leaves at the upper deck windows, the side windows can be used for ingress if necessary.

(2) Passenger cars are cleaned at the end of every trip. These trips are from 100 to 300 miles in length. Sleeping cars, which run longer distances, are also taken care of by the porters in the cars. The floors of all ordinary passenger cars are washed daily, and every two or three weeks the panelling and ceilings are also washed. The upholstered seats are taken out, beaten and aired, about once a week. The closets are washed out with soft soap and water daily, but systematic disinfecting is not followed. In sleeping cars, the whole of the upholstering, bedding and carpets are removed from the car, beaten and aired once a week.

(3) Passenger cars come into the shop, on an average, about every year and a half, and when such is the case the plush is thoroughly cleaned and re-dyed. The plush will last good, say, about three years, and, when it is renewed, the hair is taken out and teased, and to all intents and purposes, the seats are as good as new.

(4) Should any of our cars be occupied by invalids, known to be such, we would of course take suitable precautions to have the cars disinfected. The following orders are now in force:

The attention of agents at terminal stations is called to the matter of cleaning passenger coaches. Agents should satisfy themselves that each and every coach is well ventilated, clean and in a sanitary condition, before being allowed to leave the station, also that the water tanks have been thoroughly cleaned out, before being refilled.

Small-pox. It is necessary that every precaution should be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, where it is known to exist in localities. A conductor, having a case of small-pox, or a suspicion of a case, on his train, must isolate the patient on the car in which he was discovered until the municipal authorities take charge of the case. A report must also be made to the Assistant Superintendent, so that steps may be taken to have the car properly fumigated.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes, both.

(7) No.

(8) (*a*) The Baker Heater is in general use upon the cars of the Grand Trunk. We have other hot water heaters, but they act practically on the same principle; (*b*) Steam supplied from the locomotive.

(9) Oil.

(10) The water is taken from a good source.

Our form of tender for ice reads as follows:

"The ice tendered for to be clear, solid and free from impurities, and subject to the approval of the Company's Inspector."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Assistant General Manager.
MONTREAL, December 6th, 1895.

P. H. BRYCE, Esq., M.D.,
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health,
TORONTO.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in giving you, below, what information I can, in reply to the several questions, addressed in your letter of the 3rd to our general passenger agent:—

(1) By side, ventilating windows in clear story of cars, opening vertically or pivoted horizontally. By specially designed ventilators in lavatories and closets. By side windows with protecting screens and dust deflectors. By specially designed ventilators over lamps.

(2) Ordinary passenger cars on local runs are swept out and dusted and urinals and closets flushed out every night. On through runs they are kept as clean and sweet as possible by trainmen, and thoroughly cleaned out and dusted and closets and lavatories attended to at end of run. Upholstered seats and backs are beaten and aired, as may be required, those which are movable being taken out of the car for this purpose. In our transcontinental service, ordinary passenger cars are changed at Winnipeg and are there thoroughly attended to. In ordinary passenger cars, which have not a special attendant, it is the duty of trainmen to keep the closets flushed out and urinals filled with ice and supplied with deodorizer. In the case of cars, accompanied by special attendants, this is looked after by them.

In respect to our first-class sleeping cars, the practice is about the same as in the case of ordinary cars, except that all movable cushioned seats and backs are removed from the car at the end of the run and thoroughly beaten, and mattresses, pillows and blankets aired. Bed linen is never used twice without being laundered. These cars are accompanied by a special attendant, whose duty it is to keep them clean and sweet and see that closets, urinals and lavatories are in good condition.

Our colonist sleeping cars, which have no upholstery in them, are thoroughly washed out at the end of each run with a hose. There is no upholstery in our tourist cars, except leather upholstered seats and backs, which are movable. These cars are accompanied as a rule by a special attendant and are treated in the same way as first-class sleeping cars. We use camphor in addition to the ice in the urinals all the year round, and disinfect the closets in our cars with a disinfectant of our own manufacture. In the case of cars accompanied by special attendants, the hoppers are disinfected two or three times a day as may be required, and this is done at least once a day in the case of other cars. I may say that most of our first-class sleeping cars are now equipped with flush closets.

(3) We endeavor to put our passenger cars through the shops, on an average, about once a year, when they are repainted or revarnished and thoroughly renovated in every respect and any required upholstering done.

(4) No person, who is known to have an infectious disease, is allowed on our trains; but, in the case of an invalid occupying a berth in one of our first-class sleeping or tourist cars, special attention is paid to the cleaning and airing of the curtains, upholstery, mattresses and pillows of that berth.

We have car foremen at all our principal terminal points, whose duty it is to supervise the cleaning of ordinary passenger cars and we have representatives of our sleeping car department, at such points, to look after such work on our first-class sleeping and tourist cars, and in addition we have a travelling inspector of our sleeping car service.

(6) Yes, the Wagner company furnishes a proportion of the sleepers, run in joint through-service over the Canadian Pacific and Wabash railways, equal to the proportion which the railway mileage of the Wabash company bears to the mileage of the Canadian Pacific company in such joint through lines; similarly the Pullman company furnishes sleeping cars for joint through-services over the Boston and Maine, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific.

(7) With the exceptions, mentioned in the answer to question 6, this company owns and operates its own sleepers exclusively.

(8) With the exceptions of cars on mixed trains and some of our unimportant branch and local trains, we use what is known as the Commingler system for heating our passenger cars. By this system, steam is supplied from the engine and conveyed by a train pipe to a commingler in the car, in which it heats the water in the Baker-heater pipes and causes it to circulate. This system was adopted in preference to any system of heating exclusively by steam, so that we might be able, in the event of any accident to the engine or of anything happening, which might prevent a supply of steam being supplied to the cars, to fall back on the Baker-heater for heating our cars, and also, that, in the event of a car being set out at a point where there was no supply of steam to be had, the Baker heater would be available for keeping it warm. These considerations are of special importance in the case of our line, owing to its northerly location and the cold weather experienced along it during the winter.

On cars or trains on which the Commingler system is not used, the Baker heater is used. This is a system of heating by hot water, the water being heated as it passes through coils of pipe in the heater and being caused to circulate through pipes along both sides of the car.

(9) With the exception of a few cars running in our Chicago service in which Pintsch gas is used, and one or two private cars in which gasoline is used, our cars are lighted with mineral seal oil. It is not likely, that we will attempt any improvement in the method of lighting our passenger equipment at present, in view of the fact, that, undoubtedly before long, some reliable and reasonably economical system of electric lighting of railway carriages will be discovered.

(10) Water for drinking and washing purposes is supplied to our cars, except in cases of emergency, only at certain points on the line at which the water is known to be pure and suitable for such purposes.

We obtain the ice, required for our cars, at the different points from the very best possible sources, for instance, at Toronto usually from Grenadier Pond, at Owen Sound from Georgian Bay, and, at nearly every point where we require ice, we have our own ice houses. In Montreal, however, a local ice company, which obtains its ice from the St. Lawrence above Montreal, supplies us.

Copies of the list of questions, Nos. 6 and 7 being omitted for obvious reasons, were sent to the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies. The following is the reply of the Wagner Company :—

WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY,
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 11, 1897.

P. H. BRYCE, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 7th inst. has in due course been referred to me, and I take pleasure in replying to your questions numerically, as follows :—

(1) Our method of ventilating cars is by opening and closing the deck lights in the elevated roof, and the transoms at the ends of the cars.

(2) I enclose copy of instructions for cleaning cars, that are in effect at all points where we operate. These rules are followed at terminal stations, where cars are cleaned daily. We are now, at some points, experimenting with cleaning by means of compressed air, and shall probably adopt this method, where practicable.

(3) Our cars are shopped for painting, varnishing, re-upholstering, etc., once in from ten to twelve months.

(4) In the case of an invalid occupying a berth, the bedding, etc., is disinfected at the end of the trip.

(5) Yes.

(6)

(7)

(8) All of our cars are heated by steam, or from fires in Baker heaters—hot water circulation.

(9) All cars are lighted with oil lamps or Pintsch gas. About seventy per cent. of our equipment is lighted with gas.

(10) Water for drinking purposes is carried in separate tanks in all our cars and the ice supplied us is, in all cases, furnished by the different railroad companies operating our cars.

Formula for Cleaning Cars when the Wagner Company does all the work.

(1) On arrival of car in yards, it must be carefully inspected by foreman for defects, and repairs necessary to be done by carpenter, entered on conductor's inspection, unless already noted. Silk sash curtains are to be unloosened at the bottom and the rods slipped out and replaced in the fastener.

(2) Gather up spittoons and pile up neatly at double wash stand or in men's wash room.

(3) Take up carpet, rugs and mats, remove to the cleaning platform, clean by beating vigorously on both sides by carpet beaters and sweeping. Remove oil spots by washing carefully with Lightning Eradicator; roll up neatly preparatory to return to car. Remove soiled head rest covers.

(4) Open, dust out and wipe deck lights and all upper wood work and closet tops. Let down upper berths, dust off bunk head lining, wipe off wood work and moulding, wipe out collar and cuff racks, and clean berth lights and bunk

shutters and push berths up but do not lock them. Raise and jar dust out of windows and beat dust out of window curtains, allowing them to roll completely up when this is done. Pull down berths again and remove, first, lower berth mattress and hang it out of window so that it can be reached from outside. Remove lower berth blankets, shake out, fold and place on seat back, doing the same with berth curtains and upper berth blankets. Place head board upright in passageway, and then place upper berth mattress out of window on top of the lower. Remove spring bed, dust out upper berth, beat mattresses on both sides, replace the bedding in the berths in the reverse order to which it came out, wipe off head boards and close berths, after replacing head boards.

(5) Beat arm rests, head rests and plush cushions, under windows and sofas, also stationary cushions. Next pass seats and backs through the window to be beaten on a rack provided for that purpose. At the same time remove the pillows and shake them out, dusting out the pillow box, seat wood work and head rests and brushing the dirt from the floor under the pillow boxes and heater pipes into the aisle, where it can be swept up, and sweep off foot rests with whisk broom. Cushions should be first bounced on the rack, plush down, to remove the sand and grit and also to clear the frames, then turned up and thoroughly beaten and swept. Unnecessary force should not be used in beating. Next sweep the car from the centre towards the ends, brushing out smoking room, closets and heater room at the same time, the accumulation of dirt being carefully gathered up and placed in barrels or boxes provided for that purpose. Next and last dust the lower woodwork, seat ends, partitions and doors, but do not under any circumstances use duster on berth fronts. Wipe windows and mirrors, closing outside window to lower catch only and inside window completely.

(6) Remove oil lamps to platform, fill with oil to within half inch of top of oil cylinder. Carefully trim wicks, examining them at the same time as to sufficient length and turn down below top of wick tube to prevent oil from working up. Remove, empty and wipe out drip cups, clean chimneys, wipe whole lamp free from oil and return to bracket. In the case of gas cars, let down globe, wipe it clean inside and out and treat cup and ring reflectors in the same manner. Close globe and wipe outside of lamp from ceiling down.

(7) Polish lamps, curtain rods, coat hooks and all metal trimmings.

(8) Empty and clean water coolers, polish and replace, first cleaning space covered by cooler and then polish wash stands, soap cups, tumbler holders, door locks and hinges.

(9) Wash out and polish spittoons, allowing them to remain in neat pile at washstand, and wash out closets, being careful to remove all excrement from discharge funnel.

(10) Wipe wood work from top down with clean white waste, using no polish.

(11) Fill water coolers with clean water and ice.

(12) Apply head rest covers in sleeping cars and in parlor cars clean tidies.

(13) Return carpet to car and lay, after wood wipers have finished their work, first covering with shellac varnish all oil spots on floor, after which remove lint and waste from cushions with counter duster.

(14) Scrub oilcloth at ends of car, and place mats and spittoons in position and wipe out heater room and under all washstands.

(15) Replace sash curtains and make minor repairs to carpet and upholstery.

Outside Cleaning.

(1) Wipe off car body with dry waste, except in damp weather, when it should be washed with water, using long handled brush, rinsing with a hose without nozzle.

(2) Clean outside of windows with tripoli, rubbing off with waste.

(3) After scraping dirt off outside of trucks, clean with waste saturated with oil. When very dirty wash with hose and broom and as soon as dry go over with oily waste.

(4) Clean platforms and hand rails.

(5) Before reception of passengers, porters will wipe off dust that may have settled on window ledges and seats.

(6) Paint steps and platform floor as often as required, using quick drying paint of standard color.

(7) Truss-rods and platform irons blackened as often as necessary.

Notes.

(1) The order of proceeding will necessarily be varied according to local surroundings or weather, but the foregoing formula should be followed as closely as circumstances permit. When railroad people do the cleaning proper, they should be educated to conform as nearly as possible to this system.

(2) At stations where racks cannot be erected for beating and airing bedding, small portable racks should be used between the tracks, the bedding being passed through the window by one man to the beaters outside, who will return it in the same manner.

List of Material Used in Cleaning Cars.

Waste, Tripoli, putz pomade, castile soap, common bar soap, mineral soap, muriatic acid, lightning eradicator, Modoc car cleaner, bags, sponges, feather dusters with handles flattened at one end in the form of a chisel point, brooms, old whisk brooms, buckets, seat beaters, ammonia, whiting, window sticks, iron ash buckets, iron ice pails, ice tongs, ice axe, three-foot step ladders with swing backs, seven-foot step-ladders with swing backs for outside cleaners, five-foot step-ladders with swing backs, fifteen-foot ladders to reach top of car, car wash brushes and poles, old car wash-brushes for trucks and hand-rails, washing hose, paint, varnish and bronze, horses and rack to beat bedding and seats, oxalic acid, alcohol, vermin exterminator, kerosene oil, bath brick, painters' scrubs, chamois skins, counter dusters.

Special Points in Car Cleaning.

To wash woodwork: Use solution of pure castile soap and clean water, applying with an old whisk broom or painter's scrub, trimmed off square and short, using soft pine stick in corners that are very dirty and gummy. Sponge clean with clean water. Wipe dry with chamois.

To polish hand-rails: If badly tarnished, first coat over with a strong solution of oxalic acid, applying it with a sponge tied on the end of a stick. After wiping this off, apply putz pomade diluted with kerosene oil, to which can be

added a quantity of bath brick powdered; then wipe clean with waste and finish with rags or old plush. The same process applies to lamps, leaving out the oxalic acid, except in extreme cases, the putz pomade being applied with a piece of rag.

To polish nickeline, wash-stands and drinking-tanks: First, wipe perfectly clean with a sponge to remove soap, then polish, using a mixture of aqua ammonia and whiting, applying same with a rag. Wash-stands should be washed; as quickly after arrival of car in yard as possible, to avoid setting of stains, which cannot be removed except by repeated polishing.

To bronze heater pipes: The best and most economical method is to first size the pipes with Gold Japan Sizing, and when about half dry apply the bronzing powder with a dry camel's hair brush. Bottoms of heater-rooms, door sills, closet floors and car roof should be painted from time to time with good paint, and iron door sills, platform trimmings, vestibule face plates and buffers should receive an occasional coat of asphaltum.

To wash head-linings: Head-linings should be washed in the same manner as woodwork, using the same material; the men standing to do this work, on a plank elevated on horses. With the head lining shall be included the woodwork down to the berth fronts, porcelain shades of oil lamps, wart domes and globes of gas lamps, and deck lights and transoms on both sides.

To clean berth lights: When very gummy, so that they cannot be cleaned in the ordinary manner, should be burned off with muriatic acid. This must be done by two men, one applying the acid carefully with a rag or small sponge on the end of a stick, and his assistant promptly washing the berth light off with clean water. Great care must be exercised not to touch any part of varnish work with acid.

To scrub car with Modoc Cleaner: Stir Modoc well before using, then apply with a piece of old plush or curled hair, rub well until dirt is loosened, then wipe thoroughly dry with clean waste.

To disinfect car in case of its having been occupied by a person with contagious disease: First remove all spittoons, nickeline water-tanks and any other metal that can be removed, lower upper berths and place pillows on seats, taking a quantity of sulphur and place it in a tin pail over a pail of water, and after shutting car up tight, light the sulphur, having placed it where it can be seen through outside door, then leave car, keeping a close watch until sulphur is consumed, which takes about half an hour. After this, keep car shut up tight for about twenty-four hours. This will allow the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate all parts. After this, open up car, remove all bedding, seats, carpets, etc., and allow them to be well aired, after which they can be returned to the car, it having been thoroughly cleaned in the meantime.

To Exterminate Vermin from Cars: Use a mixture of turpentine, wood alcohol and corrosive sublimate, half gallon each of the two first to six ounces of the latter. The corrosive sublimate and the alcohol should be mixed separately and allowed to stand about three hours, the other ingredient then put in and the whole mixed thoroughly. As this preparation evaporates rapidly, only a small quantity should be used in a dish at a time, and the vessel containing the preparation kept corked at all times. This must be applied with a brush to the inside of the bunks, pillow boxes, around seat frames and blocks and allowed to enter all cracks and crevices and counter-sunk screw head holes; in fact in every part of the car where bugs are liable to secrete themselves. Before the application of

the exterminator the blankets, mattresses, pillows, seats and backs and carpet must be removed from the car, examined carfully and thoroughly cleaned, and not returned to car until after application of this mixture to the parts mentioned.

The following reply was received from the Pullman Palace Car Company:

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22nd, 1896.

PETER H. BRYCE, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 7th inst. stating the Committee of Ventilation of the Provincial Board of Health desires information in connection with a study being made of "Car Sanitation," received. I beg to reply to your several queries as follows:

Q.—(1.) What method do you use to secure ingress and egress of air in your railway cars? A. Through openings in the sides of the upper deck of the car, these openings being regulated by means of glazed sashes which can be opened and closed from the inside of the car. Drop sashes in the outside doors when lowered, facilitate the ingress and egress of air.

The toilet rooms are ventilated by separate exhaust ventilators. Urinal and hoppers have vent pipes.

During warm weather each car is supplied with so-called air deflectors, one of which placed under the open window causes the air to be deflected from the car, thus producing a current of air from the inside to the outside of the car.

Q.—(2.) What means are taken to clean your railway cars and how frequently are they cleaned?

Give the details of cleaning ordinary passenger cars and sleeping cars, with the cleaning of bedding, carpets, etc., and the disinfection of closets? A. Pullman cars are thoroughly cleaned at the end of each trip. The upholstery, carpets and bedding are removed from the car. The dust is removed from the plush and carpets by means of compressed air, which effectually removes all the dust. The mattresses are beaten; the blankets are shaken and aired, and the pillows beaten and aired.

The closets and all fixtures therein are thoroughly washed and disinfectant applied.

While the cars are in service on the road, the employees keep the closets disinfected and frequently clean the spittoons.

Q.—(3.) How often are your cars renovated or re-upholstered? A. As often as a car is shopped, which, on an average, is once in nine or ten months.

Q.—(4.) What action do you take if an invalid occupies a berth? A. After the berth is vacated the bedding is removed and thoroughly disinfected. In the event of an invalid suffering from an infectious or contagious disease occupying the car, the car is thoroughly fumigated and cleaned under the direction of a proper health officer and the car is not allowed to be returned to service until proper permit has been issued by such health officer.

Q.—(5.) Have you inspectors to look after the cleaning of your cars? A. We have inspectors in each cleaning yard to look after the cleaning of our cars.

Q.—(6.)

Q.—(7.)

Q.—(8.) What are your methods of heating cars? A. Pullman cars are heated by hot water through the medium of the Baker heater, where the water is heated either by a coal fire or by steam from the locomotive.

Q.—(9.) What are your methods of lighting cars? A. Pullman cars are lighted by oil (300 fire test), gas or electricity.

Q.—(10.) What precautions are taken to secure for your cars (*a*) fresh water for portable use? (*b*) A pure ice supply? A. An ample supply of water both for potable and toilet use is furnished by the railroad companies at terminal stations and replenished at important stations *en route*. Natural or artificial ice is also supplied by the railroad company at terminal and other stations.

As the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Wagner Palace Car Company in answering questions No. 1 has omitted to allude to the ventilation of the closets or the use of air deflectors in summer in their coaches three additional questions were sent them:

(*a*) Are the closets in your coaches sufficiently ventilated?

(*b*) Have the urinals and hoppers vent pipes?

(*c*) Are air deflectors used in your cars in summer?

The following reply has been received from the Wagner Palace Car Company:

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5th, 1896.

P. H. BRYCE, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. and to reply to your questions *a*, *b* and *c* as follows:

(*a*) Are the closets in your coaches sufficiently ventilated?

Answer. Yes.

(*b*) Have the urinals and hoppers vent pipes?

Answer. Yes.

(*c*) Are deflectors used in your cars in summer?

Answer: Yes.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. SPOOR,
General Manager.

Air deflectors for the windows are used in summer by the Pullman, Wagner and Canadian Pacific Lines. Your committee has not learned if air deflectors are in use on Grand Trunk cars. As the Grand Trunk Co. has not replied to a request for information about the ventilation of the closets, your committee is unable to say if the closets in the carriages of that Company are ventilated or not.

With these exceptions, the replies to the first question, respecting the ventilation of carriages, show that all the companies use natural ventilation, fresh air entering through the open door or window of the carriage and escaping principally through the clear story windows in the roof. The Canadian Pacific Co. has specially designed ventilators in closets, and also ventilators over the lamps in the closets. The Wagner and Pullman carriages also have special ventilation in the closets of their cars, and the urinals and hoppers are ventilated. These are excellent provisions to prevent fouling of the air, for, if neglected, the door of the closet in a railway carriage would, when open, permit the odors of that quarter to mingle with the general air of the carriage, before escaping through the clear story windows.

In the opinion of Professor S. H. Woodbridge, of Boston, Mass., of the Institute of Technology, whose paper was read at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, held at Denver, October, 1895, natural ventilation in cars will, in the near future, be replaced by an artificial system. He holds, that ventilation in railway cars is most inefficient, depending, as it often does, upon the speed of the car and the direction of the wind; but the public will be much worse off in this respect within the next few years, unless the railway companies are compelled to take proper steps for the ingress and egress of a suitable supply of air. The development of high speed in railroad service will soon cause a change in the construction of cars. As the air resistance will have to be reduced to the minimum, a smooth and unbroken surface will have to be given to the outside of the car: the locomotive, and also the rear car of the train, will probably assume a wedge-shaped form. The supply of air must then be, as little as possible, affected by the movements of the cars or the wind; the air must be continuous and regularly supplied in generous quantity, the action of the system being plenum rather than vacuum, in order to reduce the inward leakage of cold air, smoke, dust and cinders. The air will be filtered, and in cold weather, electrically heated, and will probably be sent through the car by the action of a high efficiency fan, run by an electric motor, the dynamo being run by a belt from the axle. There will be no draughts and the temperature of the car will always be under control.

It is found that imagination plays a large part in ventilation effects, and any system, planned to give the surest and highest satisfaction, should furnish ocular evidence of its existence and its action. Prof. Woodbridge is of the opinion, that any successful car ventilating system will have to include self-announcing means, so as to enlist the imagination in its favor, and to put an effective stop to window raising, that fatal disturber of the working of artificial ventilation.

That the change in railway carriage ventilation, suggested by Prof. Woodbridge, or some other equally good plan may soon be introduced is desirable, and all lovers of hygiene will unite in the expression of the wish that, when put on trial, a really good artificial system of railway carriage ventilation may receive the active and intelligent support of the travelling public. As Prof. Woodbridge says, however, "human frailties are a greater obstacle to perfect ventilation than mechanical difficulties The proper function of ventilation begins only after cleanliness has done its perfect work." And again, "It should be remembered in all ventilating undertakings, but one-half of the requirements are fulfilled, when the most perfect apparatus conceivable is furnished. The excellence of a tool does not insure the quality of its product. Quite as much depends on the user as the tool, and not infrequently a superior apparatus is made, on its reputation, to bear the burden of the operator's infirmities. It would seem to be of more than doubtful utility to equip coaches with carefully designed means for

ventilation, unless railway employes are systematically trained to their use, and they and the travelling public are educated to habits of cleanliness, and are free from the trouble-making notions and imaginings which prevail, even among cultivated people with reference to ventilation. For a long time to come to an innocent and dutiful ventilation is likely to be laid the sin of uncleanliness of person and environment."

All of which is quite true, and it applies equally to the short comings of natural ventilation.

Whichever system of ventilation, natural or artificial, is adopted in an railway carriage, in which the average per capita space is only about sixty feet, it is evident that one of the first pre-requisites of comfort and health is cleanliness in the passengers. This naturally leads up to the second question, "What means are taken to clean your railway cars, and how frequently are they cleaned? Give the details of cleansing ordinary passenger cars and sleeping cars, with the cleaning of bedding, carpets, etc., and the disinfection of closets.

The replies given by the Canadian and American companies are most satisfactory. After reading them one is obliged to draw inferences laudatory of the cleanliness of Canadian railway carriages, as compared with the condition of schools, court houses, and other public buildings. Who in Canada has heard of school-room floors being washed daily, or even monthly, or of their walls and ceilings being washed every two or three weeks? Very few house-keepers, even in mansions where a good deal of company is seen, or in hotels, think it necessary to have the upholstered seats taken out, beaten and aired about once a week. The attentions paid to the closets and urinals on both the Canadian lines are praiseworthy; but the Canadian Pacific Company, not satisfied with having these conveniences washed out frequently, supplies the urinals in the cars with ice and camphor, as a deodoriser, and uses a special disinfectant in the closets, while most of the first-class sleeping cars are equipped with flush closets.

On looking closely into the answers to this question, differences of method in cleaning appear, which are deserving of notice.

The floors of the Grand Trunk cars are washed daily.

The Canadian Pacific local cars are swept out and dusted; the through cars are cleaned out, and dusted at the end of the run.

The floors of the Wagner sleeping cars are swept and dusted after the carpets have been removed.

The oil cloth at the ends of the car is scrubbed.

The floors of the Pullman cars are thoroughly cleaned, scrubbing of floors not being specified. The closets and fixtures are thoroughly washed.

A report published in the Arbeiten Aus dem Kaiserlichen, Gesundheitsamte, 1893, IX. 3 throws a curious light on these answers. Drs. Petri. Kclb, and Friedrick examined the dust, which had been collected in German railway carriages. For each sample they swept up the dust from one square metre of surface, and with the proceeds inoculated the peritoneum of 117 guinea pigs. Three died from tuberculosis. They had been inoculated with dust taken from two sleeping cars. One of these cars seemed fairly clean, the other, though recently restored, seemed badly kept. The other guinea pigs were inoculated with the dust, taken from all sorts of railway carriages. In nearly half the cases, there was obvious evidence that the passengers had expectorated on the floors of the carriages, and the presence of the Koch bacillus was, as stated, proved in three cases. There were also numerous other pathogenic microbes found in this dust. In the fourth-class

carriages. the number of bacteria in the dust swept up from one square metre of surface was estimated at 12,624: in the third-class 5,481: the second-class 4247: and the first class 2,583. On the seats and partitions there were fewer bacteria, from 2,646 to 29, and the roof was almost free. Though the third and fourth class carriages are the most infected, it was much easier to clean them. When washed with hot water and soap, and then wiped over with a sterilized cloth the bacteria practically disappear: but for the better class carriage, with cloth covered seats, this is more difficult. Nevertheless, it is recommended to wash the surface of the floor with hot water and soap. (The Lancet, July 7th, 1894.)

The reply given by the Grand Trunk Company must therefore be pronounced the most satisfactory. Sweeping and dusting the floor of a railway carriage will certainly not remove bacteria, as thoroughly as if it were washed with hot water and soap. In the same connection, one is tempted to recommend to the Pullman and Wagner Companies, that they discontinue the use of carpets in their carriages, and substitute linoleum, which can be washed every day. The compressed air method of cleaning no doubt does remove a large number of bacteria from the cloth-covered seats, etc.; but leather-covered seats could be kept clean by washing the surfaces with a sterilized cloth. The replies to this question also reveal to your committee, the fact that cleanliness is much more practised in the management of railway carriages in Canada than in England. The London Lancet, in an editorial, (November, 1894,) commends the plain wooden seats of the third-class English carriages, which could be so easily kept clean; but asks significantly, "When are they washed? How often is the inside of the metropolitan third class railway carriages scoured with soap and hot water? The number of bacteria in the dust of a third class carriage is certain to be much higher than in a first-class one, and if there is more facility for washing, the need of washing is still greater." After describing a hand pump used on the French railway lines for throwing a mercurial spray with great force on cushions, seats, etc., in an infected car, the writer in the Lancet very properly says that, "this though excellent in the case of an infected car, cannot be applied as an everyday practice."

He objects to the woollen and stuff seats, as serious obstacles to sanitation and commends "Wood's woven wire spring seat, used by the Great Eastern railway and on some of the Highland railways." He says, that "it is easier to clean, is as soft as horse hair and wool, does not harbor dust, and is ventilated throughout. As the wire is galvanized and painted it can without injury be washed with soap and water. Whatever extra covering or cushion may be placed on this wire spring seat, should be of such oil-cloth or leather as to at least allow it to be wiped with a wet cloth." The tourist sleeping cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway approach pretty near the ideal of the English writer. There is no upholstery in them, excepting leather covered seats and backs, which are movable. They are accompanied as a rule by a special attendant, are treated in the same way as first-class sleeping cars and are thoroughly washed out at the end of each run with a hose.

It is quite likely, that the close smell noticeable in first-class day cars and sleeping-cars on Canadian lines is partly due to the woollen and stuffed seats and backs, which, in spite of frequent removal and beating, still retain the animal odors, emanating from the clothing and persons of their occupants. Until the people can be educated sufficiently to prefer health to seeming comfort and luxury, a well-stuffed seat, covered with red or green plush will be acceptable to more travellers than leather-covered seats and backs even with a wire spring seat beneath. It would be easy however to trim the seats of first-class day and sleep-

ing-cars in leather, which would be pleasing to the eye, and at the same time would lend itself, along with the woven-wire spring seat, to the purposes of a more effective sanitation.

The replies to the third question, relating to renovating and re-upholstering cars, show that that sort of work is done by all the railway companies about once a year. The Pullman Company claims to renovate its coaches in from nine to ten months, and the Wagner Company does the same for its coaches in from ten to twelve months. For this they are entitled to credit; but it is quite likely, that the extensive patronage accorded by the public to these American cars calls for relatively more frequent renovation, if the appearance of newness and freshness is to be preserved.

The replies to the fourth question, "What action do you take if an invalid occupies a berth?" are fairly satisfactory. This question was intended to elicit the methods adopted in cleaning a sleeping-car berth, which had been occupied by a tubercular patient.

Health authorities in Canada, nowadays, would not permit a patient known to be affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles or cholera to travel by day-coach or sleeping-car, and if by mischance such a case were to occur, the cleansing and disinfection of the car would be expected to follow as a matter of routine. Consumptives, however, occupy berths without hindrance. This may be due to a survival in the popular mind of the now antiquated idea that phthisis is a constitutional and not a contagious disease. Modern physicans, however, entertain a totally different opinion. Assuming that phthisical invalids are constantly travelling in sleeping-cars, the railway companies should provide sleeping compartments for their special use, so constructed that cleansing and disinfection could be rapidly accomplished. After a berth has been occupied by a consumptive patient the washable surfaces in and about the berth should be bathed with a solution of bichloride of mercury one part to a thousand of water, and subsequently scrubbed with hot water and soap. The soiled bed linen and blankets, after immersion in a mercurial solution of similar strength, should be boiled for at least an hour. The mattress and pillows, if soiled by the discharges from the patient, should be disinfected by super-heated steam. The curtains may also be disinfected by steam. If steam is not available, the curtains, pillows, mattresses and the woollen stuffs of the seat covers could be disinfected by the hand-pump spray used on the French railway lines in dealing with similar cases. The pump can be wheeled up to a railway carriage and, while one attendant works the pump handles, another with a hose directs a strong spray on the cushions, seats, etc. This spray generally consists of a bichloride solution, sixty grains to the gallon. A carbolic solution, carbolic acid (90% strength), seven ounces to one gallon of water would be equally effectual. Spittoons containing a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-1000 should also be provided in day and sleeping cars.

In the discussion which took place on the report of the committee on car sanitation A. P. H A. at Denver, October, 1895, Dr. Kinyoum said that "the disinfection of a car could be accomplished in five or ten minutes by the use of the D'Arsonval spray," which we have just described. "The closets he thought should be disinfected by steam. The upholstery, cushions, backs, curtains, mattress, pillows, etc., can be thoroughly disinfected by an agent called "formaline." It can be absolutely depended upon to destroy the germ of small-pox in three minutes. It destroys the bacillus tuberculosis and diphtheria, even in the dried state and does little or no injury to fabrics, whether they are dyed with inorganic or organic colors. It is cheap. It can be applied in the form of fumes or by a special apparatus."

Dr. Conn, chairman of the Committee of Car Sanitation of the A. P. H. A., in closing the discussion said, that "formaline is a well known preservative, and like the bichloride of mercury, when dried, produces dust, which is irritating to the mucous membrane or any part of animal tissue. Dr. Conn had no doubt that it could be used as a disinfectant, but, owing to its irritating character, it would require a special plan of administration. He suggested, that the mechanic and sanitarian must work together, and in this way evolve something, which will be systematic and easily managed.

The replies to the fifth question, "Have you inspectors to look after the cleaning of your cars?" are fairly satisfactory. The ordinary cleaning of the cars is doubtless well attended to: but, in the hygenic interest of the travelling public, it would be well for the Canadian lines to imitate the Wagner Palace Car Company, who have a school, where, among other things, employes are instructed in the proper cleaning of cars.

The replies to the sixth and seventh questions indicate, that both the Wagner and Pullman Palace Car Companies run sleeping cars over the Grand Trunk line, and that the latter company has no sleeping cars, exclusively under its own control. This is a sufficient guarantee that the sleeping car service of the Grand Trunk railroad is conducted in a sanitary way; the method adopted in cleaning the sleeping cars exclusively under the control of the C. P. R. are however quite as thorough as those used on the American lines.

The replies to the eighth question, relating to methods of heating coaches, show that they are heated by hot water, through the medium of the Baker heater, in which the water is heated, either by a coal fire or by steam from the locomotive. The method of heating hot water by a coal fire should be abandoned, owing to the holocausts, which occasionally occur in connection with railway accidents. Heating by means of electricity would be very desirable: but steam is cheaper and should be preferred on that account, as it would help along the introduction of artificial ventilation in cars.

The ninth question is, "What are your methods of lighting carriages?" The Grand Trunk replies "oil," and the Canadian Pacific Railway says, with a few exceptions where Pintsch gas is used, "oil." This is certainly not as it should be. Oil is a poor illuminant and adds to the horrors of a railway accident. In many instances the light is altogether deficient. Time is precious and much reading has to be done in railway carriages; the eyesight of many travellers has doubtless been permanently injured by the insufficient light in these carriages.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company lights its cars by the use of storage electricity, each car being independently lighted and charged for continuous lighting by storage batteries for thirty-six hours.

The replies to the tenth question, relating to the precautions taken to secure pure water for potable use in railway carriages are practically identical, and show that both Canadian companies are alive to the necessity of obtaining a pure water supply.

A perusal of the answers will doubtless convince the public that the interests of health are not only not neglected but safeguarded on the Canadian railways. It may even be said, with perfect fairness, that if a few improvements, such as have been suggested in this paper were made, travellers in Canada would enjoy better hygienic conditions in railway carriages than in many public or even private buildings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee on Ventilation, J. J. CASSIDY, P. H. BRYCE.

VI.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION *RE* VENTILATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—It is a source of satisfaction to learn, that, in the State of Massachusetts, the ventilation of public buildings and school-houses has passed beyond the theoretical stage. In that State statutes were passed, in the year 1894, regulating the construction, ventilation and sanitary conditions of buildings, and it is the special business of the Department of the Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Public Buildings to see that the regulations, imposed by those statutes, are promptly carried out.

In a Massachusetts statute, entitled chapter 508, the following regulations are made:—

"Section 40.—Every public building and every school-house shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, and shall be supplied with a sufficient number of water closets, earth closets, or privies, for the reasonable use of the persons admitted to such public building or of the pupils attending such schoolhouse.

"Section 41.—Every public building and every school-house shall be ventilated in such a proper manner, that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons present therein. The provisions of this section and the preceding section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police.

"Section 42.—Whenever it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or school-house, in order to conform to the requirements of this Act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided, in accordance with such order, by the public authority, corporation, or person having charge of, leasing, or owning such public building or school-house."

On printed form No. 83 the following requirements are called for in the heating and ventilation of school buildings in Massachusetts:—

"1. That the apparatus will, with proper management, heat all the rooms, including the corridors, to 70° F. in any weather.

"2. That, with the rooms at 70° F. and a difference of not less than 40° F. between the temperature of the outside air and that of the air entering the room at the warm-air inlet, the apparatus will supply at least 30 feet of air per minute for each scholar accommodated in the room.

"3. That such supply of air will so circulate in the rooms, that no uncomfortable draughts will be felt, and that the difference in temperature between any two points on the same breathing plane, in the occupied portion of a room, will not exceed 3°.

"4. That vitiated air, in amount equal to the supply from the inlets, will be removed through the ventiducts.

"5. That the sanitary appliances will be so ventilated, that no odors therefrom will be perceived in any portion of the building."

"To secure approval by the department of plans, showing methods or systems of heating and ventilation, the above requirements must be guaranteed in the specifications accompanying the plans."

Fully recognizing the wisdom of the above mentioned statutes and the propriety of the regulations founded on them, your committee, in order to ascertain whether the conditions of heating and ventilation in Toronto are conformable to the legal standard required in Massachusetts, examined the ventilation of three public school-houses, two Sabbath Schools, and the city Police Court. The following is the report of the work done :—

Report on the ventilation of two rooms in the Church St. school-house, corner of Alexander and Church Streets, Toronto. Date of inspection December 17th, 1896. Weather overcast and mild; wind southeast; temperature 33.8° F.; humidity 61%; barometer 29.85. This building is heated and ventilated by the Smead-Dowd apparatus. It is a twelve room school, three stories in height, and there are four furnaces, one for each corner of the building, each furnace heating and ventilating three rooms.

Room No. 2, ground floor, southwest side: seating capacity 63; present 61; net air space 11,368.67 cubic feet; air space per head 186.37 cubic feet; temperature at teacher's desk 68° F.; humidity 49%; difference in temperature in different parts of the room at the breathing line 5° F.; air supply at inlet 1,630 cubic feet; air removed at outlet per minute (estimate) 1,630 cubic feet; amount of air supplied to each pupil per minute 26.72 cubic feet; air changed completely in 6.96 minutes; carbonic acid parts in 1,000 of air .537; time of test, 2.55 p.m.

Room No. 4, ground floor, northeast side: seating capacity 64; persons present 50; net air space 11,738.17 cubic feet; air space per head 235.66 cubic feet; temperature at teacher's desk 67° F.; humidity 55%; difference in temperature in different parts of the room at the breathing line 3° F.; temperature of the air at the inlet 71° F.; air supply per minute 1,650 cubic feet; air supply at outlet per minute (estimate) 1,650 cubic feet; amount of air supplied each pupil per minute 30.8 cubic feet; air changed in 7.14 minutes; carbonic acid parts in 1,000 of air .537; time of test 3.20 p.m. The fires were getting low, and the results obtained would probably show the average of all kinds of weather.

Report on the ventilation of two rooms in the Louisa St. school, Toronto. Date of inspection December 18th, 1896. Weather generally clouded; wind south; temperature 26.9; humidity 92%; barometer 29.389. This building is heated by box stoves in which wood is consumed. There is a fresh air inlet in connection with each stove, but the supply of fresh air is merely nominal, the ventilation being accomplished by open fanlights in the windows.

Room No. 1, ground floor, on the south-east side: seating capacity forty-five; persons present forty; net air space 11,636.25 cubic feet; air space per head 290.90 cubic feet; temperature at the teacher's desk 61 F.; humidity 60%; difference in temperature at different parts of the room at the breathing line 13 F.; temperature of the air at the inlet (fanlight) 42 F. The fresh air inlets were two open fanlights, having an area of 6.72 square feet. The wind was blowing towards them, but as there was no definite inlet or outlet, I did not ascertain the amount of air supplied per minute or the amount removed. Carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air .806; time of test 11 a.m. It had begun to rain when the next room was tested.

Room No. 2, ground floor on the north-west side; seating capacity sixty-four; persons present fifty-eight; net air space 10,365.42 cubic feet; air space

per head 178.71 cubic feet: temperature at the teacher's desk 59° F.: humidity 71%; difference in temperature in different parts of the room 5 F.: temperature of air at inlet 42 F.: fresh air inlets five open fanlights representing 16.75 square feet; carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air .615. As the fanlights were all open and the room was filled with fresh air, this cannot be considered a test of the ventilation of this room.

Report on the ventilation of the Sherbourne St. Methodist Sabbath-School, Toronto. Date of inspection December 20th, 1896. Weather very cloudy: wind south: temperature 30.9: humidity 59.0%; barometer 29.561. This is a large room with galleries, formerly used as a church: seating capacity 350: persons present 250: area 65,920 cubic feet: area per capita 263 feet: temperature at the desk 64 F.: carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air .806 at the first test: at a second test I found .537: time of test 3.30 p.m. This room is heated by a Smead-Dowd furnace. Fresh air is propelled through the furnace by a forty-eight inch fan, which is driven by an electric motor. The fresh air enters by eight inlets high up on the walls, and is extracted at the level of the floor, brought to a gathering chamber, and expelled by a forty-eight inch extraction fan. The extracting fan was said to be making about 200 revolutions per minute when I obtained .806 carbonic acid. It was said to be making 400 revolutions per minute when I obtained .537 carbonic acid. January 26th, 1897, 10.45 a.m., I tested the ventilation of the Sherbourne St. Sabbath-School, only two persons being present. Temperature at desk 70 F.: difference in temperature in different parts of the room at the breathing line 4 F.: temperature of air at inlet 100° F.: temperature of air at outlet 66 F.: area of combined fresh air inlets eight and one-half square feet: revolutions of propelling fan 160 per minute: revolutions of extracting fan 160 per minute, air propelled through inlets per minute, average, 520 linear feet: this multiplied by the area of the inlets, 8 50 square feet, equals 4,420 cubic feet per minute or 17.68 cubic feet, per head, per minute, for 250 persons. Air removed at outlets 530 linear feet per minute, equalling 270,300 cubic feet removed per hour. This last sum divided by the total area, 65,920 cubic feet, shows that the air of the room was being changed at the rate of 4.1 times per hour. Assuming that thirty cubic feet of fresh air ought to be supplied, per head, per minute, and that 250 persons were present in this room, we find that instead of receiving 7,500 cubic feet of air they would get 4,420, or 58% of the proper quantity. This probably accounts for the large amount of carbonic acid present in the air on December 20th. If the propelling and extracting fans were made to work more actively, there would be no difficulty in introducing the proper amount of fresh air, although in cold weather it would take more fuel to heat the room.

Report on the ventilation of the Central Methodist Sabbath-School, corner of Bloor St. East and Park Road, Toronto, December 26, 1896. Weather cloudy; wind south-west: temperature 30.2: humidity 71%: barometer 29.945. The room is situated on the first floor and has a gallery; area 70,000 cubic feet: persons present 500; area per capita 140 cubic feet: temperature at the desk 61° F. Two warm air furnaces supply the heating, and there are ten warm air inlets in the room, most of which discharge at the floor: net inlets 7.81 square feet. Two outlets on the wall and two in front of the stage: net area 1.51 square feet: 650 one-half inch holes in perforated boards, placed in ceiling and connected with two outlet tubes, which discharge through the roof; net area 1.42 square feet. The ceiling ventilators were closed. No estimate of amount of air supplied. Carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air, .806 at the floor: in the gallery 1.61: time of test 3 p.m. The room was crowded, the doors were closed and the windows closed and darkened, as a magic lantern exhibition of scriptural subjects was being given at the

time the test was made. On February 9th, 1897, I estimated the amount of fresh warm air, which entered this room, the conditions as to heating and amount of outlet being similar to those which obtained on December 26th, 1897. The supply amounted to 70,260 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, or about one change of air in an hour.

Report of the ventilation of the Police Court, Court St., December 28th, 1896. Weather cloudy and hazy: wind south-east: temperature 23 F.; humidity 99 : barometer 30.259. First floor, north side: area 20,240 cubic feet; persons present 165: area per head 122.50 cubic feet: temperature at the desk 67° F. The room is warmed in cold weather by four steam radiators. Four circular pipes, six inches in diameter, enter the room about thirteen feet from the floor. They are intended to act as inlets for fresh air. There were two large outlets, each having an area of 256 square inches, one grate flue having an area of twenty-one square inches and another of similar size, which was bricked up. Two small windows near the ceiling were open. Three doors were open, two of them double doors, opening on the main corridor near the head of the stair-case, which starts near the street door: the third door opened into the magistrate's room. There was also in the centre of the room an open stair-case, leading from the ground floor, through which the prisoners ascended. The available area was thus very much larger than the figures given—20,240 cubic feet, would indicate. Carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air, first test .537: after the three doors had been closed for fifteen minutes, the two windows and central stair-case remaining open, carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air, .806. February 6th, 12.30 p.m., I estimated the natural ventilation of the Police Court, the doors, windows and the trap door over the stair-case being closed. Only two persons were present. The discharge of air by the outlets was as follows:

By 1 outlet	30,798.00	cubic feet per hour.
" 1 "	24,426.00	" "
" 1 grate flue	1,828.26	" "
" 1 bricked up flue		
" 2 cold air inlets, which acted as outlets	5,771.28	" "
Total air discharged	62,823.54	" "

The indraught of air was as follows:

By 2 cold air inlets	5,771.28	cubic feet per hour.
By loosely fitting doors and trap-door, and the spaces beneath the doors and around the windows (estimate)	57,052.26	" "
Total air introduced	62,823.54	" "

The amount of air introduced in an hour, 62,823.54 cubic feet, divided by the area of the room, 20,240 cubic feet, would show that the air was changed 3.1 times in an hour. Allowing thirty cubic feet per minute or 1,800 cubic feet per hour to each person present, such an area, doors and windows being closed, would properly accommodate thirty-four persons, each of whom would then have an area of 600 cubic feet.

Report on the ventilation of a room in the Dufferin school, Berkeley St., Toronto, January 7th, 1897. Weather cloudy: wind south; temperature 27° F.;

humidity 67%; barometer 29.891. Room 8, third floor, east side; seating capacity fifty-eight; persons present forty-nine; net air space 12,163.83 cubic feet; air space per head 284.24 cubic feet; temperature at the teacher's desk 69° F.; difference in temperature at the breathing line over the greater portion of the room 1 F.; temperature of the air at the warm air inlet 128 F. Two window sashes were lowered at the top, one eight inches the other five inches. There was a large foul air duct in one corner of the room, the shaft of which was heated by steam coils; the available area of its opening in the room was 4.27 square feet. When the door and windows were closed 320.25 cubic feet per minute were removed through this opening, or 19,215 cubic feet per hour. Fresh air supply at the inlet 600 cubic feet per minute or 36,000 cubic feet per hour. Amount of pure warm air supplied, per minute, per head, 12.24 cubic feet. Amount of foul air removed, per head, per minute, through the ventiduct 6.53 feet. When the windows were opened, there was no current in the foul air outlet. The open windows acted both as inlets and outlets, but the amount of air introduced and extracted by them was not estimated, as the supply was irregular and capricious. Carbonic acid in parts of 1,000 of air .826: time of test 3.15 p.m. The warm air supplied was insufficient in quantity and of too high a temperature, so that cold air had to be introduced in an irregular fashion to supply the deficiencies under both these heads. Even with the open windows, the supply of fresh air was small, as was proved by the amount of carbonic acid in the air. The high temperature of the warm air at the inlet, ranging from 120° to 150° F., made it difficult for pupils to occupy the corner where the register was situated. As the air of the school room became superheated, the windows had to be opened, allowing a considerable waste of heat. This room is heated but cannot be ventilated unless the windows are opened.

Dufferin school is an eighteen-room school-house. Sixteen of the rooms are heated by steam pipes, direct and indirect. The indirect heating consists of pure air, warmed by passing over steam coils in a shaft situated in the basement, and introduced into the room by a register. In very cold weather direct steam coil heating is superadded. In each of these sixteen rooms is a foul air outlet, heated by steam coils: net area of opening 4.27 square feet. In two rooms there are no warm air inlets, the heating being effected by direct steam coils. These latter rooms are provided with skylights, which may also be used as outlets for air The combined outlets of the north wing of the building discharge through a large covered outlet, about four feet above the roof of the north portion of the building. Similarly the combined outlets of the south wing discharge above the roof of the south side. Tested at the roof these outlets seemed to discharge a considerable amount of foul air; but the test made in room 8, which is circumstanced in a manner similar to the other fifteen rooms, shows that these outlets remove only a small percentage of the foul air.

Your committee submits, that, of the six buildings examined, the only one, which could be considered as satisfactory in the matter of ventilation was the Church St. school. In room 2 of this building there was slight overcrowding, and the amount of air supplied each pupil per minute, viz., 26.72 cubic feet, was below the standard. The difference in temperature in different parts of the room at the breathing line, viz., 5° F., was too great, but some of the thermometers were placed near windows. In room 4 the conditions were all quite satisfactory, the amount of air supplied per head per minute being 30.8 cubic feet, and the difference in temperature in different parts of the room at the breathing line 3° F.

At Dufferin school the heating was sufficient, if anything the temperature was rather too high: but the supply of pure air at the inlet was defective and was supplemented by the opening of windows.

At the Louisa St. school-house in room 1 the difference in temperature in different parts of the room, viz., 13°, was excessive, and the ventilation, depending on the open fanlights, was draughty.

At the Sherbourne St. Sabbath-School the heating was good, but the supply of pure air was not sufficient. This defect could be easily remedied by making the fans work more briskly.

At the Central Methodist Sabbath-School the heating was satisfactory; but the fresh air supply was insufficient. The room was also overcrowded. Increased inlets and outlets, with the use of fans, would produce good ventilation in this room, but the heating would require to be changed to suit the new conditions.

The ventilation of the Police Court, with several doors and windows open, cannot be seriously considered. If doors and windows were closed, the room is altogether too small for the large number of persons, who assemble there every day, when business is transacted.

For services rendered during the preparation of this report, your committee desires to express grateful acknowledgments to Mr. W. F Rutley, Secretary of the "Smead-Dowd Warming and Ventilating Company," Mr. R F. Stupart, Meteorological Observatory, and Mr. C. H. Bishop, Superintendent of Buildings, all of Toronto, and also to Mr. John F. White, State Inspector of Public Buildings, Boston, Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. CASSIDY,
P. H. BRYCE.

VII.—REPORT ON ST. MARY'S WATERWORKS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Secretary according to instructions visited the town of St. Mary's, and with Dr. Matheson, representing the local Board of Health, examined the several proposed sources of supply for public water for the town.

There are several available sources of supply:

1st. Trout creek.

2nd. The Thames river.

3rd. Springs in the banks of the Thames.

4th. Artesian wells bored into the rock.

The plan drawn up by Mr. Newman, C. E., for a supply from Trout creek has not been adopted by the town council, nor has any other scheme been submitted to it yet for approval. Any of the several sources would probably be found to be a safe water supply if properly dealt with; but your Secretary has no opinion to express until some definite scheme adopted by the council is laid before the Board for approval.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE.

VIII.—REPORT ON DRAINAGE OF BURGESS LAKE, BLENHEIM TOWNSHIP, OXFORD COUNTY.

By the Secretary.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Having received several communications, and finally a petition signed by some twenty ratepayers of Blenheim township, protesting against the action of the township council in passing a by-law to drain an area of land which included Burgess lake, of some fifty acres extent, your Secretary arranged to visit Drumbo on November 23rd, and in company with Messrs. Barwick & McLaren, two of the petitioners to your Board visited the lake.

The accompanying diagram on page 62 will give the Board an idea of the situation.

Over these South Midland counties lie what are known as the post-glacial deposits of Saugeen sands and gravels, overlying the Erie clays. The surface being rolling, it naturally happens that in the valleys of erosion, practically the watercourses, there are often basins in the clay which receive the subterranean waters from the surrounding permeable upper soils, and so form small lakes usually with much black humus in the bottom. These lakes, as would be expected, are usually shallow, the humus or black muck extending to the shores, and as the waters retire in the summer, the margin becomes to some extent uncovered. Often, too, there is considerable wet land or swamp around the lakes.

Burgess lake, with a small stream running into its northwestern end, and out of its east end, is a lake of this character (See diagram on next page.)

The course of the creek from the outlet is tortuous, running southeasterly to Smith's creek, thence to the Grand river. As the clay throughout this course comes near the surface in many places, the farmers along the creek wished to have a township ditch dug under the terms of the Ontario Drainage Act, to widen and deepen the valley of this creek and so improve the local drainage, as several owners of the land around the lake signified their willingness to join the scheme. The council adopted a by-law, a copy of which is herewith presented, with as expressed therein the ends of:

1st. Draining certain farms or lots in the township.

2nd. Deepening, straightening and widening the creek.

3rd. Lowering the waters of the lake.

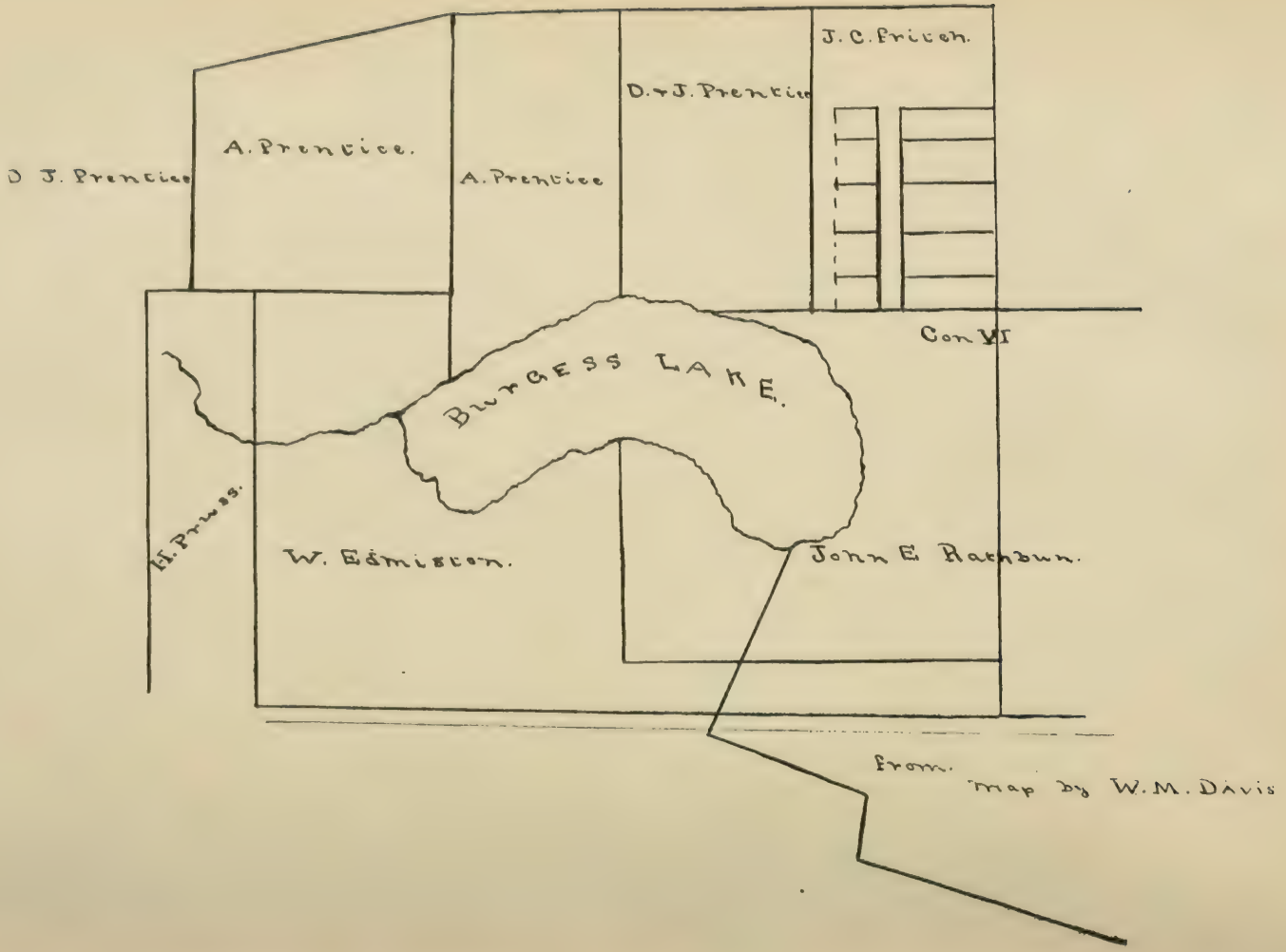
It may be stated that the preliminary surveys and estimates of costs have been made by Mr. M. Davis, C. E., and the by-law was adopted in October, appeals heard and contracts let.

The objections of the petitioners are as set forth in the petition:

1st. That the lake has a depth in some places of at least twenty feet, and that the drain is to be but five feet in depth.

2nd. That it is believed that the result of the exposure of the muck would cause the prevalence of typhoid, diphtheria and ague.

3rd. That the council did not delay the passage of the by-law until an opinion of the Provincial Board of Health was obtained.


J. C. Pritch.
D. & J. Prentice
A. Prentice.
D J. Prentice
A. Prentice
Con VI
BURGESS LAKE.
H. Pruss.
W. Edmiston.
John E. Rathbun.
from.
Map by W. M. Davis

Remembering that it is the only sheet of water near Drumbo, it is not to be wondered at that the villagers and some of the farmers do not wish to see the lake disappear both because it is quite pretty, even though shallow and containing very few fish at present. This argument is important, but probably does not come greatly under the purview of the Board, although æsthetics may probably be considered in their influence upon public health.

The point is made with apparent force, that if the lake is drained, much black muck and swamp will be uncovered and fevers will ensue. This would be true if the waters of the lake were lowered in warm weather. But this danger can be largely overcome by lowering the waters in the autumn, when, if the drainage is effective, and the waters of the lake deep enough, the surface will gradually dry and no great danger of malaria would be apprehended.

It is further objected that ponds will be left owing to the uneven bottom of the lake, and that small ponds will occur where now there is one large area of continuous water obviating the danger by keeping the muck covered.

The evidence of several persons well acquainted with the lake seems to agree that there will be a number of such ponds left. The engineer has stated that if such be found to exist, the township will naturally be expected to connect them so as to have a current of water flowing through them as a part of the creek. While springs do maintain the lake pretty nearly to its present height in the summer months, still as the outlet creek at present is dry in summer and not very much water comes in then from the creek above, it is probable that the ponds will not have their water renewed, but become more or less stagnant ponds.

Another point may be noticed here, namely, that the lake at present acts in spring and flood seasons as a reservoir, and as the outlet of the lake will, if drained, be lower, it may be found that temporarily in spring the lands below will not be free from spring overflows. It is also agreed by all observers that the very considerable acreage of tamarack forest on the low lands around the western end of the lake will be destroyed by a lowering of the lake water, and the owner thereof would seem to have a right to damages for injury due to such results. Inasmuch as at least half of the owners around the lake object to its being lowered, and as there seems only one who has some thirty acres of low land at the east end who is anxious for the drain, it becomes a matter of consideration whether the drainage of this particular lot is to be made at the expense of what others believe will be a direct injury to as many or more acres of wooded land. It would on the other hand probably be found that by extending the drains along both sides of the lower end of the lake, a considerable area of the Rathbun land might be well drained. From the various facts referred to, viz.:

1st. Inasmuch as the drain can be carried up its full width and depth so as to give relief to all the lands below the lake.

2nd. That as at least some of the Rathbun land can be drained without lowering the lake.

3rd. That in view of the fact that several owners of lands around the lake are strongly opposed to its drainage, and as one may with much reason complain that his woodland will be injured in value.

4th. That as the villagers and local residents who for many years have become attached to the little lake, are loath to see it removed.

That it would appear advisable in order to avoid litigation the council may, while continuing the drain as at present, very properly desist from lowering the lake, while giving those residents around the lake who wish further drainage at least partial relief in the way herein suggested.

All of which is submitted.

(Signed P. H. BRYCE.

IX.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWERAGE *re* GALT MAIN STREET SEWER.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1896.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Your committee on sewerage and water supply, represented by Dr. Kitchen and Bryce, visited Galt on May 28th, in response to complaints made by various parties, and notably by the council of North Dumfries, with regard to the proposal before the Galt council to construct a "Sanitary Drain" along Main street, Galt, and empty the same into the Grand river without filtration.

It was arranged by the committee that they should meet a deputation of the North Dumfries council on the above date, and discuss with them a method of disposal of the sewage from the proposed Main street sewer, the outlines of which had been suggested by your Secretary to Dr. Wardlaw, the Medical Health Officer of the town, and the details of which had been prepared by the town engineer, Mr. McPherson.

The plans referred to are presented herewith.

Briefly described the plan provides for:

1st. The construction of a receiving tank built within the retaining wall of the river bank of masonry and divided into two compartments, which by a mechanical arrangement will receive alternately the sewage during, it is estimated, 4 or 5 hours of the heaviest flow during the morning and afternoon.

2nd. Of a tank with two compartments, in which lime water will be prepared from a caustic lime or quick lime, and which will hold enough for at least 24 hours' supply.

3rd. The required amount of precipitation of average sewage is five grains of hydrate of lime for every gallon of sewage, according to English standards, and this has been recommended for adoption. As every ounce of water will dissolve 0.62 grains of caustic lime, there will be required about 10 ounces of lime water to be mingled with every gallon of sewage.

As the two tanks together will hold 7,500 gallons of sewage twice in 24 hours, about 1,000 gallons of lime water will be required. It will be mingled with the sewage just before it passes into the tank.

4th. As there are 33 cellars on the north side and 30 on the south side of Main street, and amongst these but six houses and four hotels where the families reside over night, the population to be provided for will not exceed 350. This at 50 gallons per head would mean 17,500, which will for a long time exceed the amount of sewage from the area sewered, since provision is being made for the ground water being carried away by drain tiles.

5th. Provision is made for the emptying of the sewage tanks by siphonage, the sewage being turned from one compartment to the other by an automatic mechanical device, the sewage of the filled tank being allowed to precipitate during the time of filling it, and also during the time of filling the other, or probably from 8 to 10 hours each.

The sludge may be removed by entrance through the manhole or by a valve.

6th. Provision will be made for carrying away the sludge regularly and ploughing it in on the town dump.

Your committee, while regretting that the by-law submitted to the people in August, 1895, providing for the construction of a more extended sewerage system, and for carrying the sewage to the sewage farm provided in the plans of Mr. Chipman, C. E., was defeated, believes it to be in the best interests of the public health to encourage the desire of the town council at Galt to begin their sewerage work, which is simply utilizing a part of the general plan of Mr. Chipman, and believes, while the plan for the precipitation of the sewage, as prepared in the plans submitted, will be effective in preventing any nuisance arising if systematically attended to under the supervision of the town engineer, that by allowing this the town will so much the sooner continue to develop the sewerage of the whole town.

The matter having been fully discussed, and the proposed plans for dealing with the sewage of Main street sewer having been explained, the reeve and members of the council of North Dumfries, with their Medical Health Officer expressed their satisfaction at the plans, and their acquiescence in any scheme which will assist Galt, so long as it does not pollute the waters of the river in the township.

Your committee would therefore recommend the approval of the Provincial Board of the methods proposed by the town council of Galt for disposing of the sewage of Main street, as set forth in the report and in the plans thereof, and explanations submitted herewith, on the express condition and understanding that any neglect of the tanks or other part of the works on the part of the town whereby a nuisance is created shall be considered as a forfeiture of this Board's approval, and a violation of section 3 of the Public Health Act of 1895; and also that the town council submit a plumbing by-law for approval, satisfactory to the Provincial Board of Health, the adoption of which thereafter shall be a necessary part of the system of sewerage approved of by this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE.
E. E. KITCHEN.

X.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SEWERAGE ON BERLIN SEWAGE FARM INSPECTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs to report that Drs. Kitchen and Bryce, two members thereof, visited German Mills and Berlin on May 27th, on complaints which had been made at different times during the past two years by the local Board of Health of Waterloo township, to the effect that the sewage of the town of Berlin was polluting the Berlin creek, creating a nuisance as far down as German Mills, and destroying the fish with which the German Mills creek has been stocked.

The committee was met by Reeve Shantz, Mr. Sipes, Chairman of the Local Board, Mr. Tie, Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Rice, V.S., Sanitary Inspector of the Board, and together inspected the creek and pond which were in flood after the heavy rains of the night of the 25th. The waters were turbid with clay, but no nuisance was perceptible along the creek. The party thereafter drove to

Berlin, and having notified the mayor and town representatives, met in the afternoon of the 27th in the town hall, the mayor, the Chairman of the Committee of Parks and Gardens, and the following information for the several witnesses was obtained :

Mr. Shantz, Reeve of Waterloo, sworn—he was elected in January.

Complaints to council and local Board of Health were made at town meeting by A. Cressman and J. Snider, John Williams, J. Mayer and others, that there was a bad smell along the creek, at different times ; and that the fish in the creek and pond were being killed; also that certain refuse was in the creek. They believed that the gates at the sewage farm were at times raised, and the sewage allowed to flow directly in the creek.

They urged that the council take action in the matter, or that they, the sufferers, would hold council responsible.

About the beginning of March, I visited the sewage farm, and found a large amount of stuff coming down on to the farm, much worse than to-day, but saw nothing going into the creek.

The council has not this year formally notified the town sewer committee but requested that a meeting of the two boards be held. There has not yet been any meeting. No other steps besides notifying the Provincial Board of Health have been taken this year.

Mr. Sipes stated that he had been a member of the local Board for four or five years, and our attention has been called at different times by those along the creek to the apparent nuisance along the creek.

Last fall I was notified to examine the creek by German Mills people, and I noticed a considerable stench at the mill, both in the race and in the mill up to the pond. They stated that they had appointed individuals to watch the sewage farm, and they saw the gates raised at night, letting sewage flow directly into the creek. There was refuse along the creek. Mr. Stabler was seen by me, and stated that he knew nothing about this, but he would look into the matter and see that it would be stopped. The local Board have been patient, hoping that the farm would soon get into working order. The new beds were constructed two years ago. They said they might at times overflow, as the banks or dykes had not all been made.

I visited the beds last March with Mr. Shantz, and found conditions which led us to suppose sewage had been allowed to flow direct into the stream.

Dr. Roberts, of New Germany, had been Medical Health Officer for three years, had been at sewer farm, but not down the creek. During these years there have been continued complaints, and they have written for several months to me. As the reeve lived near, I being far away, I called his attention to the matter. I may say that the clerk has been instructed several times to draw the attention of Berlin council to the matter. The complaints have been made so long that soon our Local Board of Health will be a laughing stock, if no action is taken. I was at sewage farm last year, and found evidence then of sewage going into the creek. The complaints still increase ; last made in March.

In reply to Mr. Bowman, Dr. Roberts stated the flow from the tiles was clear, but he thought, perhaps, there was not enough of beds.

No analysis of water in creek above and below sewage farm have been made. I am thoroughly in accord with the principle of the farm, and if carried out would be a good idea.

Mr. Bowman asked, and in reply Dr. Roberts stated that he thought all the sewage should be kept out of the creek in the summer, and also in the winter, as the sewage would be in the ice.

Q. Do you think it would hurt health? If allowed to go on undisturbed, would coal tar products, spent dyes, etc., be injurious to health under the circumstances? I do not think they would. I do not know whether such would kill fish or not, but do not think stock would drink it if pollution were great enough.

Mr. Rice, Sanitary Inspector and veterinary surgeon, has been inspector for six or seven years

Ever since I have been Sanitary Inspector I have had complaints from these people along the creek, both before the sewerage works were put in and since. Complaint was of stench, refuse, dead fish in creek. Some say they would not water stock except under compulsion. Have never known of cases of sickness in stock along creek. I have every year crossed the farm below the sewage outfall. I found things working nicely, but it was generally in June or July. I have never seen the beds being cultivated, but appearing similar to what they were to-day.

I have heard from others (as Mr. L. Ernst I. Meyer) that they have seen the gates raised and the sewage allowed to flow out. We have not established any case of disease, as being caused along the creek. It is apparently all right in dry weather.

Mayor Breithoff stated himself to have been in council at different times, and was chairman of the sewerage committee when system was first constructed, and when sewage farm was made.

The idea was to prepare enough of beds for sewage purposes, and to keep adding as many as the case required. Bought 20 acres at first, and prepared 6; have since prepared about six more acres.

We have found that the old beds did not filter the water as fast as we expected, but found the new beds better. These will take continually more water from being more level, and subsoil tiles not so deep, and trenches are filled with coarse sand, where trenches over tiles at first were filled with material of field soil.

We can have water six inches deep over whole surface, and new ones and old ones would overflow before they are covered. Old ones are not completely improved yet. We had a meeting this spring which was important in this matter. It was decided then to improve old beds, and raise banks on new beds for more water to be put in.

Only one man is employed to take charge of beds. We supply more when necessary. The use of an extra help is determined by the committee.

The council has had a communication from township this year. I have known of complaints from time to time, but was of the impression that it was mostly from those having the fish ponds. I knew nothing of the facts. There have been attempts to cultivate the land, with fairly good success, as cabbages and roots to fully an acre were grown. The committee were of the conclusion that we could not dispose of as much sewage with, as without crops. Special advantage of deep beds, is to hold supply over night. We have not utilized the poor labor in any charitable way yet. The town has always been anxious to remove all cause of complaint.

Mr. Jansen, Chairman of Committee on Sewerage of Town Council, not on Local Board of Health Have been in council for eight years, and on the com-

mittee for two years. Was appointed chairman this year for first time. I think the statement ought to be made, that the disposal of sewage on land, is at best, but an experiment in this country or on this continent, and of course we have learned the lesson by experience and found that extensive cropping on a limited farm is not feasible. I have not seen the London asylum sewage farm. I think that a large area of beds of pure sand would be necessary for extensive cropping.

The committee have decided that we would not do so much cropping this year in order to dispose of more sewage.

We cannot flood so deeply with cropping as without, on the broad irrigation principle. Mangolds have been found profitable in sowing in ridges.

I have instructed that care be taken to allow no sewage to run into the creek either day or night. I told caretaker to distribute to these beds that take up least in day and those taking up most in night. The town is now disposing of 300,000 gallons a day, or 25,000 gallons per acre.

We have hired caretaker to do ploughing, flooding of beds, and hired team as often as may be required by committee.

Since beginning of year, beds have been ploughed once, then harrowed: not cultivated since. If we flood all the beds every day a crust will not form readily by baking but the suspended matters of the sewage, filling up the pores will after a certain time prevent the full amount of sewage from going into the soil.

Of course the rapid filtration of the water through soil, is the best method of avoiding any danger of complaint of local nuisance. I think it would be an improvement in every way, to run the cultivator over the beds between times of ploughing.

With regard to the statements that sewage is turned into the creek at night in winter time, or at other times, I have never seen any sewage turned into the creek, but have never gone down at night.

The caretaker leaves at 8 p.m. in summer, but not later as a rule. I have found caretaker very reliable. There is a possibility of floating matter within the limits of the town getting into the creek.

It is my opinion that if no sluices are left open, to allow of flow of sewage directly into the creek, that the beds are sufficient to prevent any contamination of the creek with sewage.

The complaints made in the end of March, might have been caused by a breakage in the trunk sewer in the park, on a quicksand bar: when the sewage had necessarily to go into the stream for a month.

From the information obtained, it is evident, to your committee

1st. That the township authorities have patiently and reasonably endured what complaints made to them state to be a serious nuisance from the towns allowing sewage to escape from the sewage beds, or from the carriers at the farm into the creek.

2nd. That the town authorities have, with a view to economy, supplied very inadequate assistance in the management of the sewage farm, and there would seem no ground to doubt, but that this has resulted in the nuisances complained of.

Your committee being satisfied on these points, begs therefore to recommend for the approval of the board,

1st. That the town council and local Board of Health, of Berlin, be instructed to adopt sufficient and adequate means, whereby the whole sewage will be carried to the farm, and be so applied on the beds in succession, that a proper and rapid filtration of the same will take place before any effluent is allowed to go into the creek.

2nd. Inasmuch as rapid filtration is the condition whereby any danger of local nuisance from decomposing sewage at the farm may be avoided, it is advised that the grade of the beds be improved, so that the sewage will be distributed equally over a bed, or on the ditches, should such be constructed.

That with a view to obtaining the most rapid filtration, the practice be adopted of cultivating or otherwise stirring the surface of the beds, after every two floodings at least, and preferably after every flooding.

3rd. That as the weather grows colder, arrangements of plots should be made with an idea of flooding smaller areas, so that a good depth of sewage may be rapidly attained thereby: having the specific heat of the sewage retained as long as possible.

4th. It would be most desirable, if one or more acres, of say two feet of sharp sand or fine gravel beds, were made with five inch tiles, laid ten inches under the surface, practically on the level, and in rows as close as one tile in three.

By a rapid delivery of sewage under the surface, from the covered carrier, a large amount will be rapidly disposed of, its specific heat retained and work done effectually to an extent not possible by any other method in winter.

Should these several recommendations be gradually introduced, with at the same time keeping steadily in view, the making the farm productive, there will no be reasonable ground of complaints on the part of Waterloo township.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE,
E. E. KITCHEN.

XI.—REPORT ON THE POLLUTION OF THE SAUGEEN RIVER AND SILVER CREEK BY WALKERTON SEWAGE.

By J. J. Cassidy.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I was instructed while in Walkerton, to take samples of the water of the Saugeen river, and did so on the morning of September 3rd. The first sample was taken about 100 feet above the outlet of the sewer; the second, thirty-five feet below that point, and the third about 300 yards lower down. These samples were handed over to your analyst, Mr. Mackenzie, on September 4th, and the results are given below:

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of bacteria per cubic centimetre.

Taken 100 feet above outlet of sewer, No. 1	22,400
" 35 feet below outlet of sewer, No. 3	4,940
" 300 yards below outlet of sewer, No. 4	2,140

(Signed) J. J. Mackenzie.

I was informed by Mayor Standish and Dr. Dickenson, M. H. O., at the time of taking the samples, that the water of the Saugeen is not much used by the cattle for drinking purposes, as the current of the stream is swift, and there are many springs along the banks of the river, which are preferred by the cattle. The amount of sewage at present discharged by the Saugeen at Walkerton, is very small, the modern conveniences being used by not more than seventy-three people. Sewers however, will have to be built for the schools during the next three years, and for some dwellings which are not yet connected: but the number of townspeople taking advantage of the sewers in Walkerton will never be great as cellar drainage, owing to a gravelly soil, is extremely easy and the dry earth system prevails. Owing to the shape of the town also, the surface being hilly, the further introduction of sewers would be expensive and the town council do not wish to be precipitate in incurring further expenses. The current of the Saugeen is also swift, and the sewage would be carried away rapidly, so that it is not likely to be deposited on the banks of the river. As the analysis shows no pollution of the river by sewage, and for the other reasons given above, I think there need not be any objection to the discharge of the very small quantity of the town sewage of Walkerton into the Saugeen river. A very considerable amount of organic matter already finds its way into that river through the numerous creeks which discharge into it at Walkerton and elsewhere, along its banks. The addition of a small amount of town sewage, cannot make much difference. If at any future time, analyses should show a dangerous impurity in the water, the town sewage could be pumped on a filter bed before being discharged into the river.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDY, M. D.

Toronto, September 3rd, 1896.

Report re Silver Creek.

Having been further requested to report the condition of Silver creek, an affluent of the Saugeen river at Walkerton, I went to Walkerton on September 3rd, and in company with the mayor, Mr. Standish, and the M. H. O., Dr. Dickenson, inspected the sources of pollution complained of. These latter are a brewery situated on Elgin St., and three tanneries further down the stream, the last one inspected being close to the Saugeen river. The pollution attributed to the brewery, is caused by the discharge into the creek of the wash water used in cleaning barrels, etc. The pollution from the tanneries is not so much complained of, it being the opinion of my informants, that the refuse water from the tannery vats would be useful rather than hurtful on account of the lime it contains. The third source of nuisance not mentioned by anyone, appeared in the shape of a flock of ducks, which were disporting themselves in the creek at the time of my visit. Mr Standish explained that the ducks were not commoners, but that they belonged to townspeople, whose lots extended to the banks of the creek, and were allowed to use the creek.

At some few places where the channel is winding, the odors arising from the creek are disagreeable, but I did not find anything in the shape of a nuisance, which could not be easily removed by a little judicious scavenging.

The creek is very swift, and if the channel is kept narrow and free from stones, etc., a considerable improvement would result. The absence of flocks of

geese and ducks would doubtless, also, be an advantage. I was informed by the mayor and Medical Health Officer, that in a year's time, an arrangement would probably be entered into between the council of Walkerton and the owners of the brewery and tanneries, for providing a sewer or sewers to carry off the waste waters from these establishments complained of, thereby entirely removing the nuisance.

The following is the report by Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, of your bacteriological laboratory, in a sample of the water of Silver creek, which was taken on the morning of my inspection:—

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of bacteria per cubic centimetre:

Silver creek, No. 2.....606,000

The sample was taken at a point of the creek below all the works referred to, and near its discharge into the Saugeen river.

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDY, M. D.,
Toronto.

XII.—REPORT OF SECRETARY *RE* SEWAGE PRECIPITATION WORKS, HAMILTON.

Toronto, October 1st, 1896.

To the Council of the City of Hamilton:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the terms of the following resolution of the Provincial Board of Health adopted on Sept. 15th, 1896,—

"The plans of the proposed precipitation works for Hamilton, were brought before the consideration of the Board, when on motion of Dr. Kitchen, seconded by Dr. Cassidy, the final decision of the matter was left to the Committee on Sewerage." Carried.

A committee of the Provincial Board of Health whose names are hereto subscribed, visited Hamilton on Wednesday the 23rd of September, and having examined the maps and plans in connection with the location of the sewerage and proposed sewerage works of the city, proceeded in company with the city solicitor and city engineer, to examine the location of the filtering works now under construction, on the sewer near Coal Oil Inlet, as also the proposed site of the works at Ferguson avenue.

In the afternoon, the committee with the engineer examined the course and surroundings of the west end sewer.

The committee begs to report its opinion upon the several points connected with the disposal of Hamilton sewage as follows,—

1st. That the plans and details of the proposed filtering works, to be adopted for the east end sewers, are for a class of disposal works which have proved efficient in removing a very large percentage of solids from the sewage effluent; and the committee of the Board is of the opinion that if the management of the works when in operation be left to the care and supervision of the city engineer, who must be made responsible for the subordinate engineer in charge, there is every reason for the belief that an effluent can be poured into Hamilton bay of a purity compatible with the best interests of the public health.

The committee made several suggestions to the engineer in the matter of the precipitation and disposition of the sludge from the works, which it is hoped will prove, if adopted, an economy without a lessening of efficiency.

2nd. With regard to the Ferguson avenue works: the committee of the Board suggested as being worthy of careful investigation the possibility of arranging a smaller sewer for the dry weather flow at such a level as will enable the precipitation tanks to receive the sewage by gravity, and thus lessen the expense of plumbing works.

3rd. The committee of the Board after an examination of the territory along the west end sewer, is glad to be able to report the feasibility, owing both to the high level of the sewer and the existence of a level tract of good soil of disposing of a very large amount of sewage by the simple expedient of a sewage farm, at a comparatively nominal cost.

The committee would urge the council to give this matter its early and favorable consideration, since when completed, the city of Hamilton may congratulate itself as being the first of our large cities, to grapple with the problem of maintaining in its purity the heritage of healthful lake water which nature has bestowed upon them.

The committee has the honor to be,

Your very obedient servants.

PETER H. BRYCE.

I. D. MACDONALD.

XIII.—REPORT ON THE DUNNVILLE SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a complaint from the local board of health of the Village of Dunnville regarding a certain nuisance caused by the surface drainage which passes through the village and which is to some extent obstructed at the culvert made under the "Feeder" to the Welland canal, as set forth in the communication herewith submitted, your secretary visited the village on Nov. 21st, with the end of examining into the alleged nuisance and of investigating into its cause. From the accompanying map the Board will learn the position of the village and the relative position of the Grand river, the "Feeder" from it to the Welland canal and the course of the principal drains constructed within the limits of the village.

By an examintaion of the profile of the drains of the village prepared by surveyor Mr. George Ross, the Board will obtain a good idea of the topography of the village.

Briefly, its area may be stated to be a small portion of the level tract of heavy clay lands overlying the rocks of the Corniferous and Onondaga limestones, which extend along and to the south of the Grand river in its eastern course, and which continue almost without interruption to the edge of the Niagara escarpment. Thus as seen in the section map showing the course of the drain along Canal street, there is a fall of but three (3) feet in a distance of 2,500 feet in the direction parallel to the course of the Grand river.

This level character of the surface may be further understood, when it is learned that the council several years ago found it possible to turn water which had formerly found its way by the John street ditch in a circuit to the north and east of the town to the culvert under the "Feeder" after a ourse of some two

miles under the railway tracks by a ditch of ordinary depth, and then by way of John street, south to Alder street, thence eastward to the ditch along the "Feeder" by way of Tamarac street. It will thus be seen that water can be made to run in almost any direction with equal ease, if provided with an outfall; and it was this fact doubtless, which made the early engineers attempt to give an adequate outlet by way of Smith's creek culvert under the "Feeder" of the canal at the time of the construction of the "Feeder." The water level of the "Feeder" is ordinarily but 6 feet higher than that of the ditch which is carried under the "Feeder" by a siphon culvert 3 feet 6 inches high by some 6 feet wide. This water level of the "Feeder" is practically that of the Grand River above the dam, so that the fall to the level of the river below the dam from the back ditch is about 6 feet less than the height of the dam at the ordinary summer level. With the river in flood in spring, it is apparent that should the water below the dam rise to any great height, it will dam back the flow through the ditch which is often found inadequate to carry away the flood of water which pours down on the village from the township beyond. Attempts to give this latter flood water direction, have been made by the village constructing the John and Alder St., 18 inch drain partly open and partly covered. It is often found quite inadequate, the water flowing down the ditch until it rises above the general level of the ground and flooding lots and cellars, since the back ditch water cannot get away fast enough through the culvert, and the great ditch on Tamarac Street is filled level with the road.

Such then are the conditions which the Village of Dunnville has to deal with and which are due,—

1st. To the level nature of the surface and to the clay soil.

2nd. To the drainage of a large portion of the water from the rear townships of Moulton and Canborough being led to the culvert either through the village or around it, and is dammed back on the town.

3rd. To the inadequacy of the culvert, both because of its shallowness, its small area, and its level for allowing free outlet to the flood water.

It has been asserted that the nuisance which naturally results from a large amount of organic refuse being allowed to sediment from the semi-stagnant water in the ditch in flood-time, is due to the sewage: but the fact is that the ditches along the streets are mostly surface ditches, and when covered are, except on Canal street, two or three feet deep, and are not low enough to carry sewage, even were there house drains, which there are not. Indeed the matter of town sewage seems yet a long way in the future.

If then there is a nuisance caused in this manner, there seems but one way to readily remove it, and that is by giving to the drains of the western part of the town as direct an outlet to the river as possible, by the construction of another culvert under the "Feeder" to lead the water into the river below the dam at the nearest point to it which may be found practicable.

The advantages to be gained by this are:

1st. The dividing of the flood waters into two parts, each reaching its outlet by the shortest route.

2nd. By giving the western drainage a more rapid fall, thereby increasing the capacity of the ditches, while keeping the outlet of the drain into the river at a higher level than otherwise is possible and by so lessening the danger of a back-flow.

The claim that the village may at some future time utilize these culverts for carrying sewer pipes through towards their natural outlets may be dismissed on the ground that even if it were true, it is only natural that the Government, which by the construction of the "Feeder" has created, an obstruction to the natural drainage and sewerage of the district, should bear any expense above that which would have been involved had no such obstruction existed.

Your secretary would therefore recommend that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Local Board and Council of Dunnville and to the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, with the request that action be taken along the lines herein set forth for the abatement of the nuisance and the removal of the sanitary evils caused in the manner indicated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H BRYCE.

XIV.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWAGE ON OTTAWA SEWERAGE SCHEME.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee appointed to examine into the outlets of the sewers in the proposed sewerage scheme for the City of Ottawa, submitted to the Board at its last meeting, begs here to report as follows:

The Board at that meeting approved of the general scheme in the following resolution:

Moved by Dr. Bryce, seconded by Dr. Cassidy,—

"That the Provincial Board of Health approve of the plans submitted for the sewerage of the City of Ottawa as set forth in the report and maps submitted; that with regard to the dangers feared of the creation of a local nuisance, as pointed out by the medical health officer and others, on account of the location of the point of discharge of the sewer into the water works tailrace, the Board deems it necessary to make further investigation, but consents to the immediate submission of a by-law on the distinct understanding that should further extension of the sewer be deemed necessary, either at the present or at any other time by the Provincial Board of Health, the city council will be prepared to extend the sewer pipe into deeper water of the river as directed by the Provincial Board of Health." Carried.

It will thus be seen that your committee has laid upon it, not an engineering but a sanitary question, and that with a view to investigating this question it visited Ottawa on October 15th, and in company with the engineers who have had charge of the work and the city council proceeded to investigate the proposed sewer outlets as to their fitness from the sanitary standpoint.

As will be remembered, and as will be seen in the plans herewith submitted, the scheme divides the new drainage into two parts. District I. This includes the main sewer of the western side of the city, intended when its laterals shall have been completed, to drain an area of 1,100 acres, and to provide for a population at some future time of 60 persons to the acre.

At present the population of the area to be drained is about 10,000, and it is wholly unprovided with sewage except a section of Victoria ward.

A number of houses drain into a sewer now emptying into the tailrace almost at the point where the new sewer outfall is proposed to be constructed and receives the sewage of 400 houses or 2,000 persons.

The area in District I. to be drained is extensive and many of the houses are small and may be expected, as elsewhere, to connect with the sewers only gradually. For instance, it was found in Hamilton last week, that in a population of 11,000 in the area of the Eastern avenue sewer, constructed in 1888, there were in 1895 but 576 house connections with the sewers, or 2,880 persons out of a population of 11,000.

We may, therefore, expect that at the end of ten years a population certainly not greater than the present population of the district will be found sewering into the western outfall.

Your committee therefore in considering the question of any unsanitary condition or nuisance arising from the disposal of the sewage of the western district from the outfall into the tailrace has considered it as to the effects to be produced by the sewage of 10,000 persons during the next ten years, remembering the terms under which the Board at its last meeting gave its approval to the scheme regarding the extension of the outfall.

From the plans herewith presented, it will be seen that the proposed outfall sewer of District I. is at a point just below the waste weir of the waterworks aqueduct, and receives all the waste water from it, and also all that which goe through the water-wheels.

The aqueduct leads from the Ottawa river and is of an area on bottom of 20 feet sloping upwards at a 2 to 1 incline of the banks, and according to the height of the river above may receive at least six feet more in height of water than there was at the time of the inspection by your committee. The height above datum, or the sill of the Rideau canal, was 44 7-10 feet at the waste weir at this time, being 7 inches lower than the river above, and the water flowing over the waste weir had a height of one foot, and the weir a width of 13 feet. Floats in the aqueduct gave a rate of flow therein of 88 feet per minute. This is the normal height of water on the waste weir which is allowed the city by legal agreement, so that the water flowing into the tailrace may be taken as a constant, except when in the spring floods a much larger quantity can be allowed to go through if required to maintain a head against the higher waters in the race below, and at a time when more water will pass through the pumps, owing to larger quantities being required for the city's needs. It will therefore be seen that with increased sewage from the area the dilution in the tailrace will remain practically constant, because of the greater quantity of water passing through the wheels required to pump the extra water returning from this district as sewage. The amount of water in the tailrace will be increased in proportion to the power required to pump more water to the other portions of the city. It necessarily follows that, whereas the sewage of district No. 1 may increase with the progress of the city, its dilution will be greater by water through the wheels; or if the sewage of district No. 1 increased in 10 years by 250,000 gallons daily, the flow in the aqueduct would be increased by the amount of water passing through the wheels necessary to pump in addition to this an extra 1,000,000 gallons of water to the rest of the city.

Having shown how the dilution of the sewage must continue to be as great or greater, even though the population of the area increase, we may now determine what the dilution will be for a population of 10,000.

The combined flow of water in July in the period of greatest heat and tendency to decomposition or the creation of a nuisance was estimated by the engineers in charge to be 157,045 gallons per minute, or (assuming the same rate of pumping at time of visit) 150,000 gallons going through the wheels, and 7,150, over the waste weir, at present head.

The town supply of water equals 100 gallons or more per head per day, to which is always added much ground water in the sewers.

For 10,000 population we thus have 1,000,000 gallons of sewage per day. The average sewage per capita per day in English cities is not more than 30 gallons. If we take this as the basis of sewage, whose composition is calculated, we would have 300,000 gallons of sewage daily from the district, or 208 gallons per minute. That is, the dilution would be one part sewage to 700 of water. A comparison of what this means may be made. The State law of Illinois regarding the Chicago canal requires:

1st. The finished canal will provide and maintain at all times a continuous flow of not less than 20,000 cubic feet per minute for each 100,000 of the population of the district.

If we add the actual sewage of district No. 1, or 100 gallons per head to the estimated flow from the aqueduct, we get a flow of 157,700 gallons per minute for a population of 10,000; or whereas the required flow in the Chicago canal is 1-5 of a cubic foot or $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head per minute, that in the tailrace is 144 gallons per head minute or the dilution is 115 times as great.

The grade in the Chicago canal is in the rock section fixed at 1 foot in 20,000 feet, and 1 in 40,000 in the earth section.

In the 6,400 feet between the waste weir and Rideau canal lock the fall was on October 16th from 44 7-10 feet to $8\frac{1}{4}$ on the sill, or 36 feet roughly.

The following limits of the river at the Rideau canal are of interest:

Lowest water ever known, November 6th, 1895, 6 feet 8 inches.

Highest water ever known, April 24th, 1896, 25 feet 4 inches.

Lowest in 1883, 8 feet 6 inches.

Lowest in 1893, 7 feet 6 inches.

From these figures as may be supposed the flow at the point of proposed sewage discharge is very rapid, but is checked somewhat by the little dam at the lower bridge. From this there is a two feet fall and thence the waters move more slowly as they go to meet the waters from the slide and the tumultuous current of the main stream.

As the point has been raised naturally from the fact that sawdust lodges along the bank, at times in this part of the tailrace, when driven in by the wind, that sewage will similarly be carried to the shores in the eddy, it was of interest to determine the rate of flow at this point. With a party of 17 a large canoe was allowed to float in the main stream opposite the boathouse and just above the point of junction with the waters from the slide, when it was found to have travelled 160 feet in a minute, or over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, the normal flow in a small sewer required to prevent sedimentation. The calculated flow made by the engineers of the stream between lower bridge and end of Bronson's dock was 133 feet per minute.

As two places in the tailrace existed where the stones or rocky bottom were exposed, probably an eighth of an acre in all, it was of importance to determine to what extent such areas would be increased if the water should drop to a level

say, that of its lowest, 6 feet 8 inches, on November 6th, 1895. Each shore was carefully followed along in the boat, when the stones appeared free from sawdust deposit along the tailrace and to be covered to a depth of two or three feet of water with the exception of one or two places near the present exposures. As such areas receive refuse from the docks and lumber yards added to the usual vegetable materials in river waters, it may prove advisable to have the shallow spots deepened should shallow water occur in warm weather when decomposition is rapid. As similar uncovered areas exist within the docks, which are built up into hollow squares by timbers checked and laid upon one another and are therefore filled in high water, it may be found desirable to treat the sedimented deposits in these, if uncovered in hot weather, should such exist.

As much importance is attached, and very properly by the medical health officer, to the dangers which might arise from decomposing sewage if located in these two situations, your committee has endeavored to determine to what extent any sewage deposits might take place there on the shoals or in the docks, with the result that the calculation based on the solids, in normal sewage calculated from analyses made both by English and American chemists, would in the case of a population of 10,000 amount to practically one ton daily, of which at least one-third is mineral matter, and of the remainder two-fifths are in solution, that is, are dissolved in the water, and will either decompose in it or be carried onward with it. There will be then only the small residue of suspended organic matter which might in still water be deposited, Diffuse the few grains of it present in the total of 50 grains per gallon in the 700 gallons of water to each gallon of sewage and it will be practically so small an amount as not to appear of practical moment when compared with the considerable amounts of vegetable organic carried down by the river in flood. For these reasons the suggestion of preventing the inflow of water into the wharves does not seem necessary, while it would not be practicable without much expense.

That there will not be any still water in the docks in high water may be argued from the fall in the tailrace already referred to.

It will therefore be evident to the Board from these somewhat extended calculations which have been entered upon with the intent to show that while the Board, from the standpoint of the pollution of streams which may become sources of domestic supply, must always be opposed to the use of such as carriers of house sewage, yet in the present instance, inasmuch as the River Ottawa below the Chaudiere is by legal enactment the receptacle for organic matter in the shape of sawdust and mill refuse to the calculated extent of 300,000 cubic feet in a single season ; and since the river has submerged banks of sawdust, in some places stated to be 50 feet deep, which through the decomposition continually going on must prevent the River Ottawa for many years to come from being considered a potable water for a very considerable distance below the city, it must be evident to everyone that the single sanitary question which the Board has to consider in the disposal of this sewage is, whether the addition of such amounts of solids from District I, as has been indicated, will so pollute the stream as to create any aerial nuisance either through its decomposition in the water or when possibly uncovered in the positions which have been indicated. The quantities seem too small to become of practical importance as sources of local nuisance, owing :

1st. To their small amount.

2nd. To the rapidity with which they are carried away.

3rd. To the great amount of water in the tailrace.

4th. To the rapid course of the river proper.

5th. To the enormous dilution since the total river discharge at the Chaudiere is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 cubic feet per minute.

As was indicated to the Board on the plans submitted to it at its last meeting, there have been other plans made for the sewerage of the districts referred to in this plan, and your committee has given its attention likewise to these.

The plans of the city engineer, which were submitted to the people in 1893, and which were reported upon by Mr. E. H. Keating, C.E., city engineer, Toronto, provided for the sewerage of the district under four areas instead of two, at a cost approximating that of the present scheme, but varying from it in several particulars. Thus

1st. It notably lessens the discharge into the tailrace just below the waterworks.

2nd. For the limited application of the separate system of sewerage.

3rd. In the omission of plans for several limited areas.

4th. That the details of the scheme seemed in the view of the consulting engineer to require more elaboration before accurate estimates of cost could be arrived at, or the final course of the sewers in several instances be determined.

Inasmuch, however, as the plans provided for carrying a rather larger portion of the sewage lower down than the present scheme, one ending in the tailrace at same place as the present proposed outlet near the waterworks, and a second one at Concession street, just a short distance before the tailrace meets the river, and the other two outlets east of the Rideau, it is now claimed that this latter route would still be equally available for the greater portion of the sewage discharge.

A glance at the map will make it apparent that if the combined system of sewerage be adopted, as provided in both schemes for the eastern section, that the great distance from say, Centre street to the eastern outlet, would make any sewer large enough to carry the sewage and storm waters of some 1,300 acres with low grades at certain points a very expensive matter.

Your committee has had the following statement prepared by the engineer of the difference in cost between the present and an alternative system, whereby all sewage west of Concession street would flow into the tailrace via Preston street, and all east to the outlet in Rideau ward.

"With regard to the question as to the comparative cost of drainage of a large portion of the southern area of the city to the east and Rideau ward outfall, instead of to the western outfall in the tail-race channel, in the limited time at our disposal we are unable to make close estimates, though from the information on which we based our decision to recommend the western or Victoria ward outfall for this area, as well as other calculations made now, we feel satisfied that to attain the same results as to discharging capacity of sewers and area served, would cost over one hundred thousand dollars more than the plan proposed.

"We would like to direct your attention to the fact that the sewers we have proposed can be readily and economically flushed, if necessary, from the Rideau canal and the Rideau river.

"We would also like to draw your attention to the precipitous shore line and height of the city above the river, leaving but a narrow margin for deposit of

any kind. Though with the enormous dilution which the flow of the Ottawa river affords, as well as the fact that in the rapid current of the tail-race channel the sewage would be well diluted and disseminated before reaching the main channel of the river, there seems to be no likelihood of deposit."

While, however, your committee does not understand it to come within the province of the Board to discuss any plans other than those laid before it for consideration, yet inasmuch as local sentiment against the discharge of the major portion of the sewage into the tailrace has existed, and since it has been necessary to refer to the previous scheme voted upon in 1893, your committee trusts it may not be thought to be exceeding its duty to draw attention to the several suggestions regarding the adoption at various points of the separate system of sewerage made by Engineer Keating in his report.

It will be understood that in 1888 the old city limits embraced an area of only 914.4 acres east of the Rideau canal, and 914 acres west. Since then 1,742¾ acres have been annexed. As in other cities, the population of these suburban districts is still scattered, though in some districts rapidly filling up, Hence for a long time the sewers will largely serve principally as drains. In such instances it would seem especially necessary if limitation of the expense be a desideratum that the suggestions of Mr. Keating should be carefully gone into, since the fact of the city being surrounded practically with water courses, makes the feasibility of draining surface and sub-soil water into the canal and into the Rideau and Ottawa rivers most apparent.

For instance, to have instead of a sewer five feet in diameter one of 15 inches would be a matter worth considering.

Taking an actual case from our text books we have an instance of sewers in a town in a total of 48,491 feet running from a five feet diameter down to a 12-inch pipe, replaced by separate sewers of a length of 61,216 feet, the largest being 15 inches and the smallest six inches. The calculated cost for the first was $150,000, while the actual cost of the other after construction was $84,000, with only $20,000 of additional cost required in order to provide sewerage for double the population.

So important indeed does it seem that the question of the applicability of the separate system to these outlying areas should be fully considered, that in the opinion of your committee it would be proper to recommend to the city council that they have this question carefully gone into by the engineers, since, should they find that the levels admit of the change of the out-falls more largely to the east without increasing cost, there could be no good reason why such a plan should not be adopted. Whether this would mean a single eastern outfall for the whole district east of Concession St., or two or three outfalls as suggested in Mr. Surtees' report your committee cannot state, since, in practice it is found that the smaller the sewer the greater the necessary grade.

With regard to the western outlet while, as has been fully illustrated already, there is not in the opinion of your committee any reason to fear a nuisance arising from the present proposed outlet, and hence your committee has no valid reason for advising either a change of outfall or an extension at present of the sewer, thereby increasing the cost; yet, it would recommend that this board acquiesces in any change such as either a present extension of the sewer in the tailrace until it meets the main stream, or in a change of course whereby the outfall of the sewer could be carried through Victoria ward flats into the Chaudiere should the city council so desire.

It is probable that by utilizing the present sewer in Victoria ward as a dry weather sewer and providing for other disposition of the storm water overflow, that the west end sewer outlet could be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

Your committee would conclude its report by the following quotation from the report of Engineer Keating made in 1893.

"I need scarcely say that it is true economy to spend a liberal sum of money in preliminary surveys and investigations before commencing a project of this nature, and that I hope you will not make the fatal mistake, which is sometimes committed by municipalities, of curtailing the allowance of engineering expenses."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PETER H. BRYCE.
H. E. VAUX.

TORONTO, October 21st, 1896.

XV.—REPORT ON POLLUTION OF PORT DOVER CREEK.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1896.

DR. P. H. BRYCE,

Secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Toronto;

DEAR DOCTOR,—Acting under your instructions, I visited Port Dover on May 26th, in order to investigate the sanitary condition of the stream which flows through that village.

I called upon Mr. R. M. Taylor, the secretary of the local board, but did not obtain any more information from him than is already contained in his letter to you. The map which he enclosed is quite accurate.

I then visited the stream itself. The stream is about seventy-five feet across and at the time of my visit there was a decided current; from what I know of other similar streams along the Lake Erie shore, I can easily understand, that frequently (depending upon the wind) there must be either no current at all, or a back flow from the lake.

I found that the privies of the fishing company were situated on the stream a short distance from the harbour, and are used by a number of men. They are situated about the point marked † on Mr. Taylor's map.

Some distance higher up, marked †† on diagram is situated a tannery which employs four hands. The tannery business is mainly tanning of green hides but a few imported hides are tanned. This information I had from one of the men as I did not see the manager. The vats empty into the stream.

Above the tannery is situated the woollen mill about ††† on the diagram.

I saw the manager and obtained the following information.

The mill employs eighty-five hands, all of whom use the privy complained of.

The privy is situated at the back of the mill and at the bottom is quite open. It is situated a little back of, and to one side of the point where the mill race issues from the mill, and at the time of my visit was not in direct communication with the water of the race. The manager told me however, that when the water

is high it washes back into the corner where the privy is situated, and carries away the material which has collected there. Of course all the time there is continual soakage from the privy into the race.

The woollen mills handle wool in all stages from the imported bales to the knitted goods. The wool used is mainly imported. The washings from this are poured into the stream. In addition the waste dye water, etc., is emptied into the race. The dyes used are mainly anilins. I could not see any evidence of extensive pollution from privies above the mill.

From my examination of these premises, and from the size of the stream, and also from what we know as to the causation of typhoid fever, I cannot think that the amount of faecal pollution is sufficient to be a menace to the public health. If the water below the woollen mills were used by dairies for washing pans, etc., the danger would be very great, but as a drinking water for cows as far as faecal matters alone is concerned, it cannot be as bad as many barn yard wells which receive all the drainage of manure heaps and stables. We have no reason to believe that the germs of typhoid fever or any other germs can get into the milk of cows drinking even filthy water, but of course there is no doubt as to the effect of bad water upon the health of the animal, and secondarily upon the quality of the milk.

At the same time, I must admit the method of disposal of the faecal matter at the woollen mills and fish buildings is not cleanly and could be improved with benefit to the health of the employees of these institutions.

As far as the health of the cattle is concerned, and secondarily the quality of the milk, I consider that the effluent water from the tannery and woollen mill is a more distinct menace.

Our experience in Ontario, as well as elsewhere, has shown that animals drinking and grazing along the banks of streams polluted by woollen mills and tanneries, are exposed to the possibilities of anthrax, due to the spores of the disease being brought in in imported wool and hides.

This danger of course is far greater when the polluted stream flows for miles through pasture lands than where only a few hundred yards can be used by animals. I hardly think judging from the small area of bank exposed to cattle, that the danger from anthrax is very great.

As to the influence of the dye waste and tanning waste upon the health of the animals, and consequently upon the milk I have no experience, but should think it would have an effect.

Another possible cause for complaint is the smell in connection with the tannery. This I think could be a good deal mitigated by properly looking after the fleshings, etc.

Finally there will likely in hot weather be a decidedly bad odor arising from the whole stream from the woollen mill to the harbour, and each one of the polluting factors must certainly contribute in producing it. I think it could be lessened by removing the privies and preventing the fleshings and other organic refuse from the tannery from getting into the stream, but I imagine it would still be present to a certain extent on account of the vegetable debris and the stagnation of the water. I would suggest therefore, in order to remedy these conditions the following:

1st. That a dry earth closet should be put in at the fishing building.

2nd. That the privy at the woollen mills be converted into a cess-pool with pipes draining out into the sand along the race, so that a filtration of the organic matter might take place.

3rd. That the tannery people be instructed to see that the fleshings and similar organic refuse be carted away, and not be thrown into the river or allowed to accumulate near the buildings.

I may mention also, that I have been given to understand that there is a general lack of cleanliness in regard to the privies of the town, especially amongst those having summer cottages and tents, and I would suggest that a system of dry earth closets be put in force wherever possible.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN J. MACKENZIE.

XVI.—REPORT OF A CHEESE FACTORY PIGGERY NUISANCE AT FORMOSA, BRUCE COUNTY.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On the afternoon of September 2nd, at the village of Formosa, county of Bruce, I met by appointment Mr. McCoy, chairman of the local board of health of the township of Culross, and Mr. Johnson, also of that Board. The object of our meeting was to inspect a piggery, which was said to cause a nuisance. Complaint had been lodged with this Board by Mr. John Bowman, who lives close to the piggery, that his well had been spoiled and that the odors arising from the piggery were disagreeable and noxious. Complaint had also been lodged with the local board of health of Culross, but no satisfactory result had so far been reached.

I found the piggery was kept in connection with the Eskdale Creamery, by the proprietor, Mr. E. G. Kuntz. This young man conducts his creamery for six months of the year, from May to October, inclusive, and does a large business, as an instance of which I may mention that 7,000 pounds of butter were stored in his factory at the time of my visit. He claimed an output of 400 pounds a day. The creamery was clean and in good condition. About eighty-five feet in rear of the creamery was the pig stable, a small, frame building. Here I found twenty-two pigs. They were fed on the skim milk, which remains after the cream has been separated in the process of butter making, and also on a certain amount of low grade flour. Mr. Kuntz informed me that he never kept more than forty pigs. He sells 160 gallons of milk a day to a neighboring farmer, and uses the remainder in feeding his own pigs. About eight gallons a day were fed each pig. The milk is pumped from an underground wooden vat, and carried in vessels to the stable, three times a day. A small piece of land, about thirty by fifty feet, in rear of the stable, is used as a garden. This is very wet, swampy ground, and evidently receives the drainage of the surrounding land to the north-east, which is hilly. Some small fields on the ascending slope, in the rear of the garden, were the only places available on that side of the road for the feeding of the pigs, if Mr. Kuntz had wished to put them on the land instead of keeping them in his stable. These fields belonged to other parties. He informed me that the pigs

had been kept for some time on that piece of wet land, now used as a garden, but it was found to be altogether unsuitable for the purpose. At the time of my visit there was no manure lying about in the stable, and it was in a clean condition. Mr. Kuntz informed me that he removed the manure every week, and in the interim used sawdust freely. Sawdust is easily obtainable, as there is a saw mill in the village.

I then saw Mr. Bowman, the complainant, who lives on the next lot, and he reiterated his charges relative to the foul odors proceeding from the piggery, and the spoiling of his well water. He also complained that during the summer of 1895 he had had typhoid fever, and said, "that in the opinion of his attendant, Dr. Wilson, of Mildmay, the disease was caused by the foul well water and foul odor."

On considering the whole question, along with the members of the local board of Culross and Mr. Kuntz, I told them that the method of conducting the piggery was quite in opposition to that recommended by the Provincial Board of Health. I explained that the milk should be stored in a water-tight vat, where it could be sterilized by steam, from which it could be discharged by gravity or pumped through an iron pipe to a trough situated in a field at a suitable distance from dwellings. When pigs are fed in this way the manure on the field should be plowed under from time to time to prevent a nuisance.

Mr. Kuntz agreed to do all that was considered necessary, but said that as the season was drawing to a close, he promised to use sawdust freely in the stable, and to cart away the manure at least once a week Next year he promises that he will not feed pigs at the stable near the creamery, but that he will send the milk to his father's farm in the vicinity near by.

On behalf of the Board I stated that if he found it advisable to continue the piggery in connection with the creamery, it would be necessary to have the pigs kept in a field and fed from a trough in the manner already suggested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. J. CASSIDY, M.D.

Toronto, September 2nd, 1896.

XVII.—REPORT ON PROPOSED CEMETERY SITES FOR BRAMPTON.

To the Reeve and Council of the Village of Brampton:

Gentlemen,—As instructed by resolution of the Provincial Board of Health, dated February 11th, 1897, I visited Brampton on the 19th inst, and in company with the reeve examined the location of the several sites which have been suggested for the proposed new cemetery for Brampton. I have to thank Mr. Crandell, the reeve, and Councillor Tredgold for their courtesy in supplying me with the information referred to in this rsport.

The first site examined was that of the present cemetery and the adjoining properties, viz., the Beynon property and the Wilson property; subsequently the location of the McLellan and Currie properties was visited.

1st. The Beynon Property.—Owing both to the limited area available, but more particularly to its proximity to the town and the present residences, I am of the opinion that the council should not consider this as a possible site. Present

difficulties of obtaining the approval of the residents within 200 yards of the site would prove insurmountable: and further, this proximity must, from the sanitary standpoint, be considered objectionable.

2nd. The Wilson Property.—Owing to its location as regards all existing residences, its proximity to the old cemetery, whereby one caretaker could equally well take charge of both, and to the level character of the land, the site would in my opinion be a desirable one, and quite available if the owners of the property within the 200 yards limit can be got to give their consent to its expropriation.

3rd. The Wilkinson Property.—Owing to its proximity to the old cemetery, and the level character of the land, and especially owing to its location across the railway, and the small likelihood of the town extending in that direction, and the availability for purchase of five, ten or twenty acres, as may be required either now or at any time in the future, this property is a most desirable one. The fact that it is across the railway and would require that an entrance be made to it can hardly be considered a serious objection, as a level crossing can be made and the time of funerals be arranged so that the inconvenience from passing trains could be avoided in the same manner as in passing over the railway to the present cemetery. The difference in cost of the land would probably more than pay for the cost of an entrance from Centre street.

The location of the McLellan and Currie farms was also visited, and apart from their distance from the village and the necessity created thereby for another caretaker, their location is equally desirable with that of the Wilkinson property. They have not the disadvantage—if it be one—of funerals having to cross the railroad except when coming through the town from the east.

As far as I have been able to gather the general character of the soil is practically the same in all the locations. Its character of a heavy clay loam demands that it be thoroughly under-drained as provided under the Act, and I would advise that field tiles be laid at an average depth of five feet at every fifty feet in width, with a proper fall to the creek. This will serve to prevent water accumulating in the soil, thus making the digging of the graves more difficult, while at the same time it will leave the soil more open and serve to allow the air to pass more freely into it.

While not able to say that there can be an absolute preference for any site I would advise the selection of the Wilkinson property for the following reasons: 1st. Because of the availability of any amount of land at a point of proximity, practically that of the Wilson property. 2nd. Because of its situation to the south of the village, thereby avoiding the necessity for drainage water going through that part of the town where the shops are, although any objection from the drainage passing into the creek would in my opinion be a sentimental rather than a sanitary one.

The only objection to the site, viz., of having to cross the railway, has been already referred to, but it is in any case common to the Wilson and Wilkinson property.

Trusting that this report may be of use to your honorable council in arriving at a proper decision in the matter,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 25th, 1897.

XVIII.—REPORT ON SUMMER "HEALTH RESORTS."

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

In keeping with the resolution adopted by the Board at its meeting in August, 1895, your Secretary with such time as has been at his disposal during the past summer, visited a number of the health resorts in the province with a view to obtaining some accurate idea of the sanitary condition of some of the chief hotels and boarding houses which entertain the public during the holiday season.

His chief attention was given to those resorts in the Muskoka and Georgian Bay district, but others as near Ottawa were also visited.

The general character of the resorts in all these districts consists of summer cottages and tents of private citizens, farm houses which take a few boarders, largely boarding houses which have grown up out of farm houses and hotels which are open during the summer season, and a few others which in addition to ordinary hotel accommodation have annexes open especially during the holiday season. Most of these resorts are situated in organized townships and here and there, as at Penetang and Parry Sound, are in towns or incorporated villages. They are under the nominal supervision of the local boards of health, but as most of these are in the rural districts, it can hardly be expected that any definite regulation of these resorts, except when an acute contagious disease occurs, will be carried out. Although situated in almost every instance on or near some beautiful sheet of water, they have in many cases to depend upon wells or springs for their water supply; but in some instances the supply is obtained as at Parry Sound, Penetang and Brittania on the Ottawa from public supplies. In other cases again, the water supply is pumped by wind-mill or water wheels from the neighboring lake or stream.

As regards the disposition of sewage, it may be stated that in the majority of cases the methods are primitive, consisting of privy-pits, while sinks, with badly constructed wooden drains serve to carry away the kitchen and chamber wastes into some neighboring low ground or into a cesspool, or even lake; which in some instances again is pumped up as a water supply by wind-mills. The plumbing in these cases, when such is attempted, is nearly always bad, having been constructed chiefly and often by tinsmiths or carpenters. The disposal of kitchen refuse is often local and creates a nuisance, while in one instance a slaughter house is maintained in the basement of a large hotel. In those cases where the sewage is discharged into the neighboring water, it has happened in several instances that the bathing ground is within a few hundred feet of the sewage outfall. In one such place the most serious outbreak of typhoid occurred during the past season.

The ice supplies for these hotels are usually taken from the neighboring water, and may or may not be of the best quality.

While these conditions are too common it must be stated that in many instances care as to the point of the water intake has been exercised, and the disposal of excreta by the dry-earth method is more or less thoroughly carried out. Fortunately, too, the short season and the long interval for the precipitation of local pollution in water supplies has prevented any serious results from arising, where such would certainly follow with longer occupation.

Where conditions have demanded immediate action, your Secretary instructed hotel proprietors to carry out certain improvements with, it is hoped, satisfactory results. The inspection being made in most cases at the time when the season was at its height, and owing to the limited time at his disposal, prevented any extended improvements being immediately possible; and hence this report is presented with its suggestions with the idea of having some organized inspection instituted during the coming year.

How much this is needed may be gathered from the facts that the City Health Officer of Toronto has traced at least sixteen cases of typhoid to one resort, nine other cases from seven different resorts, and seven other cases from outside towns. Most of these cases have been from places not having public water supplies.

With a view to ascertaining the views of the local health authorities in these districts, the following circular-letter was recently sent out to the local boards and to a few persons interested in the summer resort traffic with a view to obtaining suggestions which might be of use to the Board in dealing with the subject. Only a few replies have, however, been as yet received. It may be stated that Pamphlet No. 1, published by the Board, was sent out to the local boards of health in the Muskoka district, with the request to have them distributed.

TORONTO, October 30th, 1896.

DEAR SIR.—The matter of the sanitary condition of our "Summer Health Resorts" having been brought to the attention of the Provincial Board of Health in 1895, the Board directed that an investigation be made into the matter, and the Secretary of the Board has, during the summer of 1896, given the matter of his personal attention so far as his opportunities have permitted.

Speaking generally, he has found the many resorts in a fairly sanitary condition as regards their water supplies, but as regards the disposal of excreta and house-wastes it has been a common observation that the methods have been in nearly every case crude, resulting, in the instance of hotels and large boarding houses, in not only in local nuisances, but of in some instances danger to the inmates, and injury to the reputation of the particular locality for salubrity, and generally to that of the whole district. For instance, all Muskoka may be discredited by typhoid fever occurring in one hotel alone.

With a view to comprehensive and effective action, the Provincial Board is anxious to inaugurate in the larger health resort districts an inspection which may be systematized and made more effective than the isolated efforts, however meritorious of the many rural boards of health, within whose districts hotels, boarding houses and cottages may be situated, render possible.

I am aware of the existence in the Muskoka lakes region of an Association which has for many years had the interests of the district in its hands, and it has occurred to this Board that if in the interests of the railway and steamboat companies, of hotel and boarding house proprietors, and of individual cottagers, the Board were approached by representatives of the several interests in this and other districts, an arrangement might be made by which a trained sanitary officer appointed with authority from the Provincial Board, might give his constant attention to the districts, say from May to August, his expenses to be borne by a levy upon the several interests as mutually agreed upon.

In order that the work might be properly put in hand for the next year, the Provincial Board will require time to make its arrangements for inspection in

different districts, and will therefore be greatly obliged if you will at an early a date as possible communicate your views on this important matter to the Board.

Relying upon your active aid and co-operation in the work of making known and maintaining the growing reputation of our magnificent areas of health resorts in Ontario.

I am, yours very truly,

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

The following extract from the active secretary of a local board in this district may be quoted as indicating the extent of local action:

"I do not think the general public are alive to the importance of the question of the disposal of house-wastes and of the water supply.

"The Board of Health only placing $1.50 at my disposal for the purpose of inspection and report; the inspection was not very extensive nor the report very long."

A gentleman from another health resort settlement says, "We expect to have more people next season, and would like to have the matter of disposing of night soil fixed so that it will be compulsory on all alike. There is a large and increasing number living in tents. We would like to know if we could bring them under the same regulation as householders, as to having closets constructed in the same manner and cleaned regularly. Can the Provincial Board of Health send any order to the Local Health Officer instructing him to enforce the plan suggested, if a majority of the inhabitants pass a resolution requesting it to be done?"

These illustrations added to what has been already stated, indicate not more the necessity for prompt, systematic and effective action being taken, than the extremely unsatisfactory means at present existing for instituting comprehensive measures and for carrying them into effect.

The extent of the interests involved may be gathered from the fact stated by the transportation companies, that some 10,000 of a summer population was added to the Muskoka lake region during the past season.

The problem of how to attain the desired results admits of several possible solutions. 1st. That of an inspector being appointed as an officer of the Provincial Board during the season at the expense of the Board. 2nd. That an Inspector be appointed by the Board to carry on the inspection at the expense of the proprietors of hotels and boarding houses. who may wish it, on the understanding that a list of inspected resorts be published by the Board. 3rd. That the hotels and transportation companies be arranged with to pay an Inspector to be appointed by the Board to inspect all resorts within a given area during the season with power from this Board to enforce the necessary improvements. 4th. That local boards of municipalities where health resorts are, be requested to report in detail the conditions of these several resorts, with a view to receiving suggestions for their improvement.

These suggestions are made in order that the Board may institute such action as the important interests of these districts demand, in order that the splendid national advantages of the lake districts of the Province as summer resorts may be maintained and become yet more widely known and taken advantage of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE, M.D.,
Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT *re* SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your special Committee appointed to deal with the question of summer resorts begs leave to report:

That in consequence, of the circular sent out by the Secretary prior to the last meeting, several persons and representatives of the transportation interests in the Muskoka Lakes Association have had correspondence with your Secretary and several conferences have been had with a view to beginning the work of practical sanitary supervision of the resorts on these lakes.

It was admitted by all that it is essential to the retention of the present, and the expansion of the traffic in these lakes, that the public resorts, at least, be inspected and maintained in a sanitary condition, and that the transportation companies with the hotels are especially interested in having the closest attention paid to these places, and that properly the major part of any expenditure should be placed upon them. The representatives of the companies recognized the reasonableness of this view, and promised to co-operate with the Muskoka Lakes Association with a view to guaranteeing a sufficient amount to pay such sanitary engineer as might be appointed to the work by this Board, to remain during the summer season constantly in the district, and inspect, draft plans and insist on their being carried out, with the result that the names of any hotel or boarding house may be certified to as being in a good condition as regards water supply, drainage, etc., and fit for the reception of guests.

No action has been taken in connection with any other districts, but your Committee believes that the work of inspection in the older counties may be in most cases dealt with as individual resorts through the local boards, if they are made aware of what is expected from them, and are advised in difficult cases by this Board.

Should, however, further extra inspection be required, as asked for by the settlers, local boards of health or by the cottagers and residents of any local resort, it is recommended by your Committee that similar inspectors be appointed by the Board and paid for in a similar manner.

P. H. BRYCE,
J. J. CASSIDY.

XIX.—REPORT ON THE SIMCOE COUNTY GAOL, BARRIE.

BY P. H. BRYCE, SECRETARY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health, Barrie:

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of Mr. McWatt, Chairman of the Local Board, I visited Barrie on the 17th of April, and examined into the sanitary condition of the County Gaol and beg to report thereon as follows:—

1. The gaol, although built in 1843, is still a very strong and substantial building and in these respects is well adapted for the purposes intended. I find, however, that while there were in all thirty-eight prisoners, (thirty-five males and three females), that there were but three men incarcerated for criminal offences, the rest being for minor offences, notably vagrancy.

Remembering the age of the building, it is not surprising that as it is turned so largely into a House of Refuge, the accommodation should be found inadequate during the winter months when the inmates are greatest. With the few female inmates, the air space is perhaps not too limited were there any ventilation; but this cannot be said of the cells and corridors where the men are confined.

This is best illustrated by estimating the cubic air space of the cells and corridors. On each of the two floors there are two corridors, each 8x30x9 feet with cells opening into these, the latter containing in all a space equal to twenty-four cells, 3x7½x9 feet The total air space is therefore about 10,000 cubic feet; or for thirty-five inmates the available air space per prisoner is only 285 or less than 300 cubic feet. Remembering that the prisoners are confined in these spaces for twelve continuous hours at least, and in the locked cells for nine hours, with no ventilation whatever, except the air which is abstracted by the single wood stove in each corridor, and it will be evident that the foulness of the atmosphere must become very excessive and such as cannot fail to be injurious in a high degree to any confined therein for any length of time. This may be understood, when it is stated that the necessary average air space for living rooms, is estimated at 1,000 cubic feet per person, the air of which should be changed at least six times in oue hour; while the regulation air space demanded for barrack rooms for the British soldier is 1,600 cubic feet per soldier, with adequate ventilation.

Under present conditions therefore, the situation demands the constant use of the dining room, and exercise room above, in which cots must be placed until other arrangements are made for the vagrant inmates.

To correct these serious evils due to the absence of ventilation in the corridors and cells, I would recommend that fresh air inlet tubes be brought from the attic room, down the wall at either end, also that a delivery tube be carried by way of the fanlight, into each cell, as indicated in the rough diagram herewith attached.

For exits for foul air, the chimney shafts can be most readily utilized, by carrying into them a galvanized pipe surrounding the stove pipe, throughout its whole length, as indicated in the rough diagram attached.

These stoves must be kept lighted in all weathers at night, when ventilation by the windows in the corridors is not available.

2. Ventilation openings under the ground floors opposite at intervals of twelve feet are most necessary.

3. The floors of the cells, and preferably the corridors should be made of cement, well laid on concrete, where other mineral foundation is not already present.

4. The water-closets in the corridors should have all the woodwork torn away, and the spaces cleansed, and an automatic flush tank should be supplied to the w. c. on the south ground floor.

Such are the principal immediate needs of the gaol proper.

The quarters of the gaoler, peculiar in arrangement as they are in an old building, cannot be considered very satisfactory.

5. There is an improvement immediately demanded, and that is the old cellar in the centre be at once abandoned for use as such, and that its floor be cemented or filled with fresh screened gravel, and the walls kept whitewashed.

A brick larder or cellar on the level of the ground, and convenient to the kitchen, ought to be provided, should the cellar in the carpenter shop not prove available.

6. The area to the north of the gaoler's office, is filthy and must have the old decayed wood removed at once and be filled with fresh screened gravel or preferably floored with cement.

7. The wash-house floor should be at once laid in cement and inclined towards the gulley-hole, which must be trapped.

8. For convenience and decency, the bath should be placed in the second floor, and a water pipe with hot and cold water carried to it.

9. The windows of this bath-room, looking on to the area, should be in part frosted.

10. The clothing stored in the upper room of the wash-house must be removed, and stored by hanging it on wires in the attic.

11. The attic is dark and should have skylights placed in the roof—preferably two south and two north.

I understand the town lock-up, comes under the jurisdiction of the County Council. The absence of any drainage or water supply, or ventilation, makes it a filthy place for all-night lodgers.

1. It should have a simple hopper closet, with trap or drain laid beneath the frost line. The closet should have a rim flush, with the water turned in from the town hall side, when the building is in use.

2. A water tap for drinking purposes can be attached to the same pipe.

3. The floors should preferably be of cement.

4. The method of ventilation suggested for the corridors of the gaol should be adopted.

With these several simple provisions carried into effect, your Board will have done much to remedy such sanitary defects, which if I read history aright, has attached to the building since it was first constructed. I find in the minutes of the Simcoe District Municipal Council, of date August 1843, the following presentment of the Grand Jury.

"They further beg leave to draw the attention of the magistrates to the ventilation of the lower cells in the gaol, which they consider must be injurious to the health of the prisoners, and which they think might be remedied by admitting thorough air, as in the cells above."

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury.

LEWIS B. ALGEO,
Chairman.

Trusting that this report may be of assistance to the Local Board in correcting the evils complained of recently by the Grand Jury.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

PETER H. BRYCE.

PART III.

CITIES.

BRANTFORD.

Report of Medical Health Officer.

The Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I beg to present the following Report for the year ending October 31st, 1896.

Mortuary Statistics:—The number of deaths during the year was 228, the population was 16,453 and the death rate per thousand was 13.85. Last year the deaths were 255 and the rate was 15.56 Of the 228 deaths, 63 were under the age of one year, 77 were under five years, 57 were over 60 and 11 were over 80 years of age.

There were 24 deaths from consumption, last year also 24 ; there were 14 deaths from cholera infantum, etc., last year 22 ; there were 10 deaths from diphtheria and croup, last year 15 ; and there were 5 deaths from typhoid fever.

Typhoid Fever:—From November 1st, 1895, to November 1st, 1896, there were five deaths from typhoid fever, of these one died in November and one in December, 1895, one in January, one in August and one in October, 1896. From November 1st, the beginning of the new sanitary year, until this date, December 15th, no fresh cases of fever have been reported, and no deaths from fever have occurred. As there are now no fever cases in the city, we may safely presume that the number of deaths during the actual year 1896 will be only three.

Two deaths of county patients occurred in the hospital from fever since November 1st, which are of course not included in this estimate. The whole number of fever cases reported during the sanitary year was 68. 54 were reported as typhoids ; 5 as typho-malaria ; 1 as malaria fever and five were simply reported as fever.

Every one of the 68 cases as fever reported was personally investigated by the sanitary inspector as soon as reported, and the sources of supply of water and milk were especially inquired into. As to milk supplies there is nothing in the returns to show an unduly large proportion of the cases amongst the customers of any one dairyman, but in as much as the water supply of many of the dairies is more or less exposed to contamination there are good grounds for the opinion that many of our comparatively few cases of fever this year may be due to an impure dairy water supply.

The Inspector's returns as to the water used by these 68 cases of fever, were necessarily based largely upon the statements of the patients or their friends, they appear to have been taken with conscientious care, and are probably substantially correct.

They show that 16 cases used city water only ; 40 used well water only ; 10 used both, and as to the remaining two the facts could not be ascertained.

It thus appears that of the 68 cases of fever, 50 used the water from private wells, either solely or partly.

The population using city water has now risen on a basis of one to five, to 10,500, those depending on private wells will therefore not exceed 6,000.

Hence amongst the population using only city water there were 16 cases in 10,500 or one in 656, and amongst the 6,000 using well water either in whole or in part, there were 50 or one in 120.

In some cases the first report as to the water supply proved incorrect, as for instance, a case on Park Avenue, the well on the premises had gone dry and the city water had been put in, the patient was reported as using only city water ; on personal enquiry I ascertained that the family were doubtful of the city water and had absolutely used none whatever for drinking but obtained all their drinking water from a well on the adjoining premises.

Public Water Supply and Private Wells:—The number of water consumers in Brantford, according to the report of the secretary of the water commissioners, was, in 1895, 1,790, there were 312 additions during the year, making 2,112. Allowing five to one the population now using city water will be about 10,500.

The purity of the public water supply as a sanitary question is before all others. The public have a right to demand that the supply be made as pure as possible. It is also well that they should know what degree of purity or impurity it has, as compared with private supplies. Under the direction of this Board, I have had since April last, five examinations made by Mr. McKenzie, Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health, of many samples of city water taken at the waterworks and at various taps in the city, and of river water at various points above and below the city, from the Holmedale Canal, and from the Dead Creek, also of samples from many private wells. The summarized results of these examinations are as follows :

City water, 22 samples examined, bacteria per cubic centimetre ranging from 40 to 295, average 113.

River and Holmedale Canal water, 17 samples, ranging from 920 to 11,187, average 3,732.

Dead Creek, several samples, estimated average, 4,478.

Private wells, 51 samples taken mostly from places where fever had existed or from wells ordered closed by this Board on account of contaminated surroundings, ranging from 190 to over 50,000, average 5,933.

Besides the bacteriological examination, Mr. McKenzie made a determination of the amount of chlorine (in parts per million) in the city and river waters and in the waters of eight of the private wells.

The amount of chlorine in the city water was constant at 8 to 9 parts, which is normal to the sandy soil through which it is filtered. The amount of chlorine in the private wells varied from 19 to 141, clearly indicating contamination of those wells by chamber slops or other liquid refuse.

The typhoid bacillus was not found in any of the samples, river, city or private wells.

The colon bacillus, proving sewage contamination, was never found in any city water sample ; it was found in three of the well samples examined.

I may here cite two instructive instances of contamination of private wells.

The Norris well on Terrace, said to be 100 feet deep, was used by a number of persons who had fever last year, one case was fatal. A sample of the water sent to Toronto showed 21,000 bacteria per c. c., and the colon bacillus was also found, proving sewage contamination.

The possibility of sewage contamination of such well was deemed by many persons incredible and the reliability of the examination questioned. This spring the sanitary inspector discovered that the night soil from several closets had been surreptitously buried not far from this well. In coarse, gravelly soil the contamination of this well, if it were 500 feet deep would be scarcely avoidable.

The Hatcher well supplying three houses on Terrace Hill, very deep, was condemned by this Board on the bacteriological examinations and because several cases of fever had occurred there. The tenants much preferred the water of this well to city water and the landlord resisted until the sanitary inspector discovered that the well on the next premises above, the natural drainage of which trended to the Hatcher well, had gone dry and the occupants were using it as a receptacle for household refuse.

Assuming that the larger part of the public water supply is derived by long distance filtration from the Grand River, the fear has been expressed that the effectiveness of that filtration might in time be impaired. In a report made when the present works were projected, I maintained that that was unlikely to occur, that the initial surface of the natural filter at the river would be periodically flushed and cleaned by the rising of the river during storms. Such an impairment of filtration might require the establishment of artificial filtration at great cost. It is satisfactory to know that the reported bacteriological examinations made this year of river and city waters tend to dispel any such apprehension. However foul the river may at times have been, as after heavy rains, however comparatively pure at other times, the city water has uniformly maintained the same condition of great purity.

In fact in October when the last samples were examined, the river water was very turbid and dirty and showed the highest number of bacteria of any sample we have ever had examined, viz., 8,680 per c.c., while a sample taken at the same hour from the waterworks well showed almost the lowest we have ever had, viz., 50 per c.c.

Private Wells in West Brantford :—Sanitary District No. 1, being that portion of Ward No. 1 lying west of the Grand River is in entirely different position from the rest of the city as to its water supply. The population is 1,380. There are about 200 private wells supplying 1,250 of the population, and only 26 city water services supplying 130.

This district lies low and has a direct relation to the Grand River quite different from all the other districts. From a careful study of these West Brantford wells for many years, and inquiries among residents, I find that most of the wells rise and fall with the river, are clear when the river is clear and turbid when the river is foul, showing that a large portion of their supply is a moderately filtered Grand River water. Although very many of the wells are exposed to contamination from a polluted adjacent soil, caused by household refuse, etc., the same as wells in other parts of the city, and the water is impure and unsafe, they have nevertheless this great advantage over wells in the rest of the city, that owing to this river supply most of them never run as low as other city wells. The amount of pollution is as great but the minimum of dilution never runs so dangerously low, the liability to fever in the dry and hot seasons is therefore not nearly so great. Hence, as might have been expected, the amount of fever is proportionately notably less in West Brantford than in the rest of the city, the proportion last year was about one-half and this year less than half.

The Future Prospect as to Fever:—Judging from all the experience and information we have we may come to the following conclusions:

1. With proper care and watchfulness as to our public water supply we may absolutely dismiss from our minds any fear of fever from that source at all events for very many years.

2. Whenever the time comes that private wells have ceased to be used by any considerable part of the population and when those who may be compelled to use them sterilize the water by boiling, especially in the summer and autumn, and when also the water supplies of dairies shall be secured against contamination, we may expect thereafter to hear very little of fever in Brantford. Until then we must not expect the amount of fever to be less than it has been during this year.

3. The occurrence of another season such as that of last year with very low ground water and high temperature we have good reason to expect will under existing conditions be the occasion of another severe fever epidemic.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles:—The number of cases of diphtheria reported was sixty-one, the number of deaths ten.

Nine cases of scarlet fever were reported, none fatal. Most of the sixty-one cases of diphtheria were connected with a dangerous outbreak commencing in September at 199 Murray street and spreading to many families. A child with diphtheria membrane actually filling the nostril was engaged in delivering milk to some families in the neighborhood. This case had not then been seen by any physician, and no report had been made of it. The rapid spread of the disease to children in that locality and to other children who had come in contact with them gave promise of a very wide spread and fatal epidemic. This has happily been controlled by isolation and disinfection, no cases having been reported since October 29th to this date, December, 15th.

Several dwellings were placarded, this, however, being done by the direction of the board only in those cases where notification has not been given within twenty-four hours, or where there has been neglect as to isolation, etc. The success of placarding only in these cases in securing immediate notification has been most satisfactory, and has materially helped in checking the outbreak.

There were twenty-two cases of measles, none were fatal; sixteen of the cases were in the Institute for the Blind. The spread of the disease was prevented by careful isolation.

Milk Supply:—The last dairy inspection was made in August, when thirty-one inspections were made, all the details of which are duly recorded. To the inspector all the cattle seen seemed to be in good condition and well fed. The water supply in some dairies was to say the least exposed to much risk of contamination. The facilities for securing absolute cleanliness in the milking process were in many cases defective. When particles of stable manure are found settled at the bottom of the milk sold as is often the case, it is obvious that as they did not grow there they must have come from the animal milked or the man milking, and are absolute proof of a filthy milking process.

The last general milk testing was made on November 10th, when nineteen samples from as many different dairies were tested. I append a table showing the results of this testing. The quality of the samples taken from the wagons was exceptionally good, in fact the best I have known it for ten years, every sample was considerably above the standard in butter fat and was also of good specific gravity, the average of butter fat for all the samples was 4.53. I have the more satisfaction in recording this because the previous testing in summer was not so good,

some of the samples being below the standard of 3.50. The tests used in our laboratory are the Babcock tester for cream, the Lactometer for specific gravity and in cases of doubt a determination of the total solids by analysis.

Milk Tests November 10th, 1896.

No.	Centigrade.	Specific gravity at 15 c.	Butter fat.	Name.
3	9	32 3	4.40	Porteus.
18	9	29.8	7.80	Roelfson.
12	9	33.6	3.80	Birkett.
5	9	33.6	5.20	Bow Park.
10	10	33.4	5.10	Fell.
7	9	32.7	4.50	McEwan Bros.
6	9	30.8	4.80	Jones.
17	9	31.8	3.80	Lee.
4	10½	33	4.50	R. Berry & Co.
13	10	33.8	5	J. Britton.
8	11	34	4 40	W. Howard.
14	10	32.4	4	Passmore.
19	10½	32.1	4 10	Crawford.
16	11	33.1	4.20	Edmanson by James.
20	10½	33 9	5	Secord.
1	10½	32.1	3.80	Kerr.
11	10	32	4	Snider.
15	10½	33	4	R. Greenwood.
9	10½	33.6	3.80	Nunick by Cluff.

Sanitary Inspection, etc.:—The books of the sanitary inspector show 604 general inspections of premises during the year, thirty-one inspections of dairies, thirty-six inspections of ice and eighteen baking inspections.

There were 287 complaints entered in the complaint book. 110 general nuisance notices were served. Fifty sinks connected to soak pits and mostly untrapped were cut off, and the soak pits emptied and abolished. Seventy sewer connections were enforced by direction of this board. Eighty-four wells in use were abolished by order of the board and a much larger number voluntarily discontinued. One hundred and twelve unused wells nearly all in ward number three which had gone dry on account of sewer construction were ordered filled by resolution of the board.

This work is nearly completed though much opposition was offered. Many persons wishing to keep the wells as convenient places of deposit for garbage, and when they had no sewer connection for house slops. A large number of these unused wells exist in other wards which we may hope to have filled up during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

EGERTON GRIFFIN,
Medical Health Officer.

CHATHAM.

Report of Medical Health Officer.

Chatham, 8th December, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, I herewith submit my annual report.

Contagious Diseases:—There were twenty-one (21) cases of typhoid fever; no deaths, as compared with last year, when sixty-eight cases were reported; this is very favorable. The decrease is, I think, owing largely to the increased number of takers of the city water, and the further fact, there was more rain and less heat, favoring less decomposition in the rich alluvial deposits forming the ground on which we are located.

Diphtheria:—We had twelve (12) distinct outbreaks of diphtheria and sixteen (16) cases, two of which ended fatally; in

	Cases.
February	3
March	8
April	2
June	1
October	1
November	1
	16

In this also there is an improvement over last year, when we had seventy-four cases.

Diphtheria antitoxin is very generally used by the physicians in Chatham, though it was not used in the two cases of laryngeal diphtheria, which ended fatally.

I attribute the few cases and low death-rate in no small measure to the prompt use of this remedy, not only as a curative remedy, but as a prophylactic agent. In all cases coming under the city's control antitoxin was used to give immunity to those exposed. In investigating the causes of the several outbreaks, I was forced to the unpleasant conclusion that old, neglected and foul drains stood in the relation of cause in at least three of the outbreaks.

Four were brought to the city from other places; the remainder I could not trace.

Scarlet fever did not put in an appearance this year. Last year there were fifteen cases.

Whooping cough was quite prevalent during a part of the year. A majority of the cases were not attended by physicians, and those that were so attended were not reported to me. I made an effort to exclude children from school where the disease was known to exist in the family, but feel convinced that the effort was not always successful.

Whooping cough being one of the diseases included in rule 4, section 17, schedule A of the Public Health Act, should in every case be placarded.

The mortality from this disease in Chatham amongst very young children was probably greater than from all the other contagious diseases put together.

Total contagious diseases reported during the year, 37; total for last year, 157; total deaths from all causes, 124; death-rate 1.24 per cent., or 12.4 per thousand.

Water Works:—In the beginning of the year there were 588 houses using the city water, and now there are 668, an increase of eighty during the year. The waterworks are no longer an experiment. The water is clear, wholesome and abundant, and every means should be adopted to keep it so. Sources of pollution above should be done away with, slaughter-houses and piggeries do exist but a short distance above the supply pipes.

The commissioners who are now conducting its affairs with such marked ability and discretion should be urged to take action to stop these undoubted and palpable sources of danger.

Water-closets are being established without any permit from this board, and with very little consideration as to how the sewage will reach the river—the same river from which we take our drinking water, which is bad enough. But in many cases it will remain in some old box-drain

and foul it, causing possibly emanations of foul smelling gas, lowering the vitality of those who inhale it, if not actually being the cause of outbreak of diphtheria and other diseases. One hundred and fourteen of such closets have been put in without any permits.

A large number of wells are in use which should be closed and city water put in. Springs of water are not found here, and the water in our wells is only water that soaks through the ground or drains into it. The consideration of this question leads to the consideration of what should be the most important to-day before the citizens of Chatham, viz.,:

A System of Sewers:—About $8,000 have been expended this year that may be of little if any use when a proper system is adopted. The time cannot be much longer delayed, for typhoid germs are being poured into sluggish drains with insufficient fall to multiply many fold before the river is reached and contaminate the water we drink.

Let us hope we will be spared the calamity of having our eyes opened by a severe epidemic.

A sum exceeding $400 has already been expended in taking levels, etc , with a view of having a system to work by formulated. An additional sum of $300 or $400 would be sufficient to engage a sanitary engineer to complete a system, and the work could be done as required.

Diseased Meat:—Lump-jaw, or actinomycosis is, I am fully convinced, increasing in the neighborhood. Tuberculosis does exist here in cattle and probably in fowl. A fatal disease among swine does exist in Harwich, Howard, Dover and part of Chatham Township, which may be hog cholera or something else.

This board should, in my opinion, urge the Government to make a thorough inspection by an expert Further than this, the optional by-law passed by the Ontario Legislature *re* establishment of abbattoirs, etc., and providing for the inspection of meats, should at once by action of the city council be put into force.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. R. HALL, M D.,
Medical Health Officer.

HAMILTON.

Report of Medical Health Officer.

Hamilton, Ont., 5th December, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen.—The sanitary condition of the city during the past fiscal year has been very satisfactory. Statistics show a considerably diminished death rate and fewer cases of diphtheria and scarlatina; typhoid fever gives a small increase over the previous year.

The total burials in Hamilton cemetery were 588; of this number eighty-five were non-residents of the city, and thirty-three were city still-born. Deducting the latter two from the total burials leaves a citizen mortality of 470 interred in that cemetery. One hundred and twenty citizens and five still-born were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Rock bay, and sixty-five citizens of all creeds were taken to their family burial grounds in different parts of the country. The combined totals number 655 deaths vs. 702 in 1895, showing a reduction of forty-seven deaths. Taking the population at 50,000 (same as last year), the death-rate was 13.1 or 14.4 per 1,000: males, 336, females, 319.

Six citizens died while absent from the city; their remains were brought back for interment. Those deaths are not credited to our population in the provincial statistics. Two citizens died at sea, and I presume that their deaths are recorded only in the ship's log book and at the cemetery where buried. In the statistics given to your Board all deaths of citizens are included (as far as possible to do so), no matter where they die, and all transient visitors are excluded, including those coming into the city for hospital treatment, twenty-three transient residents died in the city, some in the hospitals, others somewhat suddenly while staying with their friends; two died suddenly on the street, and two children taken sick on the train coming from the United States died here. Our provincial statistics credit all those deaths to the city.

It is earnestly expected that the new Act of the Provincial Government relating to deaths will meet with the approbation of the medical profession, and that they will be particular in giving the correct cause of death. It appears to me that if the caretakers of cemeteries do their duty faithfully the Act cannot fail to be properly administered.

As far as records are available, sixty-one deaths occurred at the hospitals, ten at St. Joseph's, and the balance at the General Hospital, including contagious disease hospital; four deaths took place at the Aged Women's Home, and three children died at the Infants' Home on Caroline street; seventeen inmates of the House of Refuge and wards for incurables passed away during the year; six died at the General Hospital when they were removed thereto for treatment; nineteen cases are recorded as due to accidents, three of these being non-residents of the city.

Deaths of children under five years' of age number 190 vs. 229 in 1895; of the former number 143 were under one year vs. 170 the previous year.

With reference to contagious diseases, sixty-one cases of diphtheria and nine deaths were recorded at the health office vs. 138 cases and 26 deaths in 1895; also 47 cases of scarlet fever and no deaths vs. 76 cases and 9 deaths; typhoid fever shows 119 cases and 5 deaths vs. 94 cases and seven deaths, being an increase of 25 cases. The other contagious diseases are never fully reported; people who do not employ physicians in many of those cases claim ignorance of the law, and physicians are occasionally (unintentionally, of course) (?) forgetful, and fail to report.

Five hundred and nine cases of measles, 205 of whooping cough, 84 cases of chicken pox and 12 of mumps were reported; one death was reported from whooping cough, also one from measles. In the cemetery reports I find a few cases registered as whooping cough, so that the medical report and the cemetery report do not tally.

I would respectfully suggest to your Board the necessity of exercising more authority over the removal of contagious diseases to the hospital. According to the present system cases have been removed long before the Health Department receives any notice. This should be put a stop to by whatever means may seem most feasible to your Board.

A few complaints have been made about the reckless manner in which some persons mingle with the general public from houses where contagious diseases exist, particularly in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. The practice occasionally adopted of removing children from an affected house and sending them to school is fraught with danger unless a sufficient time is allowed to elapse before doing so. A case of scarlet fever was sent by train from Grimsby to our hospital; the circumstance was duly reported to the Provincial Board of Health. Cases are also reported as recovered from scarlet fever, and that the placard could be safely removed, although desquamation of the cuticle was still in progress with all those difficulties to contend with in preventing the spread of disease. Your Board may be congratulated upon having a, comparatively speaking, healthy city.

The following is a synopsis of the work done during the year ending 31st October, 1896:

Number of recorded inspections made	12,650
Privy vaults ordered to be cleaned	1,059
Cleaned by the contractors	1,353
Permits given for new ones	17
Abolished	102
Dry earth closets ordered to be cleaned	41
Cesspools " "	13
Cleaned by the contractors	34
Sewer connections ordered to be made	11
Found defective and ordered to repair	126
Foul drains ordered to be abolished	27
Stagnant water filled in	25
Dirty premises cleaned	15
Other nuisances abated	654
Old wells filled in	10
Infected houses fumigated by inspector	86
" placarded	78

Scavenger Work:—Number of loads delivered at the dump during the year:

Section 1	1,695
" 2	1,704
" 3	1,806
" 4	1,780
Total	6,985

Destroyed at Crematory:—	
Dogs, 353 ; cats, 264 ; fowls, 202	819
Rabbits, 4 ; lamb, 1 ; calf, 1	6
Loads from city hospital	55
Mattrasses from infected house	8
One load of carpets	1
Dogs, cats and fowl buried	342
Milk licenses issued good to 30th April, 1897	238
Samples collected and tested	1,216
Dairies inspected	430
Shops inspected	196
Cow byres inspected	401
Dairies reported in fair condition	1
Cow byres, dirty condition	6
Yards " "	7
Cows " "	8

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ISAAC RYALL,
Medical Health Officer, Hamilton.

KINGSTON.

Report of Medical Health Officer.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 31st, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor of submitting my report for the year 1896.
The following is a list of the contagious diseases reported :—

——	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Mem. Croup.	Malarial.
January	4	8	4			
February		16			2	
March	1	7		1		
April		12	1		1	
May	2	5			3	1
June	1	5				
July	3	4			1	
August	9	1	1			
September	17	3				
October		12	1		1	
November	3	15	2		2	
December	1	18				
Total	41	106	9	1	10	1

Privies reported dirty by sanitary police	387
" " clean "	2,507
Yards " dirty "	107
" " clean "	2,790
Cellars " dirty "	14
" " damp "	107
" " clean "	2,544
Permits to empty privy vaults, during the year	620
Deaths from typhoid fever	5
" diphtheria	11

In the month of February there was an outbreak of diphtheria in three families living in Williamsville, a suburb of the city. The children of two of the families were immediately removed to the isolated wing of the Kingston General Hospital. In the other family's case isolation was secured in the home, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The next outbreak of diphtheria was in the month of October, but it was not of such a virulent type as was the cases which occurred in the spring. Arrangements were made in the General Hospital last fall for the bacteriological examination of all cases of diphtheria, doubtful or determined, taken to the institution.

There is no doubt that the cause of diphtheria arises from the direct contact of certain susceptible constitutions with the specific virus.

Anti-toxine has been used by physicians attending in the hospitals with a certain degree of success. The treatment is approved of and considered satisfactory.

Typhoid fever, in the month of September, appeared in a certain section or block of houses. The cause was attributed to the use of river water from near the mouth of a large sewer. In a family of seven, six had the disease, but all recovered. In another instance, in which the sickness was caused by dirty premises, four out of a family of five had the fever; all recovered. The Board of Health caused, not only the premises in question, but the whole immediate neighborhood, to be thoroughly cleaned, and all matter suspected in the least as having caused the disease, removed.

Several wells, the water in which having been condemned upon examination, were filled up during the year.

Drains:—During the year 9,775 feet of tile sewer was constructed. It is earnestly hoped that the city council will see its way clear to keep on, year after year, enlarging and improving the drainage system until such time as the city will be properly drained; and also have built an intercepting sewer, through which all filth may be conveyed, and the river water thus prevented from being polluted with deposits.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. FEE, M.D.,
Medical Health Officer.

LONDON.

Report of the Medical Health Officer.

London, Ont., 15th Nov., 1896.

The Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to lay before you the final report for the year ending November 1st, being to a certain extent supplementary to reports already submitted. The health of the city has been exceptionally good, and never during the last decade has there been so few infectious diseases. There were 354 deaths in the year, and taking the population according to the assessment commissioner's returns at 34,855 give a death rate of a fraction over 10 in the thousand, as compared with 11.2 last year. This is the lowest death rate yet reached by the city, and I believe is the lowest of any city in America with 20,000 or more inhabitants. Ninety-five cases of infectious diseases occurred, including those sent to the two hospitals, compared with 99 last year, and 215 the year before. Classified, they were as follows: typhoid fever, 64 cases, with 4 deaths; diphtheria, 22 cases, with 6 deaths; scarlet fever, 9 cases, with 1 death. The typhoid fever was of a very mild type, only 1 out of every 16 dying. There were 8 violent deaths, including 3 by drowning. Cancer is given as the cause of 14 deaths, and consumption, which should be classed with the infectious diseases, caused the deaths of 35 persons.

The population of the city increased during the year, 426.

During the year the city has commenced one of the most important sanitary enterprises it has ever undertaken—the construction of an enlarged system of sewerage. For the past ten years the question of the disposal of the city's sewage has been under consideration by the authorities; various attempts have been made to effect its solution, but the costliness of the remedies proposed have always interfered. With each passing year, however, the matter has become more urgent; not so much, perhaps, from a sanitary point of view as on account of the grave legal complications continually arising. Last year the chairman of the board of health, and his worship the mayor, determined on pressing this question to an issue; and were heartily sustained in their efforts by the local board and the city council. Experts were consulted; a general system of sewerage was outlined; a special Act of the Legislature was obtained; the sanction of the Provincial Board of Health secured; an educational campaign was vigorously conducted; the city newspapers gave a strong support to the measure; public meetings were held, and all need d information given; and the resu t was that by a large and most decided vote the ratepayers authorized the council to raise the money necessary to proceed with the work, which was estimated at over $200,000.

The sewerage plans involve two main features—the collection and the disposal of the sewage. As to the collection, it was not intended, nor could it be, to provide a sewer at once for every street in the city. But the system does provide for intercepting sewers crossing the city, and laid at such a depth that hereafter on any street a sewer can be constructed, and the property on the street thoroughly drained. At present it is impossible to drain certain portions of the city, because any sewers constructed thereon could not be connected with the sewers now existing—these latter not being at a sufficient depth. When our new system is complete, two intercepting sewers will cross the city from east to west—one in the northern part and the other in the southern; while a third will run from south to north through No. 6 ward. With these intercepting sewers all others (both those now in existence, and those to be constructed in the future) can be connected: and in this way ample provision is made for draining all parts of the city, except a few low-lying sections on the river bank.

Wherever it may be possible to construct future sewers on the separate plan that course will be adopted—one pipe being laid deep for conveying sewage, and, if necessary, for cellar drainage: another in the same trench, but nearer the surface, for carrying storm water to the nearest water course. All experience goes to show that the separate system of sewers is, under ordinary circumstances, the best, especially if the sewage is to be disposed of by filtration. Of course it will not be possible to carry out the system entirely in London, because all the sewers hitherto constructed have been on the combined system, carrying both sewage and surface water. These old sewers have to be utilized, so that our system will operate both classes of sewers, the separate and the combined.

It is intended to have a carefully detailed survey of the whole city, laying down the lines on which all future sewers must run, the size of pipes, grades, etc. In this way nothing will be left to the chance opinions of whoever may be in authority in the years to come; but the entire system will be planned at once, covering every street, and all future construction will have to be in accordance therewith.

In storms, and when the river is at flood, the sewage may be allowed to flow directly into the stream: for there is no better method of sewage disposal than that of dilution, *i.e.* emptying it into a swift flowing current of sufficient volume to allow rapid chemical destruction of all organic matter. In summer, and in all dry seasons, our river is too shallow and stagnant for this purpose: and the discharge of sewage into it at such times is a menace to the public health. Under our proposed system, the dry weather sewage will be conveyed in a trunk sewer to the lands south of the river, at the western limit of the city and adjacent thereto. There it will be discharged on lands so prepared that in a few hours, before decomposition can take place and effensive odors arise, it will be filtered through the soil, purified by the chemical changes there taking place, and discharged into the river in a harmless condition.

The system which the city has now inaugurated, and the construction of which will at once commence, is no experiment. It has been carefully tested in other localities similarly situated to ours, both as to climate and soil. That it will be effectual is not a matter for debate; provided only that it is properly conducted. If it ever fails in any respect, it will be simply because ignorance or carelessness is allowed to control its construction or its operation.

With the completion of its system of sewage disposal London will be at the head of Canadian cities in all its sanitary arrangements. Two things alone will be needed as auxiliaries—a proper system of plumbing inspection, and some method of collecting and destroying garbage. The first of these, which was made a condition by the Provincial Board of Health of its approval of our sewage plans, is now under consideration by our local board; and as it can be operated without any expense to the city it will doubtless soon be adopted. The collection and disposal of garbage, however, will involve considerable cost; and though as a sanitary measure it is very advisable, the expense may for some time prevent anything being done.

T. V. HUTCHINSON,
Medical Health Officer.

OTTAWA.

Report of the Medical Health Officer.

Ottawa, Ont., 15th December, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I beg to lay before you the annual report of the health department for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

In so doing, I am pleased to record the fact that the death rate for the past twelve months has been considerably less than that of previous years. The total mortality for the period comprised in this report, as shown in table I, here appended, has been from all causes, exclusive of

still-births, 896. This, with our present population, 52,000, gives us a death rate of 17.23 per thousand of the population ; a good showing, and reliable evidence of the fact that the public health during the year has been fairly good. Out of this total number of deaths 367 were of children of five years of age and under, including the death roll of the foundlings in the House of Bethlehem for the same period. The chief causes of fatalities among these were diarrhœa and other diseases incidental to dentition, and the so-called preventable diseases, particularly diphtheria and scarlet fever. That these cases are still much more numerous than they should be is quite evident, and I fear will so continue until we have an isolation hospital equipped with steam disinfector, which would overcome many of the difficulties we now encounter with sulphurous acid fumigations, and make the measure of prevention far more effective.

Among adults, consumption still leads the list with its quota of yearly victims, and no doubt will continue its havoc the world over until people are alive to the fact that it is communicable from one person to another living in the same apartments ; also communicable from lower animals to man, chiefly through milk, and proper measures of prevention are adopted to stay the ravages of this fatal malady.

Typhoid fever is also a yearly visitor which contributes to swell our death roll, chiefly during the summer and fall months. This year it made its appearance somewhat earlier than usual and was also slightly more prevalent than in the previous season. That some of these cases are due to unhealthy conditions of the dwellings, or the surroundings, or both, seems evident, whilst the larger number by far may originate in contaminated water consumed, the majority of these originating in the suburbs of the city and surrounding country. The number of infectious cases that were received during the year in the isolation hospitals, shown in Table II, and comprising cases coming from the suburbs and surrounding country as well as city cases proper, is evidence that these hospitals were maintained throughout the year in fair working order, and the low rate of mortality among the cases there treated is fairly indicative of the efficiency of the work there done.

The number of infectious diseases reported at the health office during the past year appears in Table IV, here attached. In connection with this, I regretingly must say that physicians who faithfully enough report such diseases as diphtheria and scarlet fever, are still oblivious of their duty in so far as typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough and mumps, which the law compels them to report as well as the two first named diseases. The public, also, seemingly ignore the fact that the law holds them responsible for not declaring the existence of any such case in their household. It is owing to such neglectful conduct very often that diseases are spread from one family to another.

If physicians, as well as the public generally, would realize the vital importance of their compliance with public health regulations in this matter not only would such diseases be much less frequent, but our vital statistics under the enforcement of the law inaugurated in July last, which prevents the burial of anybody before the operation of a duly signed certificate of the cause of death, would require that degree of reliable accuracy which it is very desirable they should have.

The vital statistics of the House of Bethlehem as recorded in Table V show a decided improvement, largely due no doubt to better methods as regards the care of these foundlings and to the fact that the premises now occupied are much more commodious than those formerly used and in a much healthier locality. I deem it my duty to again revert to the fact that the want of a properly organized system of scavenging for the proper disposal of household refuse is a want sorely felt by a large portion of the community, and is, in the summer season especially, no doubt detrimental to the public health.

The ice supply of this city for household consumption is taken from the Ottawa River above the Chaudiere Falls, and partly from the Gatineau River, and the regulations of your Board in relation thereto have been willingly complied with by the ice vendors of this city.

There were during the year four prosecutions for neglect to report infectious diseases, with two convictions, one withdrawn and one dismissed.

For the details of the work done in the sanitary department, I beg to refer you to the full and lucid report of the sanitary inspector here appended.

In conclusion, I desire to express my entire satisfaction at the assistance given me by Mr. McNeil, the two assistant inspectors and also the police in carrying out the work devolving upon this department of the public service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. ROBILLARD, M.D.
Medical Health Officer.

TABLE I.

Total mortality from all causes for the year 1896.

Disease.	November	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	Total
Apoplexy	....	1	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	8
Abcess	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Anaemia	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	4
Accidental—Cars	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	5
Burns	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Falls	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	1	....	9
Shooting	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drowning	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	1	....	....	10
Appendicitis	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Alcoholism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Bronchitis	5	....	1	2	1	2	....	5	2	5	1	2	26
Consumption	12	4	11	6	2	9	11	14	6	4	7	6	92
Congestion of lungs	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	8
Cerebritis	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	20
Cystitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Cholera nostras	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Cancer	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	3	4	4	3	2	19
Biliary calculi	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diphtheria	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	....	2	4	1	3	27
Including croup	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	9
Dropsy	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	2	....	2	3	13
Diarrhoea	5	2	3	....	3	....	5	27	50	22	14	6	137
Other diseases incidental to dentition	2	3	3	1	3	2	5	12	12	14	10	4	71
Emphysema	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Epilepsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Embolism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Gastro Enteritis	1	....	1	1	2	2	5	1	....	....	1	1	14
General debility—Infantile	4	4	4	3	3	4	7	3	4	3	6	5	50
Senile	2	1	1	2	....	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	24
Erysipelas	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Hepatitis	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	7
Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Heart failure	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10
Heart disease	4	5	2	6	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	36
Hemorrhage	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	1	2	1	....	10
Intestinal obstruction	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
Laryngitis	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Meningitis	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	6
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Morbus coxis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Myellitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Nephritis	2	....	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	2	1	12
Pneumonia	1	3	5	1	4	4	4	8	6	2	6	5	49
Paralysis	2	1	1	7	....	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	32
Peritonitis	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	....	2	....	1	1
Pertussis	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	6
Premature birth	3	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	15
Puerperal fever	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Rheumatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4
Scarlatina	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	8
Old age	3	3	2	4	5	4	1	4	10	3	1	4	44
Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	5
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Scrofula	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Septicaemia	2	....	1	3	2	1	....	1	4	1	1	1	17
Typhoid fever	2	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	5	3	3	21
Tumour	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	10
Uraemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3
Tetanus	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4
Totals	7	45	57	48	56	59	70	105	130	95	85	75	896
Exclusive of still births	3	3	1	3	3	2	....	1	5	3	2	3	29

TABLE II.

Showing the number of patients treated in the Hospitals for contagious diseases and deaths resulting therefrom during the year 1896.

Diseases.	Protestant annex.			Roman Catholic annex.		
	No. admitted.	Discharged.	Deaths.	No. admitted.	Discharged.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	95	85	10	92	80	12
Scarlatina	62	62	.....	15	14	1
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	157	147	10	107	94	13

TABLE III.

Showing the death rate per thousand from zymotic diseases as compared with the total death rate from all causes in the City of Ottawa during the past eight years as well as present year 1896.

Year.	Population, estimated.	Zymotic diseases.									Total Zymotic.		Total all causes.	
		Smallpox.	Measles.	Croup.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fever.	Puerperal fever.	Diarrhœal diseases	Others.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand.
1888	33,000	....	2	2	2	62	46	....	166	9	283	7.07	915	22.97
1889	40,000	....	13	19	5	59	18	2	188	17	321	7.46	983	22.86
1890	43,000	....	4	13	4	39	19	1	160	25	265	6.02	960	21.81
1891	44,000	....	6	14	24	30	9	3	203	21	310	6.88	908	20.17
1892	45,000	....	16	7	4	15	13	....	.....	13	68	1.46	983	21.13
1893	46,500	....	5	6	5	17	16	3	158	29	239	4.97	892	18.58
1894	48,000	....	5	41	23	78	17	1	195	33	393	7.86	1,083	21.66
1895	50,000	....	9	15	33	80	15	2	249	....	403	7.75	1,083	20.82
1896	52,000	....	1	9	8	27	21	6	208	10	290	5.57	896	17.23

TABLE IV.

Showing number of cases of infectious diseases reported at the health office during the year 1896.

Scarlatina	122
Diphtheria (including croup)	153
Measles	4
Typhoid fever	295
Total	574

TABLE V.

Record of the House of Bethlehem for the past year, 1896.

How disposed of.	No.
Admitted during the year	214
Placed outside or returned to parents	94
Died during the year	95
Remaining	25

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1896.

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

In so doing, I am pleased to be able to again report favorably of the manner in which the assistant inspector and others employed by your board have performed their duties.

The records of the work of the past year as shown in the tables annexed will compare favorably with previous years.

The treatment of refuse at the several dumping grounds, judging by the entire absence of complaint, has been successful. The removal of dead animals from public places has not been so satisfactory, however, owing to negligence on the part of the contractor appointed for that work.

In addition to the work enumerated in the subjoined tables there were :

165 houses disinfected.

73 houses placarded for infectious diseases.

58 cards removed from infected houses.

28 tests were applied to detect defects in plumbing.

12 summonses were issued for contraventions of the "Public Health Act" of which 11 convictions were secured.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. McNEIL,
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

Classification of nuisances under notice of the Department during the year.

Description of nuisances.	By whom reported.					Total.
	Sanitary staff.	Tenants.	Neighbors.	Owners.	Others.	
Accumulation of manure	15	.....	11	3	4	33
" of stagnant water	21	13	18	.....	2	54
Cellars flooded and otherwise polluted	62	74	4	.....	3	143
Drains choked and otherwise defective	9	51	7	.....	.....	67
" box	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
" none	20	6	.....	.....	.....	26
Dwellings unfit for habitation	10	3	.....	.....	.....	13
" dirty, etc	8	.....	5	.....	1	14
" sewerage escaping into	18	18	3	.....	1	40
" illuminating gas escaping into	18	12	1	2	3	36
Foul yards and premises	524	.....	206	24	63	817
Illuminating gas escaping on streets	5	.....	.....	.....	8	13
Privy vaults of defective construction	50	14	27	.....	.....	91
" none	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Pigs kept too near dwellings	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Sinks untrapped	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" none	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Soil pipes unventilated	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" defective	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Waste-pipes defective	12	3	1	.....	.....	16
Water closets of defective construction	3	4	2	.....	.....	9
" unventilated	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Water pipes burst	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Want of water for domestic purposes	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	18	.....	.....	.....	35	53
Totals	823	211	287	29	120	1,470

TABLE II.

Statutory notices issued during the year (in connection with Table I).

Time.	Notices.				Total.
	To proprietors.	To tenants and others.	Written.	Verbal.	
1895.					
November	18	50	20	48	68
December	21	16	10	27	37
1896.					
January	26	12	11	27	38
February	10	31	7	34	41
March	15	21	10	26	36
April	47	124	42	129	171
May	30	103	28	105	133
June	72	88	67	93	160
July	47	90	40	97	137
August	63	97	60	100	160
September	35	52	33	54	87
October	24	29	20	33	53
Totals	408	713	348	773	1,121

TABLE III.

Location of nuisances and number on each street.

Streets.	No. of nuisances.	Streets.	No. of nuisances.	Streets.	No. of nuisances.
Albert	24	Flora	2	O'Connor	19
Anglesea Sq	3	Gloucester	25	Papineau	4
Archibald	2	George	10	Portland Av	3
Anderson	5	Gilmour	12	Peter	2
Ann	10	Head	1	Primrose	5
Augusta	10	Henderson	1	Percy	5
Alice	5	Hill	2	Pinard	2
Arthur	15	Isabella	5	Pine	5
Bay	9	Jane	1	Pine, N.E.	2
Baird	5	John	1	Preston	19
Bell	14	James	3	Poplar	4
Besserer	14	Kent	9	Perkins	1
Bridge	25	Keefer	1	Queen	4
Bolton	5	King	23	Queen West	2
Boteler	13	Lisgar	8	Rochester	4
Bank	43	Le Breton	13	Rideau	23
Broad	14	Lewis	8	Russell Ave	1
Britannia	2	Lett	3	Rose	3
Balsam	5	Lochiel	3	Redpath	7
Cambridge	6	Lloyd	5	St. Andrew's	14
Cathcart	8	Lyon	12	St. Joseph	4
Cartier	2	Lorne Av	3	St. Patrick	31
Crawford	2	McGee	3	Sparks	44
Cedar	4	McLaren	11	Stewart	6
Church	10	McKenzie	3	Sophia	3
Concession	14	McDonald	3	Sussex	24
Cobourg	10	McDougall	5	Somerset	5
Canal	1	McLeod	11	Slater	18
Cumberland	25	McKay	8	Sherwood	11
Clarence	38	McTaggart	10	Spruce	6
Cooper	13	Maria	29	Stanley Ave	7
Creighton	5	Murray	30	Theodore	6
Charlotte	1	Maple	4	Thornton	4
Chapel	17	Monk	2	Turner	13
College Av	3	Marlborough Av	4	Vittoria	5
Charles	2	Middle	4	Victoria Ave	8
Catharine	3	Mutchmor	6	Water	18
Cliff	3	Metcalfe	10	Waller	8
Daly ave	18	Mosgrove	2	Waverly	3
Dalhousie	21	Margaret	3	Wellington	30
Division	38	Martineau	3	Wilbrod	12
Dolly Varden	1	Markets W. Ward	3	Willow	4
Dufferin	2	Markets By Ward	5	William	6
Duke	15	Markets Cathcart	5	York	17
Elgin	12	Nelson	8	1st Avenue	5
Eccles	7	Nepean	21	2nd Avenue	8
Emily	6	Nicholas	13	3rd Avenue	14
Elm	5	Nevilie	2	4th Avenue	3
Ellen	5	Notre Dame	2	Other places	53
Friel	3	Ottawa	15		
Frank	1	Osgoode	2	Total	1,470
Florence	6	Oregon	3		

STRATFORD.

Report of the Medical Health Officer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

In submitting my report on the sanitary condition of Stratford for the past year, I have pleasure in congratulating the citizens on the healthy state of the city during that time.

In Hamlet Ward, 15 deaths occurred; in Avon, 10; Falstaff, 6; Shakespeare, 16; Romeo, 28; making in all 75 deaths during the year. This, in a population of 10,500, will give a loss of about 7.14 per thousand. There were 15 deaths less than the previous year.

Of those who died, we find that 2 died at the age of 90, 4 at the age of 80, 11 at the age of 70, 13 at the age of 60, 7 at the age of 60, 7 at the age of 50, 4 at the age of 40, 3 at the age of 30, 5 at the age of 20, 5 from 15 to 20, 4 from 10 to 15, 2 from 5 to 10, 6 from 1 to 5, and 8 under 1 year.

Outbreaks of typhoid have been reported in a number of places, but we have fortunately been comparatively free from it. In all 33 cases have been reported, with 3 deaths.

Our immunity from this disease is no doubt due to the actions of your board in having all closets removed 30 feet distant from the wells, to the fact that our subsoil is stiff clay, thereby rendering percolation almost impossible, and to the close observance of our milk supply, as it frequently happens that the disease has been communicated by milk, the cans having been washed with water containing the bacteria. Inspections have been made of all the dairies supplying milk to the city, and the water supplied to the cows for drinking, as well as that used for washing the cans, carefully tested. The ventilation of the stables, feed and general surroundings, carefully noted, not a single case of disease has been traced to the milk supply.

In all cases where fever was reported, a careful inspection of the premises was made with a view of ascertaining the cause. The water used was examined, and the sanitary conditions of all the surroundings carefully observed. These precautions carried out doubtless tended to limit a number of cases.

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever reported during the year, with one death therefrom. These occurred during the early part of the year, no cases having been reported since July 3rd. It was a very mild type, as is shown by there being only one death. Diphtheria has almost become a dead letter with us, only two cases reported during the year and three the previous one. These two cases occurred in one family, were of a comparatively mild type, isolation, etc., being strictly enforced. Other cases occurred; notwithstanding our immunity from such cases, we should place ourselves in a position to give assistance to cases of this nature by making hospital provision for same. In my last report I strongly urged the necessity of having such a place provided, and again direct the attention of the board as well as the citizens generally to the necessity in case of urgent need.

Our milk supply has been highly satisfactory, the average percentage of butter fat being above the standard. The tests for same were made periodically during the year. The milkmen are becoming alive to the necessity of having good food supplied to their herd, keeping healthy animals, securing wholesome water for them, and enjoining healthy surroundings, all tending to produce good wholesome milk.

For the amount and details of sanitary and other work done during the year, I will refer you to the report of the sanitary inspections as here appended. I have great pleasure in expressing my appreciation and approval of the work done. Any complaints made were promptly investigated, and, with few exceptions, satisfactorily disposed of.

There are other matters to which I have referred in former reports, and to which I again ask your attention. Sewerage matters have been receiving considerable attention during the year, the initial steps towards the introduction of a system of sewerage being overcome; the trunk sewer completed from the outlet to Nile street; connections therewith attended to at the earliest convenience will allay complaints occasionally made.

The best method of disposing of the sewerage matter from the city is a question which has given the Sewerage Committee, as well as your board, no little consideration and trouble. Mr. Vanbuskirk being of the opinion that there is not sufficient land at the outlet of our main sewer which can be utilized for a sewer farm, it becomes imperative to adopt some method of disposal.

The new sewerage purification system, as was recently presented to your committee by Mr. John McDougall, of Montreal, on account of its claimed efficiency and economy, the cost being within our reach, is worthy of your consideration. By this process, the sewerage is treated with a chemical precipicant and deodorant, called *Ferozone*, the solids being precipitated in settling tanks. The ferozoned sewage is afterwards filtered through specially prepared filter beds of *polarite*. This substance possesses the properties of oxydizing the poisonous organic matters, and converting them into harmless inorganic and saline compounds.

The principal advantages claimed by this system over all others, are: "1st. Purity of effluent. 2nd. Simplicity and low cost of working. 3rd Small area required for works. 4th. Small quantity of sludge. 5th. No public nuisance caused by works. 6th. Small cost of construction."

The efficiency of this modern method of sewerage purification seems to have been demonstrated by its satisfactory workings in a number of places in England and elsewhere.

In a letter recently received from Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with reference to our sewerage disposal, he expresses the hope that the Council will be able to announce by the end of the year what it has decided upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Medical Health Officer.

ST. CATHARINES.

Report of the Chairman Board of Health.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of St. Catharines:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, I herewith submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of the city for the year ending the 15th of November, 1896.

The low rate of mortality, and the almost entire disappearance of malarial, and other zymotic diseases are the best indications of the very satisfactory sanitary condition that has prevailed in St. Catharines during the past year.

This favorable showing may, I think, be attributed in a great measure to our plentiful supply of pure water, the extension of the drainage system, the great precautions taken to ensure the purity of the milk supply furnished to our citizens from the licensed dairies, and the care exercised in isolating cases of contagious disease.

At the request of Mr. McFarlane, the government analyst, the Central School authorities are testing the efficacy of the Sphagnum, or Peat Moss, as a deodorant and disinfectant, in the latrines attached to that institution. This peat moss is obtained in the County of Welland, and is now in use in the Town of Welland, for the purposes above mentioned. Mr. McFarlane states that after being saturated with ammoniacal liquids, the peat moss becomes an excellent and cheap fertilizer, and that it could be used to great advantage by the farmers and fruit growers in the adjoining townships.

More than the usual efforts have been made during the past year to thoroughly flush and disinfect the sewers; as sewer gas, even when it does not engender disease, by lowering the vitality of those exposed to its influence, renders them more prone to contract, and less able to resist the depressing effect of specific morbid affections.

It would be advisable to obtain a sufficient length of hose to enable the sanitary inspector to carry out efficiently the instructions of the Board with respect to flushing the sewers during the coming year. It is also highly essential in the interests of those residing or doing business on King and Queen streets, that an automatic flushing tank should be placed near the junction of James and King streets.

The nature of the construction of a portion of this sewer, and its nearly flat grade, render it necessary to flush and disinfect it more frequently than is required in the case of the other city sewers. I am credibly informed that the cost would not be excessive, and the waste water from the city fountain would serve to operate the tank without involving any additional outlay.

The sanitary inspector, whose report is hereto annexed, has always been prompt to attend to any complaints brought to his attention, and has personally superintended the flushing of the sewers, and the disinfection of the houses whose inmates had recovered from contagious diseases of a dangerous nature.

As will be seen by consulting the accompanying report of the secretary of the board, the total number of deaths from all causes occurring in the city during the year ending on the 15th day of November, 1896, was 137. Estimating the population of the city at 10,000 the death rate would be 13.70 per 1,000. By deducting the number who died from old age, premature birth, accidents, drowning and killing, twenty in all, I find that the rate of mortality, based on the estimate of the number who died from disease of some kind, is only 11.70 per 1,000 which is remarkably low, and speaks well for the sanitary condition of the garden city of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GOODMAN, M.D.,
Chairman, Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Chairman and Local Board of Health of the City of St. Catharines:

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I have the honor to submit the annual statement of the number of deaths in the City of St. Catharines, from November 15th, 1895, to November 15th, 1896, and the causes thereof, also statement of the number of contagious diseases for the same period as per medical returns :

DEATHS.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Cerebritis	2	Pneumonia	13
Consumption	14	Heart Disease	10
Indigestion	1	Palsy	1
Senile Gangrene	1	Old age	5
Cancer	7	Diarrhœa	2
Puerperal fever	1	Catalepsy	1
Dropsy	3	Killed	1
Croup	2	Meningitis	2
Apoplexy	6	Brain disease	3
Convulsions	3	Suffocation	1
Still born	6	Anæmia	2
Hæmorrhage	1	Paralysis	2
Bronchitis	3	Hernia strangulated	1
Morbus Brightic	1	Drowned	1
Inflammation	2	Abscess	1
Paresis	1	Premature birth	2
Diphtheria	2	Typhoid fever	4
Disease of abdominal glands	1	Tumor	1
Cholera Infantum	6	Jaundice	1
Inanition	2	Accidents	4
Osteo Sarcoma	1	Kidney complaint	1
Rheumatism	1	Pulmonary disease	1
Marasmus	2	Cerebral compression	1
Appendicitis	1	Tuberculosis	1
Obstruction of bowels	1		
Peritonitis	4	Total	137

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Reported.	No.	Deaths.	No.
Scarlet fever	8	Typhoid fever	4
Typhoid fever	7	Diphtheria	2
Diphtheria	19		
Measles	89		
Total	123	Total	6

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROLLISON,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Local Board of Health of the City of St. Catharines:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report (as sanitary inspector to your honorable Board), for the year ending November 15th, 1896, and say:

That I have placarded 16 houses during the year, in compliance with medical returns of contagious diseases.

I have visited the cow-byres, slaughter houses, hide houses, livery and hotel stables, canning and other factories within the city when necessary, and have generally found them in a cleanly condition.

The city sewers have been frequently flushed during the season, and have been disinfected when necessary.

The streets, lanes and yards have received strict attention, and I am pleased to say, that they have been kept clean generally.

The city scavengers have removed about 1,000 barrels of night soil during the year.

I have tested the milk sold by the vendors thereof and the average registration has been 90 and 92.

I have made 1,100 house to house inspections during the year, and am pleased to say that I was kindly received by all persons in connection therewith, who showed a willingness to comply with all orders and instructions in regard to sanitation.

I have made weekly visits to our "Sanitary Hospital" during the year, and have pleasure in saying, that the said institution is in good order and condition, and ready for use should necessity require it at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR BOULDEN,

Sanitary Inspector.

TORONTO.

Report of Medical Health Officer.

Toronto, December 1st, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report for the Departmental year 1896, which is in a measure a resume of the monthly reports already submitted, and a summary of the year's work. The methods of quarantine and isolation of patients, and disinfection of premises, as outlined in former reports, have still been continued and adhered to, and the returns from the various branches of work in the Department for the year which is concluded shows a close parallelism with previous records.

When considering the dissemination of contagious disease, one must necessarily take into account the influence of schools. The class-room is the focal point of meeting for children of similar ages, constituting thereby a ready means for the spread of infectious disease.

The Health Department has to thank the school authorities for their hearty co-operation and assistance in the reporting of suspected cases of contagious disease existing among the pupils. Notices are supplied to the Health Department, and an inspector is at once sent to investigate the ground of complaint. If a medical man is in attendance he is communicated with. If the family are too poor to command the services of a medical attendant, one is supplied from the Health Department. In the event of such investigation confirming the original suspician, prompt measures are adopted to prevent the entrance of members of the family into the school or schools. In cases of threatening epidemics, where a number of pupils are attending one class or division of the school, that class or division is closed, and if such closure is not sufficient to materially curtail the extension of the disease among the pupils, the entire school is closed.

In threatened epidemics, in circumscribed localities, it has been found of service to communicate with the school teachers of the district, and obtain from them a list of their absentees, in order that the homes may be inspected, and the actual cause of absence from school determined. By such methods disease in its incipiency becomes detected. Cases which might not otherwise be reported become known at once to the Department, and the salutary results of such work is immediately manifested. It is necessary to impress upon the public the fact that the school class-room contaminates through direct contagion of pupil with pupil, and it must not be considered evidence of unsanitariness in the school to find a number of the pupils affected with contagious disease. Children of the same age, sitting at the same desk, interchanging the same working material, playing together in the same room or yard, and communicating in the methods peculiar to child life, constitute in themselves potent agencies in the spread of disease.

During the last six months we have had operating in the Province of Ontario the recent amendments relative to the registration of deaths, and the issuing of burial permits. So far as my observations have gone in reference to the matter, I consider the modifications in connection with the Burial Act most important and beneficial. It brings within the knowledge of the Health Officer every death from contagious disease, or suspected contagious disease, occurring within the municipality. It renders next to impossible neglect in reporting severe cases, for should the medical attendant from various reasons not wish to report such case, the possibility of a fatal termination would place him in a very serious and awkward position. It renders possible the control of the funeral by the Health Officer, insuring the strictest privacy at such obsequies, besides preventing the transmission of infected bodies from one town to another.

Plumbing :—The drains having been put in a satisfactory and sanitary condition, and properly tested and filled in, the next thing to be done is to locate the plumbing fixtures. In this no more pipe is to be used than is absolutely necessary, so that it may be thoroughly flushed. The soil pipe is placed in position, running as straight as possible up to and three feet above the roof, and away from all openings of the house or building, leaving fittings to receive wastes from various fixtures, care being taken that no right-angle junction is used on other than vertical pipes. Should it be necessary to insert into a horizontal pipe any waste, a full Y, with the requisite bend, should be used.

Nearly all fixtures are connected to wastes by means of lead. Sometimes traps made of brass, iron or porcelain are used. Each plumbing fixture should have its own separate trap, which should be placed as near to the fixture as possible. Care should be taken in selecting a trap that it is smooth inside, of the proper shape, and with a sufficient seal. The shape should be such as will offer the most resistance to siphonage, and, at the same time, not retard the flow

through it. The size of the trap should be governed by the amount of water which is to pass through it. From the crown of every trap a vent pipe should be taken, one size smaller than the size of the waste pipe. The object of this pipe is two-fold: first, to act as a break siphon; secondly, as a vent pipe. The By-law permits this pipe to be of wrought iron, with steam fittings, which, owing to the fact of its being cheaper, is in many cases used instead of cast-iron, brass or lead, but is not so good, owing to its liability to rust or scale, and which even galvanizing will not entirely prevent. This pipe should commence and continue to rise after it has once left the trap, and it should be so constructed that it cannot act as an overflow for the fixture to which it is attached, in the event of the waste becoming choked. These pipes are usually carried up and connected to the soil pipe above the highest fixture, but in some cases they are carried through the roof independently. Pipes which pass through the roof should not be less than four inches in diameter at the roof line.

There should be a cleaning screw placed in this pipe near the trap, and the pipe should be occasionally examined to see that it is clear. Waste pipes should be straight, and as short as possible, care being taken, where bends or offsets are made, that the bore is not decreased, and that the back of the bend is not reduced in thickness.

All fixtures should be of non-absorbing material, made of a pattern that is easily cleaned, and always left open, so that, in airing a room containing a closet, all parts of the fixtures will be ventilated.

In the case of water-closets, they should be so constructed that all parts will be thoroughly washed each time the tank is discharged; operate as noiselessly as possible; have proper water seal, and retain sufficient water to prevent solid matter adhering to the closet. Each water-closet, slop sink or urinal should have a three-inch, or larger, local vent, properly connected to fixture and terminated in a heated flue.

After the plumbing and drainage systems are completed the smoke test should be applied to see that all connections are tight which have been made since the water test was applied to the rough work of the system.

Food Inspection:—The inspection of food was transferred to the Medical Health Department on the 1st day of April, 1896. From that date until the 31st day of October, 1896, the following numbers of animals have passed through the market:

Cattle	73,099
Hogs	125,124
Sheep and lambs	70,757
Calves	5,159
Total	274,139

Number of inspections of street shops, butcher shops, and other places where meat is sold	4,655
Shops and warehouses where fish is sold	501
Shops and warehouses where bread is sold	1,565

The following is a list of confiscated food stuffs made during the above period:

5,103 lbs. of beef.
183 lbs. of mutton.
330 lbs. of veal.
8,894 lbs. of fish.
4½ gallons of oysters.
13 turkeys.
15 pair duck.
23 pair chicken.
48 baskets of peaches.
14 barrels of apples.
105 baskets of cucumbers.
6 boxes of cucumbers.
108 boxes of strawberries.
3 cases of eggs.
72 rolls of butter.

Shop Inspection:—Since October, 1895, there has been appointed in the municipality of the City of Toronto a female Shop Inspector, under the Act for the protection of persons employed in places of business other than factories, and since that date a thorough inspection has been made of all such places within the City of Toronto and coming within the Act.

Four thousand seven hundred and thirty inspections in all have been made, of which 267 were places coming within the Act. Complaints were registered against 39 of such places. With the exception of the large stores in the city many of the places of business are where the persons employed are members of the same family, or where a number of employees are not more than five in number and therefore do not come within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) CHARLES SHEARD,
Medical Health Officer.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, November 23rd, 1896.

Charles Sheard, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer, Toronto:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the Isolation Hospital for the year ending November 22nd, 1896.

1. There were admitted to the Hospital during the year 451 patients of all kinds, 388 cases of diphtheria, 55 cases of scarlet fever, and 8 cases of measles. On November 23rd, 1895, when the hospital year commenced, 48 patients were in the Hospital, and to the end of the month 16 were added to the number. In December 46 were admitted; in January, 1896, 54 were admitted; in February 26, in March 23, in April 29, in May 23, in June 30, in July 25, in August 11, in September 15, in October 44, and to November 22nd inclusive, the end of the year, 51 were admitted.

Of the 451 patients 363 were discharged from the Hospital in the regular manner, 52 died, and 48 remained in the Hospital when the year closed.

2. *Diphtheria.* The admissions for diphtheria during the year numbered 388. All of them were subjected to a bacteriological examination. Whenever a patient was brought to the Hospital a swab or smear was at once taken and forwarded to the efficiently equipped laboratory of the City Medical Health Department, where Professor Shuttleworth, who has charge of the city's bacteriological work, made an exhaustive examination of each case. In this way it was discovered that 36 of our cases of supposed diphtheria were not cases of that disease, and that instead of 388 cases we had 352 cases during the year of true diphtheria in the Hospital.

Of these 352 cases 175 were tonsillar, 50 tonsillar-pharyngeal, 3 pharyngeal, 81 naso-pharyngeal, 32 laryngeal, and 11 laryngo-naso-pharyngeal. The laryngo-naso-pharyngeal proved a very dangerous and fatal form of the disease, death occurring in 7 of the 11 cases. Since the introduction, a few years since, of a more systematic and energetic employment of steaming, and of calomel sublimation, in the treatment of laryngeal diphtheria, a remarkable diminution has taken place in the mortality of what a few years ago was the most fatal of all the forms of this terrible disease. We had 32 cases of purely laryngeal diphtheria during the year, and of these only 9 died, and of the 9 all but one were moribund when admitted. During the year there were in all 14 moribund cases, 8 of them were laryngeal, 5 naso-pharyngeal and 1 laryngo-naso-pharyngeal.

There were 52 deaths. If we include the moribund cases, the death rate was $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and if we exculde them it was $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

3. *Scarlet Fever.* There were admitted during the year 55 cases of scarlet fever. Thirty-nine cases were S. Simplex, 14 of S. Anginosa and 2 of S. Maligna. There were no deaths.

4. *Measles.* There were 8 cases of measles and no deaths.

Your obedient servant,
G. TWEEDIE, M.D.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

BACTERIAL DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following statement of the bacteriological work carried on in connection with the diagnosis of diphtheria, as applied to the admission and discharge of patients in the Isolation Hospital, and also to cases referred to the Department by city physicians.

In your last annual report you published the results of this branch of bacteriological work from the time of its inception, on February 1st, 1895, until June 30th following. A detailed account of the operations continued from the last named date to July 1st, 1896, was presented at the annual meeting of the Executive Health Officers of Ontario in September last. As it is impossible to report immediately on cases of which the clinical results may not be known for two months, or perhaps longer, from the time of the first bacteriological examination. I therefore submit the paper referred to as part of this report, and suggest that the practice thus necessitated be a precedent for the future.

Report.

A year ago I had the pleasure of presenting the results of six months' bacteriological work in connection with diphtheria, as carried on in the laboratory of the Toronto Board of Health. I now desire to briefly continue the record, so as to cover the intervening period from July 1st, 1895, to June 30th, 1896, and also to offer such deductions as seem justified by prolonged experience.

There were examined during this period the original exudates from 559 patients, of which 377 were from the Isolation Hospital and 182 from city physicians. The clinical records of the former cases are complete, but no systematic attempt was made to keep track of the latter, and the details submitted only refer to bacteriological particulars.

Collection of Exudates. The plan first pursued in this laboratory of supplying swabs in corked tubes, and making the cultures in the laboratory, has proved, in all respects, entirely satisfactory. Published records of our institutions show that when both swabs and media are supplied a considerable portion of the cultures are unsatisfactory, and have to be so reported. This arises partly from the fact that the culture media is dried up, or from the removal of the wool has become contaminated, and, partly, that physicians are not, perhaps, all as careful, or capable, as the laboratory worker, who is constantly engaged in such manipulations. There is abundant evidence to show that it is best for the bacteriologist to sow the seed as well as to look after the crop. Under such conditions, and with good swabs, there need not be any failures whatever.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the latter point. The physicians should endeavour to wipe off a small piece of membrane, or at least to use sufficient force to detach some of the outside layer, which is commonly richest in bacilli. The presence of epithelial cells, as shown by the microscope, is pleasing evidence that some force has probably been used, and that the exudiate submitted is not mere superficial mucus.

Diagnosis by the Exudate. I am more than ever convinced of the advisability of examining the exudate before making a culture. Reliable conclusions may often be arrived at in a few minutes. The gain of twenty-four hours in making a sure diagnosis is worth much to the physician; more to the patient, and often still more in the matter of isolation.

It was previously reported that a certain diagnosis had in this way been made in at least one-third of the cases, and a fairly correct idea in about three-quarters of the exudates examined up to July, 1895. Experience has increased the proportion in which the characteristic bacilli have been thus detected, as I find that positive evidence was given in 54 per cent. of the exudates sent in since that time, while 20 per cent. were marked suspicious, and 26 per cent. negative. Failure to find the bacilli does not prove their absence, and it is only when they possess definite and well marked characters that the indications are of value. To a fairly experienced eye this appears the case in about half the exudates submitted.

Staining. I am not aware of any stain which, for all-round purposes, is better than Loeffler's methylene blue. Having tried many others, including the dahlia and methyl green mixture of Roux, one returns with pleasure and satisfaction to the old and well tried formula.

Fifty-six experiments were made with most of the eligible anilines, with various additions, but though many combinations answered well—as the bacillus is easily stained—none gave better septation and polarity than that of Loeffler, while for ease in working, uniformity in effect, and keeping qualities, the latter proved superior.

Relation between the Size of the Bacillus and its Virulence. Observations as to the size of bacilli found in cultures have been continued during the year, and the results confirm the statement previously made—that this character affords little on which to base a prognosis. The records show that the disease was mild or severe in about an equal proportion of the cases in which the cultures showed large bacilli. Mild cases predominated when the bacilli were of medium size, and this was also the case when the micro-organisms were small. In the instances in which the bacilli were very irregular the severe cases were nearly double those which were classed as mild.

On looking up the details of the last 45 fatal cases, there were twenty instances in which the bacilli were large, six medium, ten small, and nine very irregular as to size. Large bacilli here apparently indicate the most serious consequences, but I doubt if this and similar data warrant such conclusion, more especially when taken with previous experience, by which an opposite result was reached by Park and Beebe, and also by me. It appears reasonable that long, well-developed bacilli would be likely to grow most vigorously, produce the greatest mechanical obstruction, and the maximum quantity of toxin; but against this there must be taken into account the influence of culture media and conditions on the development of the bacilli. Parallel cultures of the material from the same swab, if grown under precisely similar conditions,

but on serum media of different ages, dryness, or composition, will give organisms which are markedly different in size and type. This has been repeatedly observed, as also the effect of varying incubation temperatures.

The various factors which constitute the resistance of the patient exercise an all-powerful influence on the result of the attack. Taking this, with the circumstances just alluded to, I think it unwise to base a prognosis on such a variable character as size, though with the same medium and conditions the numerical chance seems to favor the idea that the largest bacilli are the most virulent.

The Pseudo Bacillus. The position of the so-called pseudo bacillus has not been any more clearly defined than it was a year ago. It is still maintained by some that an organism exists which, in morphological characters and staining peculiarities, is undistinguishable from the true bacillus ; but that, as tested on guinea pigs or rabbits, it is devoid of virulence. Objection may be taken to this test, as pointed out by Lennox Brown in his recently published work on diphtheria. It is argued that these animals may, like horses, possess varying resistance to the toxin, and it is probable that such animals are sometimes altogether immune, as some human beings undoubtedly are. The test of virulence must therefore be made subject to this condition.

I do not propose entering into this argument, nor is it necessary in practical diagnosis to attempt any nice distinctions. Patients sent to the diphtheria hospital manifest symptoms sufficiently marked to justify their temporary admission, and bear evidence of the attack of organisms possessing some degree of virulence. For hospital purposes it is therefore proper to characterize as diphtheria all cases in which a bacillus exhibiting the pecularities of that of Klebs Loeffler is found in the exudates or revealed by cultures.

Persistence of the Bacilli in the Throats of Patients Discharge from the Hospital has for the past year been entirely governed by the results of bacteriological examinations sf cultures from the throats of patients. It was formerly the practice to detain patients for 14 days after the disappearance of the membrane, or say 28 days from admission ; but it has been proved that this is by no means a safe rule, as many would thus carry infection, while others weuld be kept in hospital much longer than necessary.

The shortest time for the disappearance of the bacilli was 14 days, but this may be regarded us exceptional, as the average duration of the term was 22.8 days In 13.9 per cent. the detention was from 28 to 35 days ; 5.9 per cent. between 35 and 42 days ; 2.1 per cent. between 42 and 49 days, while in one instance the infection was retained until the 65th day, and another until the 75th day. The case of the second longest term is particularly interesting from the fact that it was one in which anti-toxin was employed during the early stage of the disease. The case in which the infection was retained for 75 days shows a longer duration than any cited by Park and Beebe in last year's New York statistics. Longer periods have been recorded elsewhere, as that instanced by Lennox Brown, in which 146 days elapsed after the disappearance of the membrance.

The direct economic advantages of bacteriological examination as a guide to hospital discharge will be evident from the statistics given, and it will only be necessary to indicate the still greater gain which follows the isolation of infected patients, who would otherwise go fourth and sow broadcast seeds of future disease.

Pathogenic Organisms Found. In the following table organisms other than the diphtheria bacillus are widely classed as streptococci and staphylococci, but it must not be inferred that the former always indicates Streptoccus Pyogenes, or the latter the pus staphylococci. Tetracocci are not included. The classification was made on the miscroscopical characters of composite serum cultures after an incubation of 24 hours, except the tubes set on Saturday, which were allowed to remain in the thermostat till Monday. Comparisons of the results of cultures of short and long exposures do not lead to the conclusion that 24 hours was not sufficient for the development of the bacteria present.

The table covers both hospital and outside patients, 559 in all. For greater intelligibility the results are given in nearly whole percentages :

	Hospital cases.	Private cases.
B. Diphtheriæ	56 per cent.	40 per cent.
" and streptococci	16 "	12 "
" and staphylococci	7 "	2 "
" with strepto. and staphylo	8 "	1 "
Streptococci only	2 "	26 "
Straphylococci only	6 "	2 "
Strepto. and staphylo	5 "	11 "
Other organisms	0 "	3 "
Sterile	0 "	1 "

Comparison of this table with a similar one submitted last year shows a greater p s are now of cases of pure diphtheria and less of the complex, or cocco bacillary form, and also a ital, but portion of coccal, or non-bacillary affections. With regard to the hospital cases, this ma greater part accounted for by the fact that physicians have become more careful in the select ber of patients. After the first two months following the institution of bacteriological diagnosis t to proportion of non-diphtheritic patients admitted was 27.9 per cent.; after six months this ha dropped to 24.5; in nine months it was 21.6, and the average for last year was only 12.4 per cent.

Of the city cases the proportion is but slightly changed. The specific bacillus was present in 56 per cent of the cultures, against 61.7 last year; the cases of non-bacillary infection being 43.4 against 36.3 per cent.

The above facts do not wholly account for the comparative absence of coccus forms, as I have noticed, with regard to St. pyogenes aureus—easily recognized in old cultures—that it is at times relatively prevalent, and then for months it seems to almost disappear. It was observed in 24 out of 877 primary cultures, or in 6.3 per cent. of the cases.

The classification of cases into mild, severe, very severe, and fatal groups, as revealed by clinical records, has been continued, and when taken with the bacteria observed gives a table similar to that before presented.

Table of Organisms compared with Clinical Results, July, 1895, to June, 1896, inclusive.

	Mild.		Severe.		Very Severe.		Fatal.		Total.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent
B. Diph	102	47.9	30	14.0	45	12.1	36	16.9	213	56
B. D. & strep	35	50 7	9	13 0	13	17.9	12	17.4	69	18
" staph	9	32.1	4	14.3	9	32 1	6	21.4	28	7
B. D. St. & Sp	12	60.0	4	20.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	20	6
Staph	6	100.0							6	2
Strep	23	100 0							23	6
Staph. & strep	18	100.0							18	5

A comparison of this and the previous table shows them to be fairly accordant, and I am able to repeat, with greater confidence, the statement that when staphylococci, or streptococci, are associated with the diphtheria bacillus, the mortality is higher than when the latter is alone present. This is in accordance with common belief. I have, however, again found that the most serious combination is that of the diphtheria bacillus with staphylococci. This disease is more malignant, and the mortality higher than under any other conditions. It will be seen that with the diphtheria bacillus alone the mortality was 16.9 per cent.; the combination with streptococci gave 17.4 per cent., while that with staphylococci showed the deaths to equal 21.4 per cent. The mild cases exhibit a reverse proportion. Thus, of 213 cases in which the diphtheria bacillus alone was present, 47.9 per cent. were mild; with 69 cases of a mixed infection with streptococci the percentage was 50 7, and of 28 cases of mixed infection with staphylococci the proportion fell to 32.1 per cent.

The combination of both staphylococci and streptococci with the specific bacillus is again shown to be of benign character. Such mixtures resulted in the reduction of the death rate to less than one-third that shown by the mixture of the diphtheria bacillus and streptococci, and less than one-quarter of the staphylococcus mixture. When it is considered that the records extend over a year and a half and include 565 cases, it can scarcely be concluded that this is the result of mere chance.

, regard to the effects of streptococci, or staphylococci, respectively, or associated , the consequences have never been serious, nor has any case proved fatal. Such s have generally been sent out from hospitals within a week, and in no instance has there any return, or complaint of too hasty discharge.

Susceptibility according to Sex. The female sex continues to show greater susceptibility, or possibly greater exposure to infection, as the female hospital patients bear the relation of 59.2 per cent. to 40.8 per cent of males. This proportion corresponds fairly with the admission to the Asylum Boards' Hospital of London from 1888-94, inclusive. Of 11,598 cases 54.8 per cent. were females and 45.2 males.

Susceptibility and Mortality According to Age.

	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
7 and under	184	44	23.9
7 to 14	92	7	7.5
14 to 21	46	1	2.2
21 to 32	55	3	5.4
			14.58

It will be noticed that four of the deaths were those of persons over 14 years of age. The ages were 16, 23, 26 and 32 years respectively. As far as statistics here are concerned this is a somewhat abnormal state of things, and may be in part accounted for by the statements that two of these patients were suffering from typhoid fever when attacked by diphtheria, and in the other cases, both females, one was under recovery from a severe uterine operation, and the other was worn out by poverty and disease. These conditions doubtless had an influence on the final result, but, taken as it is, the percentage of deaths in patients over 15 differs only by 0.4 per cent. from that given by the English statistics previously referred to.

Age predisposition and age mortality have been remarked everywhere, and are probably rightly ascribed by Lennox Browne to two causes: Disposition to nasal obstruction and tonsil enlargement, and the tendency in the infant to membranous exudation in all acute inflammatory conditions of the throat, irrespective of contagiousness, as compared with submucous infiltration, with œdema, in the adult.

The statement made last year as to the mild type of disease prevalent in Toronto is confirmed by further experience. The mortality for the period stated was 14.58 per cent., and for the past four years the hospital register of 1,506 cases to December, 1896, shows 18.52 per cent. The Asylum Boards' statistics, 1888-94, give a death rate of 30.3, and in the hospitals of continental Europe the mortality is much higher. I think these figures warrant the conclusion that either the bacilli are less virulent in Toronto than in European countries, or that the resistance of patients is greater.

Bacteriological Diagnosis as Governing the Admission and Discharge of Patients in Diphtheria Hospitals.*

The Isolation Hospital at Toronto was established in 1891, under the control of the Local Board of Health. Up to June 30th last there were admitted 1,690 patients said to be suffering from diphtheria, as so pronounced by their attendant physicians. Diagnosis by bacteriological methods was commenced in February, 1895, and since July of that year the discharge of patients has also been governed by this means of investigation.

The statistics for this period cover 565 cases, and, when compared with those for the preceding nine, afford an opportunity for ascertaining the practical value of bacteriology when applied to the purposes indicated.

It is now generally conceded that, during the early stages of those throat affections in which a membrane is formed, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, for those most skilled and experienced in such matters, to make, by ordinary clinical signs, a certain diagnosis. Confirmation of this was afforded by the records of the first two months, which show that in 27.9 per cent. of the cases admitted the specific bacillus was absent. After five months the percentage fell to 24.5, and it has since declined so that the average for the succeeding year is 12.4 per cent.

* Read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held at Buffalo, N.Y., September, 1896.

This decrease is in some degree due to the fact that bacteriological examinations are now frequently made, at the request of city physicians, prior to patients being sent to hospital, but it is probably more largely attributed to the influence of the new system, which leads to greater care in the selection of cases. I think it may be safely said that the limitation of the number of patients from this cause amounts to about one-eighth, thus showing a corresponding saving to the institution.

Other advantages, which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, follow the admission of the patient. If it is shown that his case is of a non-bacillary character he can be kept in an isolated ward, and thus avoid infection by the specific micro-organism—a result which would otherwise be very liable to follow. The treatment of the case is also beneficially affected by the correct knowledge at the disposal of the medical superintendent. If the diagnosis has been speedily made, the disinfection of the patient's former residence may be obviated, and the assurance that there is no danger of infection must be a great relief to the patient's friends.

It is, however, in fixing the time of discharge that bacteriological diagnosis has proved of the greatest value. It was formerly the rule that all diphtheria cases should remain in hospital for 14 days after the membrane had disappeared, or the more serious symptoms subsided, and, in the opinion of the medical superintendent, there was no danger of infection being carried out of the institution. The statistics of 1893 and 1894 show the following as the average duration of the hospital term :

1893—236 non-fatal cases	26.3 days.
1894—165 "	25.9 "
Average for two years	26.1 "

During the latter half of 1895 and the first half of 1896, in which discharge was governed by bacteriological methods, the average term was as follows :

1895-6—322 non-fatal cases	22.8 days.

This shows a shortening of the term by 3.3 days, amounting to a total of 1,062 days for the year, and has, of course, its economic application to both hospital and patient.

This result, though direct and decisive, does not fully represent the gain. The misleading peculiarity of averages must be here taken into account in order that the case may be properly understood. 11 4 per cent. of the patients were only detained in hospital for periods ranging from 1 to 7 days, and 8.3 per cent from 7 to 14 days. It will thus be seen that 19.7 per cent. of the whole number were discharged within the period previously fixed for convalescence only. Of those discharged within 7 days the greater proportion was composed of non-bacillary, or face diphtheria, which usually ran the more serious part of its course in that time. In some few cases the patients were sent to the General Hospital, but, in any event, they were not considered proper subjects for treatment in an isolation institution.

Quite a number were detained beyond the usual four weeks. Thus, 13.9 per cent. remained for between four and five weeks ; 5.9 per cent. between five and six weeks ; 2.1 between six and seven weeks ; while one out of the 322 retained infection until the 65th day, and another until the 75th day. These prolonged cases set off those which were speedily discharged, but still did not bring the average up to the detention under the old system.

These tedious cases in which the patient is apparently quite well, but whose throat is still the hiding place of infection, constitute one of the most common means by which diphtheria is communicated, and the supply of patients continued. In one of the most extreme of these cases it was proved that the bacilli were virulent enough to cause in 43 hours the death of a guinea pig, and it may be presumed that, with human beings, the infection would have been sufficient to have produced disease. It is in the detention of these cases that bacteriological diagnosis finds its chief use. The value of the bar thus provided against the dissemination of disease cannot be represented by any money value, though even from this low standpoint it is sufficiently apparent.

In regard to the reliability of this mode of conducting hospital discharge, I may say that, while it may not be infallible, it has proved reasonably satisfactory, and with greater experience and care, may be wholly so. On two occasions, and only two, out of the 322 under observation, was there any evidence of a recurrence of the disease in the patient, or any of those with whom he was known to come in contact. One of these was an instance of recrudescence which led to the return of a girl to hospital ; in the other there was the apparent communication of the disease to a fresh patient. It cannot be positively stated that infection came from the hospital, but it seems probable that it so originated. Granting this, the failure amounts to only 0.62 per cent., which is a fairly low limit, with a prospect of further reduction.

(Signed), E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH, Phar. D., F.C.S.

WINDSOR.

Report of the Medical Health Officer.

Windsor, Ont., 18th December, 1896.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen, I now present my annual report for the year ending on 30th November, 1896.

The records received by me have been carefully gone over and show the following statistics :

The mortality of our city from January 15th, 1896, to November 30th, 1896, has been 140, our population is about 11,500, the death rate being twelve per 1,000. There were seven deaths of non-residents; nineteen deaths of children under two weeks, including still-born; forty-five deaths under five years; twenty-nine over seventy; eight deaths from typhoid fever, one non-resident being brought here having the fever; scarlet fever, twenty-three cases, no deaths; diphtheria, ten cases and two deaths.

All the medical gentlemen of Windsor were requested by the Board of Health to report every case of typhoid fever which occurred in their practice, but only two were reported before death.

The mortality of Windsor has been much less than for former years, according to its population, especially from contagious diseases. There has been no deaths from scarlet fever for over a year, and only two deaths from diphtheritic croup, both under five years of age.

Forty-three houses have been put in a sanitary condition which were defective either in plumbing or drainage.

The intake pipe has been extended out two hundred (200) feet farther, it is now beyond the centre of the channel. We commenced receiving water through it about the 27th of May last. There has been seventy-six deaths since May 27th 1896, (since the extension of the intake pipe) and only two deaths from typhoid fever, one on May 31st and the other on July 27th; two from diphtheritic croup, one September 27th, the other October 8th.

An outbreak of fever occurred about the middle of February to the middle of March, caused by heavy rainfall about February 9th, 1896, which caused the manure tanks at Walker's cattle barns to overflow, and was washed down in the Detroit river. The inlet of the intake pipe was blocked with needle ice, the valve at the shore was open, through which the water impregnated with manure entered and passed through the water mains, causing an outbreak of fever.

I have at a former time reported upon our milk supply which is much the same as formerly, the average being good.

(Signed) ROBERT LAMBERT,
Medical Health Officer.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Windsor.

To the Chairman and Members Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—In conformity with section 52, cap. 205, R. S. O , I have the honor of submitting for your consideration a report upon the sanitary work done under the authority of the board during the year now expiring, and upon the sanitary condition of the municipality; and in addition thereto, in compliance with the provisions of by-law No. 877, a statement showing the number of deaths registered by me from the 15th January last up to the first day of the current month, and the cause of those deaths; which latter will doubtless prove interesting and in the main very assuring to you who have the health of the city immediately entrusted to your care, and perhaps in a slightly less degree to the inhabitants at large.

Sanita y Work :—The annual cleaning up of streets, alleys, yards and private premises was begun early in the month of May and was made very thorough. Owing to the use of natural gas as fuel in a great number of establishments and residences, the accumulation of rubbish that can be consumed in coal or wood furnaces and stoves was much greater than during previous seasons; and the circumstance points to the necessity on the part of the board for adopting regulations for the care and destruction or removal of that class of materials. Upwards of 700 waggon loads were

hauled to the dumping ground on the east side of Ouellette street, south of the Coulie, twenty-nine loads of coal ashes were used to fill depressions in alleys, and six loads of brush were gathered up and burned, the cost of the work being $310.20. Seven hundred and seventy-five detached closets have been emptied during the year, and the service executed in a satisfactory manner. The evils resulting from the custom of accumulating stable manure in alleys have still to be complained of and constitute a nuisance that demands abatement. The garbage dumping ground can no longer be used, and another place must either be purchased or rented before the spring time returns. A place for night soil for the current year has been rented from Onesime Nantais at a cost of $50, the same being conveniently situated on McDougall street, south of the Coulie. About fifty sewer connections from buildings and lots with proper plumbing have been made during the summer, and efforts are being made to compel others to remedy defective drainage. Persistent opposition to the observance of the provisions of the excellent plumbing by-law passed in July last has still to be encountered, and it will require constant watchfulness on the part of the officers of the board to prevent violations of those provisions. Many property owners, apparently guided by false notions of economy, strive to avoid the larger first cost of good materials and mechanical work, and substitute quickly perishable material and unskilled labor. It is due to the Sanitary Inspector to say that in no case will he yield to overtures to contravene the rules respecting either drainage or plumbing; and if the first half year's experience with a thoroughly just and perfectly sanitary system provided for in the by-law mentioned be unsatisfactory, it can in no sense be attributed to indifference on the part of that officer. Six master plumbers have taken out the prescribed license, and have generally shown a willingness to second the efforts of the authorities to protect the health of the community. A series of certificates issued in the health office in the case of every job of plumbing afford owners ample security that the plumbing they may have done is properly done and completed.

Attention has been given to the quality of the milk supplied our citizens, and two tests have been made of samples procured from the dealers *without notice*—the first in February last, when forty-one lots were tested and found good, and the second on the 7th and 14th of the present month, when an aggregate of fifty-nine lots were tested and found to be generally above the standard, three only being below it.

In respect to the milk question, to render it possible to accomplish the best results, as contemplated by the council when passing the by-law, the board must needs provide the Inspector with the facilities for visiting and inspecting the various cow byres and premises where the cows from which the city supply of milk is drawn are kept, and also to observe the process of milking and canning, for it is apparent that in no other manner can the consumers be assured of the enforcement of proper steps to secure freedom from contamination. These places are situated at remote distances from each other, very few of them within the city limits, and at least three townships and two towns containing some of them. The Inspector should either be paid sufficiently to justify his keeping a conveyance, or he should be duly authorized to hire one at stated intervals for a sufficient number of days in which the circuit can be made, and the first suggested plan will doubtless commend itself to your favor, especially as in several other branches of his official work, locomotion on foot is altogether too slow.

The ever important question of water supply has not been permitted to rest the current year. To place the intake beyond the reach of possible contamination by sewage, the water board extended the intake pipe 200 feet farther from the Windsor shore than the former one, or 500 feet in all, which carries it beyond the centre of the main channel. This it is claimed, and analyses establish the claim, that much purer water is thus obtained—in fact as any portion of the river affords. But the evil of clay-admixture during stormy weather still continues, and although the foreign element may not be unwholesome, it is undoubtedly not agreeable to the eye; and the Commissioners have decided upon and are now having constructed a filtering plant guaranteed to remove ninety-five per centum of the bacteria that may infest the water and furnish an article absolutely free from other impurities. If this guarantee be practically worked out, the complaints that have unsettled the minds of our citizens and given Windsor a questionable name abroad will no longer be heard.

In respect to contagious diseases, the municipality has been exceptiona'ly fortunate. The number of cases reported have been as follows: Scarlet fever, twenty-three; diphtheria, twelve; diphtheritic croup, two; typhoid fever, two. However, except in cases when death ensued, the number of cases of the last mentioned disease were not reported, none having been received since March 2nd, and the Board has no means of ascertaining how many have occurred.

Sanitary Condition:—At no other time in the history of this town, at any rate since the organization of a Board of Health, has the sanitary condition been as satisfactory as at present. There is still room for improvement no doubt; and with persistent efforts in enforcing existing rules, it is only reasonable to expect that Windsor, with its many admirable sewers, clean thoroughfares, and abundant water supply for all purposes, will soon occupy the front place among the cities of America in the matter of health.

Number of Deaths and their Causes:—The total number of deaths registered up to the first of December is 145, one of which occurred many years ago and was recorded by special direction of the Registrar-General. The causes of death as certified by the attending physicians number sixty-eight, which number could perhaps be slightly reduced by an expert in such matters. The following table shows the number who died from each of the diseases (or causes) named:

Anuerism	1	During birth	2
Drowned	1	Stillborn	7
Diarrhœa	2	Operation for gall stone	1
Absess of brain	1	Disease of brain	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Infantile consumption	1
Tuberculosis	3	Convulsions	3
General debility	3	Cerebral hyperæmia	1
Pneumonia	5	Paralysis of brain	1
Unknown	2	Stoppage of bowels	1
Septicæmia	1	Broncho pneumonia	2
Cancer	7	Pythisis	5
Heart failure	1	Cerebral anæmia	1
Cellulitis and peritonitis	1	Delirium tremens	1
Consumption	4	Myocarditis	1
Gastritis	1	Spina bifida	1
Apoplexy	2	Hepatic obstruction	1
Carconoma	1	Meningitis	2
Marasmus	5	Uræmia	1
Senile decay	1	Tubercular meningitis	2
Chronic bronchitis	2	Operation for removal of tumor	1
Heart disease	9	Indigestion	1
Malarial fever	1	Brain fever	1
Absess of lung	1	Enlargement of spleen	1
Locomotor ataxia	1	Diphtheria-croup	2
Cholera infantum	2	Trismus nascentium	2
Pulmonary hemorrhage	1	Puerperal septicæmia	1
Typhoid fever	8	Congestion of brain	1
Peritonitis	4	Dysentery	1
Bright's disease	2	Paralysis	2
Valvular disease of heart	1	Malnutrition	2
Extreme age	7	Hanging	1
Dropsy	1	Diabetes	1
Absess of pharynx	1	Pistol shot	1
Premature birth	5	Pancreatis	1

Under the new Registration Act the register of deaths will remain permanently in the custody of the city clerk, by which change it will be a simple matter hereafter to give statistics for the full twelve months in the annual report to the board. Up to the present year the register has been semi-annually forwarded to the Registrar-General, namely, on the 15th January and 15th July, in consequence of which arrangement the deaths occuring from the date of a report to the 15th of the following January were not accessible to the Secretary when preparing the report.

In the opinion of the board, the Health Act should be amended so as to make it obligatory upon all practising physicians, in addition to the immediate report now required to be made by them of contagious diseases, to report at the end of each succeeding month all contagious diseases, including typhoid fever and measles, that may have come under the observation during the month, or in the event of no such diseases having during that period come under their observation, to report that fact; and the attention of the Provincial Board of Health is hereby directed to this matter in the hope that the board will take the necessary steps to bring about the said change in the law.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN LUSTED,
Secretary B. of H.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS WITH TABULAR REPORTS OF SPECIAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.

CITIES.

REPORT to the Provincial Board of Health containing Summary of Replies

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Belleville	R. Tracy, M.D.; W. Morton, S. I.	Yes; yes	Typhoid, 102 cases; 17 deaths...
Brantford	Egerton Griffin, M.D.....	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 10 deaths; typhoid, 5 deaths.
Chatham	Wm. R. Hall, M.D.; Jos. Guttridge, S. I.	Yes, two thorough and systematic inspections made each year.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 23 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid 20 cases.
Guelph	H. Howitt. M.D.; Capt. Wm. Clarke, S. I.	Yes; every spring and when Board considers it advisable.	Scarlatina, 8 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 37 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid, 19 cases, 1 death.
Hamilton	Isaac Ryall, M.D	Yes	Diphtheria, 61 cases, 9 deaths; scarlet fever, 47 cases; typhoid fever, 119 cases, 5 deaths.
Kingston	Samuel H. Fee, M.D.; W. S. Gordon, S. I.	Yes	Scarlet fever, 6 cases; diphtheria, 101 cases, 13 deaths; typhoid, 41 cases, 3 deaths.
London	T. V. Hutchinson, M.D ..	Yes	Typhoid, 64 cases, 4 deaths; diphtheria, 22 cases, 6 deaths; scarlet fever, 9 cases, 1 death

CITIES.

to a Circular *re* Sanitary Condition of the Municipality for the year 1895.

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria antitoxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; placarding house and removal to isolated ward in hospital, fumigating of premises and complete isolation of patients.	Not required; no cases..	Yes	Yes; no.....
Yes; yes	.....	Yes	Yes; yes .....
Yes, as thoroughly as we can in patient's residence, when for good reasons it is not practicable to remove to the contagious annex to St. Joseph's Hospital.	Yes: results have been good.	Yes	No; no .....
Yes; we have an isolation hospital for diphtheria and scarlet fever, and a separate building for smallpox patients.	Yes, for the last 5 months, and results have been good, though 2 cases of eruption followed its use.	Yes	No systematic inspection of schools; a certificate of vaccination required.
Yes	.....	Yes	Yes; yes .....
Yes, in all cases	No; the opinion of physicians who have used, is of a satisfactory character.	No, but enquiries are made in all cases, and the proper disinfection of the premises recommended by the physician in charge.	No; no .....
Yes	.....	Yes	Yes; yes .....

CITIES.—*Continued.*

REPORT to the Provincial Board of Health containing Summary of Replies

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Belleville	Yes	Wells and public water supply.	Yes; no	None
Brantford	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Chatham	Yes	We have not had any cases of typhoid where the city water was used exclusively, and believe well water to be the cause of all our cases.	Yes, one case of lump jaw tuberculin has not been used.	None
Guelph	Yes	Part city water supply; most of typhoid cases were contracted outside of city.	No: no tuberculine test.	4; no license required; inspected when complaint is made, offal removed.
Hamilton	Yes	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	Yes	Lake Ontario and well water; in some cases the cause is attributable to well water.	Yes; no	4; not licensed; offal fed to hogs; no.
London	Yes	.....	Yes	.....

CITIES.—*Continued.*

to a Circular *re* Sanitary Condition of the Municipality for the year 1895.

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Yes; by the citizens who pay for its removal; no complaints.	Gradually carrying out this system.	Tallow rendering, not licensed.	1 case in court.
Yes	Yes	.....	.....
There is of night soil but not of garbage; cost of removal is paid by owners of premises at 10c. per cubic foot.	Yes; 10 per cent	None	No.
Yes	No public sewerage system.	Yes; slaughter houses; storing hides.	No.
Yes	Yes	None	No.
Yes	Yes	Yes; 4 slaughter houses, 2 tallow melting, 3 storing hides not licensed, but subject to inspection.	Yes, 18 cases; 1 for insufficent drainage; 1 for insufficient trapping and ventilation, and 16 for foul privy pits.
Yes	Yes	None	No.

CITIES.—*Concluded.*

REPORT to the Provincial Board of Health containing Summary of Replies

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Ottawa	A. Robillard, M.D.. . ..	Yes	Scarlatina, 122 cases, 8 deaths; diphtheria, 153 cases, 36 deaths; typhoid, 295 cases, 20 deaths.
Stratford	J. A. Robertson, M.D	Yes	Typhoid, 33 cases with 3 deaths; scarlatina, 40 cases, with 1 death; diphtheria, 2 cases.
St. Catharines..	Andrew Boulden, S. I....	General sanitary inspection twice each year.	Scarlatina, 8 cases; diphtheria, 19 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 7 cases, 4 deaths.
St. Thomas	W. C. VanBuskirk, M.D.; W. J. Shaw, S. I.	Yes, in the spring time ...	Scarlatina, 37 cases; diphtheria, 94 cases, 9 deaths; typhoid, 12 cases, 2 deaths.
Toronto	Chas. Sheard, M.D.....	General house to house inspection once a year and as often as complaints are received.	Scarlatina, 114; diphtheria, 507; typhoid, 365.
Windsor	R. Lambert, M.D.; Donald Grieve, S. I.	General and systematic....	Scarlatina, 23, deaths 2; typhoid cases not reported, but 8 deaths occurred.

CITIES.—*Concluded.*

to a Circular *re* Sanitary Condition of the Municipality for the year 1895.

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Two isolation hospitals maintained in good working order for that purpose.	Generally used by physicians and generally found an effective remedy when cases can be reached in time (i.e.) within 48 hours.	Yes, as a rule	No; no .....
.....	.....	Yes	.....
Yes, by placarding the house and removal to isolation hospital if necessary.	Anti-toxine has only been used in a few cases, but successfully.	Yes; by sanitary inspector.	Compulsory vaccination whenever required.
Yes, since the visit of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secy. of P. B. on Oct. 27th, 1896. Persons having infected homes are quarantined for 21 days; no isolation hospital.	No; it has been used in 5 cases with very satisfactory results.	Physician in charge generally attends to disinfection.	No systematic inspection; no certificate of vaccination required.
Yes; infected inmates of houses where contagious diseases have been are quarantined; premises are visited daily by quarantine officer.	.....	Yes; all goods removed to disinfecting station, and submitted to 230° F°, premises then washed out with hy. ct. 1 in 1,000; a special officer kept for disinfecting houses.	Yes .....
Yes	.....	Yes	Yes, as to inspection....

CITIES.—*Concluded.*

REPORT to the Provincial Board of Health containing Summary of Replies

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Ottawa	Yes	Ottawa river; majority possibly from contaminated water.	No systematic inspection.	None
Stratford	Yes			
St. Catharines	Forms supplied to teachers by Local Board.	Waterworks and a few wells; typhoid usually traced to well water.	Monthly inspection of dairy cows; no cases of tuberculosis have occurred.	3; no license is required; market inspector inspects all meat offered for sale.
St. Thomas	No		No inspection; no tuberculin test.	1; licensed; offal is removed daily to farm land as fertilizer.
Toronto	Yes	City water supply from Lake Ontario; sporadic and imported cases.	General inspection made; tuberculin test not made; have no knowledge of tuberculosis existing.	35; a permit is issued on evidence of the premises being kept in good sanitary condition; offal is removed from premises daily; yes; daily inspection of market and carcases.
Windsor	Yes	Detroit river	Not yet systematic; no.	None.

CITIES.—*Concluded.*

to a Circular *re* Sanitary Condition of the Municipality for the year 1895.

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Night soil is removed by contract to farm lands; garbage is removed at cost to parties having it.	Yes; about two-thirds ..	1 storage of hides; 1 soap boiling; 1 gas manufacture; 1 junk store.	16 as follows: 12 for violation of Health Act; 4 in connection with report of infectious diseases, with 2 convictions.
.....	....	.....	... .
Yes, by scavengers; cost 25c. per bbl., and paid by persons requiring the work done.	Have a system of sewers for surface drainage.	Tanneries 3; soap factory 1, hide storage 1.	No.
Removed by private parties	Yes	.....	2; 1 party for keeping refuse and garbage to feed a sow, another party for making his yard offensive by refuse from kitchen.
Yes; garbage cremated; night soil removed by private contractors.	Yes; estimated about 20,000 houses in Toronto provided with plumbing and drainage systems.	....	67 summonses were issued for violation of Public Health Act and city by-law; 16 fines were imposed; in 51 cases the work was done and cases withdrawn.
Yes	Yes	None	No.

TOWNS

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it reported at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Almonte	Thomas Leavey, S. I.....	General inspection once a year and repeated when necessary.	Diphtheria, 3 cases.....
Aylmer	....	Yes; twice a year.....	Scarlatina, 6 cases .....
Barrie	L. Oliver, M.D.; R King, S. I.	....	Diphtheria, 27 cases, 4 deaths. ..
Berlin.....	Dr. Lackner: H. Winterhalt, S. I.	Yes.....	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 1, death.
Bowmanville ...	B. Lammiman, M.D.; R. Jarvis, S. I.	Once a year in the spring and at intervals as required.	Scarlet fever, 11 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 7 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 2.
Bracebridge	S. Bridgland, M D.; Thos. Dodd, S. I	Yes	Diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.
Brampton	John T. Mullin, M.D., John Fingland, S. I.	Yes; twice a year.....	Typhoid, 7 cases ....
Brockville	W. E. Harding, M.D.; W. H. Edwards, S. I.	Once each year	Scarlatina, 31; diphtheria, 25 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid, 23 cases, 7 deaths.
Clinton	J. W. Shaw, M. D.; J. Wheatley, S. I.	Yes; every May and when complaints are made.	Scarlatina, 1; typhoid, 7; 1 death.
Cobourg.....	E E. McNichol, M.D.; Wm. Rourke, S. I.	Inspection once a year . ..	Scarlatina, 30 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 17 cases, 2 deaths, typhoid, 16 cases.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes, but isolation confined to residence.	.....	No	No; not particularly only as to out buildings and general cleanliness of schools.
Yes, when required	No cases in municipality.	Yes	No; no ....
Yes, as circumstances permit; family quarantined; patient isolated; no hospital.	No; some will not use it; not used to any extent until last outbreak; all recovered except one of the two who first took it.	Yes	No; sanitary inspector is truant officer and has constant communication with the schools.
Yes; houses placarded; other members of family removed to other premises or kept from patients.	No; has been used in 3 or 4 cases, all recovered.	No	No; no ... .
Yes, usual methods; no hospital.	.....	Yes	No; no .....
Isolated in their homes	Don't know	Under supervision of physician.	No ....
Physicians in charge of patients enforce isolation.	No	Yes	Yes; no .....
Yes	In only one or two cases, with negative results.	No; under the supervision of attending physicians.	Yes; no .....
Yes; soon as reported; house placarded; high and public schools notified; inspection by M.H.O. with full information given to disinfect.	No cases; no treatment.	Yes	Only on complaint; no..
Isolation carried out as systematically as possible.	Has been used several times with apparent good results.	Disinfection is carried out by sanitary inspector.	Yes ....

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notifications by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Almonte	Yes		No cases	Three on outskirts of town, under inspection.
Aylmer	Yes	Wells	No; no	None
Barrie	Have been informed teachers use them.	Wells	Inspected once a year; none known to Board.	Three; not licensed but inspected; fed to hogs; no.
Berlin	No	From waterworks; not traceable.	No; some cases of tuberculosis have occurred in vicinity; the tuberculin test has been used and given true results.	Nine; yes; in majority of cases used for fertilizing purposes; only partial inspection.
Bowmanville	Physicians are supposed to be supplied, but not teachers.	Wells	No dairies within municipality.	Four; no license
Bracebridge	Supplied to physicians.	By waterworks and wells.	No	Two; slaughterhouses permitted on condition of being kept in good sanitary condition; offal fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Brampton	Supplied to physicians only.	Wells	No; no	Four; no license
Brockville	Yes	Waterworks and a few wells.	No; by-law to provide for this has passed the council; no tuberculosis.	None
Clinton	Yes	Wells; chiefly water and badly ventilated houses.	Yes; none; have not tested; cannot obtain tuberculin.	Four; offal fed to hogs no inspection.
Cobourg	Yes	Waterworks and wells	Annual inspection of dairies; no tuberculosis.	Three; licensed, $25 per annum; offal burned and fed to hogs.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Made once a year; expenses paid by each householder.	No	None	One prosecution, but nuisance was removed.
Yes	No	None	Cases laid, but parties complied with regulations before court.
Night soil, yes, from pits at $1.50 per cubic yd; from boxes at 30c. per month.	Yes, about ⅓ or ¼	Slaughtering and gas man'fg; inspected; not licensed.	No.
Not yet; by-law has been passed to regulate this matter in the future.	Yes; about ⅛	9 slaughterhouses; 1 gas manufactory, 1 glue factory.	One, on disposal of garbage: party fined.
Persons appointed to remove it at expense of owner on terms agreed upon.	No	None	No.
No; night soil removed at expense of the parties.	No	None, except slaughterhouses.	Eight prosecutions; six convictions.
Removed by individuals at their own expense.	No	One gas house	None.
Not of garbage, but night soil is removed at 50c. per bbl. of 45 gals.; 25c. paid to scavenger and 25c. to town.	Yes; about ⅓ of houses are connected.	1 storage in tannery for hides; one glue shop; 1 gas co'y.; all inspected.	None.
Yes; by each ratepayer	None	None	None.
No; sanitary inspector makes inspection, and cellars, privy pits, etc., are cleaned at owner or tenant's expense.	Partial sewerage system; one-twentieth of the houses are connected.	Three; storage for hides.	None.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Collingwood....	A. R. Stephen, M.D.; B. F. Lewis, S. I.	General inspection.....	Typhoid, a few cases..... .....
Cornwall	C. J. Hamilton, M.D.; A. C. McDonald, S. I.	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 10 cases, 1 death typhoid, 12 cases, 4 deaths.
Dresden.....	No M. H. O.; Ed. Gonyon, S. I.	Yes; yes, no	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death typhoid, 1 case.
Dundas	Thos. A. Bertram, M.D ..	Sanitary inspector covers the ground regularly and sees all premises are properly cleaned of refuse, etc.	Diphtheria, 1 case, mild type, typhoid, 4 cases.
Essex	Jno. W. Brien, M.D.; John Gormley, S. I	General inspection.....	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 14 cases.
Forest	Walter Boyd, M.D.; Wm. Gillies, S. I.	Yes; yearly.....	None reported.....
Galt	James S. Wardlaw, M.D.; Adam Kay, S. I.	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 28 cases, 1 death.
Goderich	W. J. R. Holmes, M.D...	Yes; yes	Typhoid, 2 cases.....
Gore Bay	J. J. Johnston, M.D.; E. L. Brazenor, S. I.	No; no; yes	None ....
Gravenhurst ...	——Cornell, M.D.; Archy Sloan, S. I.	Yes	Typhoid, 1 case ....
Kincardine	N. Hopkins, M.D.; John Pratt, S. I.	Yes	Typhoid, 20 cases, 1 death .....
Leamington ...	No M.H.O.; Jno. Gilbert, S. I.	Yes	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death .....
Lindsay	J. McAlpine, M.D.	Yes.....	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; scarlet fever, 3 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 26 cases, 5 deaths.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No	No	Yes	No; no
Isolation is systematically carried out by removal to other quarters.	Yes; physicians in town use it with good results.	Yes, under M.H.O	Yes; yes
Under direction of the medical attendant; no hospital.	No; no data	Yes, under supervision of medical attendant.	No; yes
No hospital, but quarantine system thoroughly carried out.	Yes; favorable results	Yes	Yes; yes
Yes; by isolation, fumigation and destruction of all clothes, etc.; no hospital.	None reported	Yes	Yes; yes
Yes, patients isolated, family quarantined; no hospital.	Yes; two cases successful.	Yes	Yes; no
Had none	No diphtheria	Yes	No; no
No; none	None	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No; no
No hospital; best under the circumstances.		Yes	No
House placarded; none	No	No	No; yes
			Yes; yes

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Collingwood	Yes	Lake	No; no	Four; no
Cornwall	No	River St. Lawrence water; some wells; bad water.	No; no	Three; not licensed but inspected by M.H.O.
Dresden	Yes	Wells	No; no cases; test has been made; dairy cows kept by farmers outside municipality.	None; no inspection of carcasses.
Dundas				
Essex	Yes	Artesian well; by germs coming in contact with food, milk, etc.	No; tuberculosis not been discovered in cows; no test made.	None
Forest	Yes	Wells; none	No; no	3; kept in sanitary condition; boiled or fed to hogs: no.
Galt	Yes	Town water supply and wells; mostly imported cases.	Yes; no	None; yes by township authorities; boiled and fed to hogs; yes, by inspection.
Goderich	No		No; no	None
Gore Bay	Yes	Wells and lake	No; no; no	2; not licensed; fed to pigs; no.
Gravenhurst	Yes		No; no	None
Kincardine	Yes	Lake and well water; can't state cause of typhoid.	No dairy in town	3; no inspection of carcasses by any officer.
Leamington	No	Wells and water system.	No	None
Lindsay		Wells; samples of water have been examined and found unfit for use.		

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Yes; 15 cents per month for each householder.	.....	.....	No.
Yes; 50c. per bbl	Yes, through part of town; about 1/3.	Storing of hides; m'fg. of gas; not licensed.	No.
Yes; by parties at their own expense.	No	None	None.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Yes, by a man employed; each ratepayer pays for his removal.	None	None	Yes; owner of Chinese laundry for keeping stagnant wash water on premises.
Yes; each ratepayer is charged according to amount.	No	None	Yes; for selling diseased meat; no conviction.
No; by private contract..	No; partial	None	None.
Yes; 50c. per bbl	No; building one.....	None	None.
No	No	None	None.
No	No	None	No.
Householder is responsible for removal.	None.....	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNS —*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases
Listowel	T. W. Thompson, M.D.; R. Balmer, S. I.	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases.
Little Current	No M.H.O.; John Brown, S. I.		None
Meaford	J. G. Clarke, M.D.; Jas. Anderson, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 4 cases.
Midland	F. G. Wallbridge, M.D.; Thos. Shipcot, S. I.	General inspection in Mar. and April.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 8 cases, 1 death.
Mount Forest	No M. H. O.; R. Armstrong, S. I.	General inspection twice a year.	Scarlet fever, 1; typhoid, 18.
Morrisburg	W. P. Chamberlain, M.D.; C. Casselman, S. I.		
Napanee	No M.H.O.; E. B. Parry, S. I.	House to house inspection in spring.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Niagara Falls	J. W. Oliver, M.D.; Saml. Ward, S. I.	Yes	Typhoid fever
North Toronto	L. R. Richardson, M.D.; G. H. Lawrence, S. I.	Not this year	None
Newmarket	D. M. Campbell, M.D; P. I. Anderson, S. I.	In spring a general inspection is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases
Oakville	J. S. M. Williams; M.D.; G. J. Sumner, S. I.	Yes; yes; no	Scarlatina, 40 cases; diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid, 10 cases.
Orangeville	T. H. Henry, M.D.; Robt. Shields, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 21 cases, 4 deaths.
Owen Sound	Allan Cameron, M.D.;—McAulay S. I.	Complete inspection once a year.	Scarlatina, some cases; diphtheria, 7 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 34 cases, 5 deaths.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccinat on from new school children each year?
Yes, by attending physician	No	Yes	No
		Not required	No
Isolation of contagious diseases carried out by house holder and attendants.	Think not	M. H. O. will have this under his personal supervision.	
In private houses	Not used	Yes	Yes; no
No hospital; physicians are particular about isolation of patients and disinfection.	Don't know	No; left to attending physician.	No
When there are any cases	No cases	Yes, where any cases exist.	Only on complaint; no
House is placarded; no hospital.	Yes	Left with medical attendant.	No; no
No; no hospital	No, not used; no occasion	Yes	No; no
Patient is isolated in house, and the usual disinfection used, to the satisfaction of M. H. O; no hospital.		Yes; no contagious diseases this year.	Schools in good sanitary condition; don't require certificate of vaccina'n.
Yes; no hospital	No; no cases of diphtheria.	Yes	No; no
Yes; no	No; good; no deaths	Yes	Yes; no
Patient placed in separate room, house placarded.	No	Generally medical attendant.	Yes; no
Yes	No	Yes	No; no

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Listowel	No	Wells	No; no cases of tuberculosis.	None; no
Little Current	Not required	Springs, wells and lake	Don't know	One; inspected
Meaford	Yes	Wells and waterworks	None	None near centre of town; no inspection of carcasses.
Midland		Wells		One; inspected by M. H. O.
Mount Forest	Principal of school notified.	Wells; mostly attributed to water.	No	Two; not licensed but inspected; every animal inspected before it is slaughtered.
Morrisburg	No	No cases	No inspection; no cows.	None
Napanee	Yes	Wells	No	One; no inspection of carcasses.
Niagara Falls	Yes	Niagara river	No examination; no cows.	None
North Toronto	Yes	Spring wells, and waterworks.	No inspection this spring; one case of tuberculosis reported; cow was destroyed.	Eight; carried away from premises.
Newmarket	Yes	Schools supplied from artesian wells; no typhoid cases.	None	None
Oakville	No	Wells	No; none	One; no; yes; burned; no.
Orangeville	Yes	Water is secured from waterworks.	No; no	Four; outside corporation; not licensed; offal fed to hogs.
Owen Sound	Yes	Waterworks and some wells; supposed to be epidemic.	No; two cases of tuberculosis, both animals were destroyed; test has not been made.	One; kept in sanitary condition; offal fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No; by householder.....	No	Gas works; storing hides.	None.
Removed by private parties.	No	None	None.
Sanitary inspector gives instructions to have all accumulations removed.	No	None except tanneries ..	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....
No	No	.....	One summons issued, but withdrawn as party complied with request of Board of Health.
Always on complaint.....	No	None	None.
No	Yes; some stone sewers; about 35 water closets connected with drains, or about one closet to every 40 houses.	.....	None.
Yes; so much a bbl	Yes, in course of construction.	None	No.
We have an oderless excavator; charges are made per bbl. and paid by parties securing his services.	No	Slaughterhouses by special permit of B. of Health.	No.
Yes	No	No	None.
No	No	No	No.
Yes; 25c. per bbl	No	None	No.
No	Partial	Six; boiling offal; storing hides; tallow melting; tripe boiling; slaughtering of animals; manufacture of gas.	Not this year.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases
Penetanguishene	Geo. Bowman, M.D.; R.J. Parker, S. I.	Yes; general inspection every spring.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; typhoid, 6.
Fort William	W. H. Hamilton, M.D.; Jas. Tonkin, S. I.	No periodical inspection: only when occasion require.	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria, 7 cases, 2 deaths.
Paris	D. Dunton, M.D.; Thomas Cameron, S. I.	Yes; general inspection in May each year.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 6 cases, deaths 3; typhoid, 2 cases.
Palmerston	John Greenlaw, M.D.; John Westport, S. I.	General inspection once a year.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, a few cases; typhoid, several cases.
Pembroke	W. W. Dickson, M.D.; John Campbell, S. I.	Inspection made on complaint of nuisance.	Diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid, 33 cases. 5 deaths
Perth	No M. H. O.; John Keys, S. I.		
Peterboro'	John Clark, M.D.		Typhoid fever, 67 cases, 6 deaths; scarlet fever, 26 cases, 2 deaths.
Petrolia	A. R. Sturgeon, M.D.; John Ferguson, S. I.	Yes.	Diphtheria, 12 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 6 cases, no deaths.
Prescott	W. P. Buckley, M.D	Yes	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death
Preston	W. D. Duck, M.D.; Chas. J. Ross, S. I.	Yes; no.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.
Picton	H. B. Evans, M.D		4 cases typhoid, 1 death; 1 case diphtheria.
Port Arthur	G. S. Beck, M.D.; Rich'd. Nichols, S. I.	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 1 case.
Port Hope	L. B. Powers, M.D.; J. Douglas, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid, 12 cases, 3 deaths.

TOWNS —*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No	No	Yes	Yes
Due precaution taken	Not in general use	By sanitary inspector, under direction of M. H. O.	No
Only under direction of attending physician; no hospital; disinfection used and patient isolated.	No; has been used in four cases; two died, two recovered.	No	Yes; yes, it required vaccination of each pupil.
Not well	Don't know	No	No
Confining patient in room; excluding all persons not engaged in nursing.	Yes; results have been almost uniformly successful.	No; medical men required to give certificates of disinfection.	M.H.O. inspects schools; no.
			No
Yes			
Yes, by placarding infected houses; no.	Yes; results were very satisfactory.	Yes	Yes; yes
No; yes	No	Yes	No; no
Not necessary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes; treatment very satisfactory.	Yes	Yes
Yes	No occasion to use it	Yes	Yes

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Penetanguishene	Yes	Waterworks system	No	Two; no; no.
Fort William	M. H. O. supplied.	River water and wells	Inspection of dairies each year.	Three; not strictly enforced; ordinary manner; no.
Paris	Yes; yes	Schools use the public supply of water; cannot give cause of typhoid.	One general inspection is made; none; no.	No
Palmerston	Don't know	Wells	No	Two; no license; offal said to be boiled and fed to hogs; no inspection.
Pembroke	Yes	Supply of water mostly taken from water system; some wells.	No; no cases of tuberculosis: no test.	One, on condition of being kept in sanitary condition; offal boiled and fed to hogs: no inspection of carcasses
Perth		Wells; no typhoid fever cases.	Don't know	Two; sanitary inspector inspects them.
Peterboro'		Wells and waterworks system.		
Petrolia	Yes	Wells	Yes; no	None
Prescott	No		No; no	None; no inspection.
Preston	No	Wells and springs; very little typhoid.	No; no	
Picton				
Port Arthur	Yes		No; one case; no tuberculin test.	Two; not licensed
Port Hope	Yes	Wells and waterworks from lake.	None	None

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Yes	Yes	None	No.
Yes	No	Only in connection with butchering business.	No.
Night soil removed under contract; cost $3 for pits two cubic yds. and under, over that $1.50 per cubic yard.	No	None	None.
	No	None	One butcher fined for killing on his premises instead of at his slaughter-house.
Garbage and night soil removed by private individuals under instructions of Board of Health.	No	None	None.
Removal of night soil by individuals who do this business; one charges 50c. a bbl., another by lump sum.	No	No	No.
Yes; 50c. per bbl. for night soil.	Yes; 10 per cent	None	No.
Night soil and garbage removed by contract.	No	None	One for diseased meat.
No	No		
Yes	No	No	No.
Yes	No	None	No

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Rat Portage	S. S. Scovil, M.D.; R. B. Dorken, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 6 cases.
Renfrew	N. McCormack, M.D.; B. J. McDermott, S. I.	Yes; yes.	Scarlatina, 1; Diphtheria, 1
Ridgetown	F. B Marr, M.D.; John B. Grant, S. I.	Generally on complaint to Board.	Typhoid, 2 cases
Sandwich	R. H. Casgrain, M.D.	General inspection	Diphtheria, 10 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case.
Sarnia	No M. H. O.; appointed by council when necessary. E Oliver, M.D., acts for the Board; H. O'Reilly, S. I	General inspection	Diphtheria, 15 cases, deaths, 2
Sault Ste. Marie	No M. H. O.; John L. Rae, S. I.	General inspection in spring; sometimes on complaint.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; typhoid, 73 cases, 2 deaths; a number of these cases from lumber camp.
Simcoe	J. C. C. Grasette, M.D.; Geo. Coats, S. I.	General inspection in spring and on complaint, if any.	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death.
Strathroy	G. Henderson, M.D.; R. Miller, S. I.	Yes	None
Smith's Falls	C. R. Easton, M.D.; R. J. McGowan, S. I.	Yes; yes.	Typhoid, 3 cases
Thorold	James K. Johnston, M.D.; Geo. Upper, S. I.	Yes	
Trenton	J. A. Stevenson, M.D.; Thos. H. Coleman, S. I.	General inspection twice a year.	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria, 10 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 4 cases.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No hospital; patients are put into a canvas tent in isolated part of town.	When used proved successful.	Yes, by attending physician.	No; no .....
Yes	No.	Yes	Yes .....
House placarded and disinfected by M. H. O. and sanitary inspector.	Cannot say...	Supposed to be under M. H. O.	No.....
Yes; houses placarded and disinfected.	Yes, and with excellent results; the 2 deaths were the result of not calling on medical aid in time.	Yes	So far as may be necessary.
Yes, by placarding residence. The Board has a building to use as an isolation hospital.	It is used occasionally; results generally successful.	No.	No: the School Board requires certificates.
No; no hospital	None required....	No.....	No; not necessary.....
No hospital; prompt measures taken to isolate when necessary.	Diphtheria anti-toxine is generally used by the profession and with good results.	Yes	Board accepts verbal report of teachers.
Yes, when necessary.....	M. H. O. has a supply on hand; none required up to present time.	Yes, when necessary....	No; yes .....
Yes, by placarding	No.	Yes	No; No.... .....
None to isolate	....	None to disinfect	The sanitary inspector has done so.
Yes	No.....	Yes; by sanitary inspector.	Yes; by sanitary inspector.

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Rat Portage....	Yes	Lake water	Inspection made in February; milk tested; no tuberculin test.	Three; not licensed are kept in sanitary condition; offal fed to hogs; a weekly inspection made.
Renfrew	Yes	Wells	No; no	None ....
Ridgetown	Cannot say.....	Wells	No.....	None ....
Sandwich	No.....	From Windsor and wells.	No.....	None..... .. ..
Sarnia	Forms used by medical practitioner.	No cases reported	No; milk vendors are licensed by council, and the Board has power to inspect dairies when necessary.	None..... ....
Sault Ste. Marie	None furnished the Board of Health.	City water used at public schools instead of wells; difficult to tell, most probably from river water.	No; none reported; no.	Two; none licensed; burnt; Board inspects slaughterhouses.
Simcoe	Furnished to M. H.O. and physicians only.	Wells; good water	No; no license for selling milk; no cases of tuberculosis.	Two; no licenses, but kept in good sanitary condition.
Strathroy	Yes	Wells	Yes; no; no	Two; not licensed; under direction of sanitary inspector; no.
Smith's Falls..	Don't know	Wells	No; don't know....	None..... .....
Thorold	Yes	Wells	None in town. ..	None..... .....
Trenton.....	Yes	Wells and springs and waterworks.	Dairy cows inspected; no disease found.	None..... .....

TOWNS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Council appoints a scavenger, who charges for amount of work done; scavenger pays $10 for license.	No	Slaughtering animals; tallow melting; hides, store houses.	One prosecution under Health Act for refusing to clean privy pit when notified; penalty and costs collected.
Yes; 20c per month per closet by corporation contract (dry earth system)	No	No	No.
By scavenger appointed by council.	No	None	No.
Night soil buried; garbage usually burnt.	Partial	None	No.
Garbage removed by ratepayers to the satisfaction of inspector; night soil removed by contract.	Yes; about 25 per cent.	None	No.
No	No	None	Yes; one butcher fined for not keeping slaughter-house in sanitary condition; one vegetable grower for not cleaning up yard; settled out of court.
Yes	Two sewers running into river Lynn; about one-fifth of the houses use them.	None	No.
Yes; by contract with corporation on basis of number of persons who use the privy.	Yes	1 tannery; 2 slaughter-houses.	No.
No, of garbage; yes, of night soil; paid by individuals.	No	None	No.
Yes	No	None	No.
Yes	No	Storage of hides	No.

TOWNS.—*Concluded*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Toronto Junct'n.	Henry W. Leitch, M.D.; J. R. Rogers, S. I.	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases; typhoid, 7 cases.
Uxbridge	H. Bascom, M.D.; Wm. Tuck, S. I.	Yes, once a year; sometimes twice.	Typhoid, 15 cases. .. ..
Wallaceburg....	Geo. Mitchell, M.D.; John Gronyou, S. I.	House to house inspection.	None .. ..
Walkerton	G. J. Dickison, M.D.; G. McKay, S. I.	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 15 cases.
Walkerville	C. W. Hoare, M.D.; C. B. Griffith, S. I.	Yes; and repeated at intervals.	Scarlatina, 4; diphtheria, 7; typhoid, 5.
Waterloo	C. T. Neocker, M.D	Yes	Scarlatina, 17; typhoid, 12 diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death.
Whitby	Dr. Bogart; Wm. Calverley, S. I.	When complaint is made..	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 4 cases.
Wingham	W. B. Towler, M.D.; Van VanNorman, S. I.	....	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.....
Wiarton..... ..	H. Waigle, M.D.; H. W. Hull, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 30 cases ....
Woodstock	A. McLay, M.D.; —— Baldwin, S. I.	....	Typhoid fever was prevalent; scarlet fever and diphtheria has been almost unknown; 1 death from former took place.

TOWNS—*Concluded.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; use Toronto isolated hospital.	Yes; recovery when used; both with and without.	Yes.	No; no
Yes; room isolated; no hospital.	No diphtheria for three years.	No.	Yes; no.
None; no hospital.	Yes	Not required	
Yes; no hospital	Don't know of its having been used in this town.	Yes	No; no.
Yes; houses placarded and inmates quarantined as far as possible; no hospital.	Used in some cases; can't give results.	Yes	Yes
No; under medical attendant; no.	No.	No.	No.
By placarding houses and appointing nurses under M. H. O's. supervision.	No cases	Yes	No; no.
Yes	No.	Yes	Yes; no.

TOWNS.—*Concluded.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M.H.O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board.
Toronto Junc'n.	No.....	Lake Ontario and wells; no specific cause of typhoid	No; no; milk tested; none.	None .....
Uxbridge	Yes	Wells; fever can almost invariably be traced to impure water.	No; no	One .....
Wallaceburg ...	None.....	Wells	.....	None .....
Walkerton	Yes	Waterworks supply the greater part of the town, wells the rest; cannot say cause of typhoid.	No; not that I know of: no tuberculin test.	Four; yes, offal is boiled and fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses officially.
Walkerville	No; M.H.O. is in close touch with teachers and schools.	Detroit river; one case imported, other four due to contagion conveyed in milk.	No.....	One; not licensed; offal is used for fertilizing purposes,
Waterloo	....	....	....	....
Whitby	Yes	Wells; not know.	No dairy in town ...	Three; no; manure, etc; no.
Wingham	Don't know	Wells; contracted from home.	None; no.....	None; no .....
Wiarton	No.....	Colpoy's Bay and some wells.	No; no.....	None.....
Woodstock	.....	Typhoid fever has been more prevalent during past year, doubtless due in a large measure to polluted wells and cisterns.	....	.....

TOWNS.—*Concluded.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Yes; night soil by contract, $14.00 per annum; cesspools, 20c. per bbl.	Yes; about ¼	Sausage casing works; has permit from P. B. H., provided it is not a nuisance to locality.	No.
No	No	None	No.
By contract		None	
By private parties; no contract by town.	Yes	None	Yes; feeding uncooked offal to hogs; fined $5 and costs.
Yes; no estimate of cost made.	Yes; nearly all houses connected.	None	No.
		None	
None	No	None	Only as to cleaning up in spring time.
None	None	None	No.
Scavenger attends to removal.	No.	None	No.

VILLAGES.

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Alliston	J. J. Harper, M.D.; G. McGuinnis, S. I.	Yes; twice thoroughly	Diphtheria, 1; typhoid, 2.
Alvinston	A McKinnon, M.D.; A. J. Trolly, S. I.	Yes; yes.	Typhoid, 2 cases
Alexandria	D. D. McDonald, M.D.; A. P. McDonald, S. I.	Yes; repeated. The sanitary inspector visits all premises whether complaint is made or not.	Diphtheria, 22 cases, 7 deaths; typhoid, 5 cases.
Ailsa Craig	John Gunn, M.D.; Jas. Maguire, S. I.	Yes, annually; special inspection on complaint.	None reported
Allandale	None; G. Whitley, S. I.	Twice a year	Diphtheria, 1 case
Bayfield	C. Sheppard, M.D.; John Biggant, S. I.	Inspection once a year, and when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death
Bath	H. S. Northmore, M.D.; F. Whiskins, S. I.	Yes; yes	Typhoid, 3 cases
Belle River	N. J. Amyot, M.D.		Scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 8 cases, 1 death.
Beamsville	C. N. D. Fairfield, M.D.	House to house visits by sanitary inspector.	None
Beaverton	A. Grant, M.D.; W. Brian, S. I.	Yes, twice a year	Diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid 1
Brighton	W. B. H. Dean, M.D.		Typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death
Brussels	J. A. McNaughton, M.D.; John Wright, S. I.	General inspection as required by the Board of Health.	Typhoid, 7 cases

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; patient is isolated, house placarded.	Yes; only one case so treated recovered.	Not generally so.....	Yes; no .....
No; house placarded	.....	No	Yes; no ....
Yes; houses placarded; M. H. O. visits patient and gives directions; rules laid down by P. B. of H. strictly carried out.	No; it has been occasionally, other remedies were used at same time.	Yes; disinfection is carried out under the direct supervision of M. H. O.; house fumigated with burnt sulphur, etc.	Yes; no .....
No; physicians fail to report whooping cough, typhoid and measels.	No diphtheria cases for some years.	No	No; no..... .....
....	....	.....	....
Yes	No cases	No	No; no.....
Yes; no isolation hospital; isolation from school and general disinfection.	No	No	No; no.....
No.....	Would be if necessary ..	No	No .....
Having no contagious diseases no methods were required.	....	....	No .....
Yes, as far as possible; no isolation hospital.	No	Yes	No ....
Yes, as well as possible; no isolation hospital.	No	Under supervision of M. H. O.	Only M. H. O. inspects officially.
Placards; disinfection.....	No	Not altogether; some cases not reported by physician.	Yes; no ....

VILLAGES.—*Continued*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Alliston	No; not deemed necessary to have special forms.	Wells; good sandy subsoil; typhoid cases imported from Everett, and traced from there to Collingwood.	No; no	Two; yes; blood is fed to swine, dirty fluid drained into river.
Alvinston	No	Good well water	No; no	One; no; no
Alexandria	No; municipality being so small no trouble getting verbal reports.	Wells; clay and lime stone, and water from waterworks; one case traced to bad water-closet.	No	One, but not in use at present; offal fed to pigs.
Ailsa Craig	Yes	Wells	No; no	None
Allandale				One; yes; yes
Bayfield	No	Wells	No; no	One; no
Bath	No; don't know.	From Bay Quinte; stagnant water from obstructed drain.	No	One; slushed away from dwelling or roadway.
Belle River		Surface wells	No; no	One; no; fed to hogs; no.
Beamsville	Yes	Wells	No	None permitted
Beaverton	None	Wells; one case imported.	No; no; no dairy cows kept in municipality.	None
Brighton	No	Wells and cisterns; first case imported, second case contracted from first.	No	Two; not licensed; no.
Brussels	Yes	Wells	Yes; no	None

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so, on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so, what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	Not in general, on main street only.	Two tanneries; regularly inspected.	No.
Yes; sanitary inspector sees that all closets are clean; proprietor pays cost.	No	None	No.
Oderless system of removal; scavangers remove to dumping ground outside the corporation; scavangers paid by householders and act under the direction of Board of Health, and are paid from 25 to 50 cents per barrel.	No	Two tanneries; are inspected from time to time.	Two prosecutions; one taken against a physician from removing cards from door where two cases of diphtheria existed, was fined $5 and costs; the other charge was withdrawn.
Yes; annually in April; by contract and special rate of 50 cents per water-closet levied to defray cost of removal.	No	None	None.
		None	None.
No	No	None	No.
Yes; removed under supervision of sanitary inspector by tenant or occupant.	No	None	No.
No	None	None	None.
No	No.	None	None.
Yes; householders remove at their own expense.	No	None	No.
No	No	None	None.
Partly; owner pays cost of removal according to depth of pit.	No, main street only	None	No.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Bolton	L. R. Stewart, M.D.; S. Walford, S. I.	At intervals and when complaint is made.	None
Burk's Falls	W. Crawford, M.D.; W. A. Kelsey, S. I.	General inspection is made each spring, and when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; Diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death, typhoid, 1 case.
Beeton	Dr. Law; D. W. Watson, S. I.	A number of minor cases were reported and carefully looked into.	None
Burlington	A. H. Spears, M.D.; J. Anderson, S. I.	General inspection May 1st, and afterwards if complaint is made.	Typhoid, 16 cases
Bridgeburg	C. M. Sheepe, M.D.; G. N. Bemier, S. I.	Yes; it is only repeated when complaint is made.	None
Blythe	D. D. Carder, M.D.; James Davis, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina, 4; Diphtheria, 3, 1 death; typhoid, 3.
Cardinal	Drs. Gow and Blakely	Once a year the inspector makes his rounds, and when complaint is made.	None
Casselman		Inspection is made from time to time.	Scarlatina, 20; diphtheria, 5; 2 deaths.
Chesterville	None; H. W. Moad, S. I.	Yes, and repeated at intervals.	None
Chippawa	R. A. Darragh, M.D.	When complaint is made to Board.	None
Clifford	Dr. Ross; Robt. Steele, S.I.	Premises inspected twice a year, and oftener if necessary.	No
Colborne	W. A. Willoughby, M.D.; E. W. Suttle, S. I.	General inspection, and in all cases of complaint.	Typhoid, 2; 1 death

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes, when necessary; no isolation hospital.	No	No; only by the attending physician.	No; no.....
Yes, isolate the house.....	Yes; result so far very good.	Yes	No .....
.....	Anti-toxine has been supplied for M. H. O. to be used when required.	.....	The public school was carefully inspected.
No isolation hospital; houses are placarded.	Has been used once; M. H. O. contracted diphtheria and used anti-toxine with good results.	No	Schools inspected once a year, and oftener if required.
Yes; placard houses and close schools.	Don't know	No; no contagious diseases.	No .....
Yes, by fumigation and disinfecting.	No	Yes	Yes; no .....
.....	No.	No.	No.....
Isolated in the houses.....	.....	Yes	No.....
Always has been; no hospital.	No cases.	Not required...	No; no .....
No cases this year	No cases.....	Would be if required....	No.....
No hospital; physicians use precaution and isolate cases, Where danger of infection exists.	Cannot say; no cases of diphtheria having been reported.	Is left in the hands of attending physician.	No; no .....
Yes; by placarding, and inmates kept under surveillance; no hospital.	No.....	Yes; M. H. O.....	No.....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Bolton	Only to M. H. O.; not sufficient forms to supply teachers.	Wells	Only one dairy; no inspection.	Four permitted on being kept in sanitary condition; offal is cooked before being fed to hogs, or buried; no inspection of carcasses.
Burk's Falls	Yes	Wells; typhoid case contracted from outside.	No	None
Beeton	No	From wells		One; licensed: no inspection.
Burlington	No	Wells; not traceable	No	None
Bridgeburg	Don't know of any being supplied.	From wells, apparently fed from Lake Erie.	No	None
Blythe	No	Wells; cannot determine the cause.	No; no	None
Cardinal	Never heard of any being used.	Wells generally; waterworks put in last year, and some families supplied from St. Lawrence river.	No	None
Casselman	Yes	Wells and river water	No	Two; offal is burned
Chesterville	No	Wells	No; no	One; not licensed but kept in good sanitary condition; no inspection of carcasses.
Chippawa	None supplied	Wells	No	One; licensed; offal disposed of in usual way.
Clifford	Yes; but Drs. only use them.	Wells; no cases of typhoid.	No; no cases of tuberculosis in village, but a few cases reported in the immediate vicinity.	Two; not licensed but kept in good condition; no inspection of carcasses.
Colborne	No; not deemed necessary.	Wells and springs; outside causes.	No; no	None

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Night soil taken away by farmers.	No public sewerage.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	None.
No; council should see to it.	The sewerage system is bad, several complaints made.	.....	None.
Yes.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No; work of this kind is done by private parties regularly.	No.....	None.....	No.
Each householder cleans his privy pits once a year and night soil buried in pits.	No public sewerage system.	None.....	None.
No; it is removed by householders under direction of sanitary inspector.	No.....	None.....	No.
Yes; by owners of premises, prompted in most cases by sanitary inspector.	No.....	None.....	No.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Creemore	A. S. Kirkland, M.D. ; D. Turner, S. I.	Yes, twice	None
Delhi	R. B. Wells, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 2 deaths
Dundalk	J. A. McWilliams, M.D		None
Drayton	Robt. Lucy, M.D	Yes	Diphtheria, 4 ; typhoid, 10
Dunnville	N. Hopkins, M.D. ; W. Hamilton, S. I.	General sanitary inspection.	None
Durham	James, Gun, M.D, ; D. McDonald, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 7, 3 deaths ; about 75 to 80 cases of an acute throat affection.
East Toronto	G. N. Britton, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	
Eganville	James Reeves, M.D,; Francis Wilson, S. I.	Yes, twice during the year.	Scarlatina, 1 ; diphtheria, 1
Elora	No M. H. O. ; D. Geddes, S. I.	Yes, in spring	Scarlatina, 1 ; typhoid, 3
Elmira	N. Ullyot, M.D. ; R. J. Hall, S. I.	Yes ; yes	None
Embro	J. Ross, M.D. ; G. C. McKay, S. I.	Yes ; general inspection in May.	None
Erin	No M.H.O. ; Jno. Felker, S. I.	General inspection on 15th May; also action on complaint.	None

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
.....	.....	.....	Yes; no .....
Yes; methods are those laid down by P. B. H.; no hospital.	Yes; in one case 1,000 units injected within 24 hours after first taken; extensive membrane on tonsils within 18 hours; 1,000 units more injected; pulse 140; temp. 102° within 4 after first injection; pulse normal and membrane entirely gone; no.	When possible; not in all cases.	No: no .....
.....	.....	.....	.....
Yes	None required; all cases light.	No; but is done by families under direction of attending physician.	No.....
As far as possible.....	No.....	Yes when necessary....	No .....
By placarding houses; no hospital.	No.	Yes	No.....
Houses isolated.....	.....	Yes	No; no .....
Yes; houses placarded and sanitary inspector placed in charge.	No.	Yes	No; no .....
Yes; no hospital.....	No diphtheria	Under supervision of attending physician.	No; no .....
Yes; no hospital	.....	Yes	Yes .....
Placarding and strict quarantine; no hospital.	No; no cases here.....	Yes	Yes; periodical vaccination compulsory on all pupils.
Yes; placarded and isolated.	No.....	Yes	Yes .....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notifications by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Creemore	Yes	Wells		One; no; boiled and fed to hogs; inspected 4 times last summer.
Delhi	Don't know of any.	Wells and springs	No	Two; outside of limits.
Dundalk		Wells		
Drayton	None	Wells and springs	No; none; not used.	None
Dunnville	Yes	Wells and Grand river no typhoid this year.	No	None
Durham	Yes	Wells generally	No; no	None
East Toronto	No	Springs	No	None
Eganville	Yes	Wells	No; no	None allowed within village limits.
Elora	No forms supplied to physicians.	Wells; all three contracted outside of village.	No; no	Three; two not licensed; offal used as manure: no.
Elmira	Yes	Wells	No; none	One; yes; buried generally; yes.
Embro	Yes	Wells	No; no tuberculosis; suspected; no test made.	Two; licensed; offal fed to swine; no inspection of carcasses.
Erin	Yes		No	Two

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Private.....	No.....	One slaughterhouse, inspected regularly.	None.
.....	No.....	.....	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Not general; each family attends to it.	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	Partial system just started.	None.....	No.
Householders are required to remove all garbage, etc. to disinfect waterclosets.	No.....	None.....	No.
Garbage removed by municipality; night soil at owners' cost.	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No; removal by owners and occupants at their own expense.	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	One slaughterhouse.....	No.
No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspecter.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Exeter	T. A. Amos, M.D.; James Cruct, S. I.		Scarlatina, 4; typhoid, 3
Fenelon Falls	A. Wilson, M.D.; S. S Nelvison, S. I.	Yes; generally during spring months.	Scarlatina, a few cases not reported; diphtheria, 7 cases.
Fergus	W. H. Johnston, M.D	General inspection	None
Fort Erie	Wm. Douglas, M.D.; David Church, S. I.	General inspection	Diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Glencoe	John Walker, M.D.; John Kills, S. I.	General and repeated at intervals.	Typhoid, 4 cases
Holland Land'ng	Dr. Howe; no sanitary inspector.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None
Huntsville	T. L. Howland, M.D.; W. J. Gledhill, S. I.	Yes; and at intervals	Diphtheria, 1; typhoid, 29
Hagersville	Robt. McDonald, M.D.	General sanitary inspection.	Typhoid, 1
Kingsville	S. D. White, M.D.; W. Wigle, S. I.	Once yearly; action taken when necessary.	None
Lakefield	Alexander Bell, M.D.; Wm. Doig, S. I.	Yes; twice a year, and all cases reported are investigated.	Scarlatina, 8 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.
Madoc	Edward D. Harrison, M.D.; R. O. Riordan, S. I.	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 20 cases
Markdale	A. Ego, M.D.; G. Noble, S. I.	Yes; general inspection, and special inspection on complaint.	Diphtheria, 7; typhoid, 1

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; family isolation	Yes; successfully	No.....	No..... ....
In diphtheria cases only, which are quarantined; no hospital.	No.....	Yes	No..... .....
Yes	....	No.....	No; no .....
Isolation as far as possible in private houses; no hospital.	Yes; results very satisfactory.	Yes	Yes .....
Houses placarded and quarantined.	Yes	No cases except typhoid.	No..... .....
Inspection carried out under M. H. O's. orders; no hospital.	....	Yes	No .....
Yes; small isolated building.	No.....	Yes	No .. ..
Yes; houses placarded: no hospital.	No.	Yes	No; no .....
Yes; when any exists	No cases reported	Yes	Yes .....
Yes, in houses, or sent to hospital at Peterboro'.	No.....	Yes, by M. H. O	Yes; no .....
Isolated in their homes	Yes; results have been all that could be desired	Yes	No..... ....
Yes; placarding and strict isolation in private houses.	Yes; in worst cases; results satisfactory.	Yes	No; no .....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Exeter	Yes	Springs and wells.	No	None
Fenelon Falls	Yes; to M.H.O.	Wells and springs; no typhoid cases.	No dairy here; a small dairy out of town supplies some customers; no cases of tuberculosis; no inspection.	None; no inspection of carcasses.
Fergus	Forms for M. H. O. only.	Wells	No	Three
Fort Erie	Yes	Niagara river and wells; from bad drainage.	No	None
Glencoe	Yes	Wells; impure water	No; no	None; no
Holland Land'ng	No	Wells and springs	No dairies; no inspection; no cases.	None
Huntsville	Yes	Wells	No	None
Hagersville	No; no forms	Wells; supposed to come from water.	No inspection	None
Kingsville	Yes	Wells	No; no	None
Lakefield	Yes	Wells; the case of typhoid came from Rice lake.	No dairy in village	None
Madoc	No	Wells	No; no	Two; no; buried or fed to hogs; no.
Markdale	Yes	Wells; could not determine cause of the single case.	No; no tuberculosis.	None; no inspection o carcasses.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	Yes; three-quarters	None	No.
No; in spring when sanitary inspector gives notice of removal; should occupants fail to comply must pay cost of removal.	No	No	No.
Yes	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Night soil regularly removed under direction of B. of Health.	Sewers on Main street: about 10 per cent.	None	No.
Removed by occupants and owners of premises.	None	None	None.
Yes, at personal cost	No	None	No.
No	No P. S. S.	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Yes; twice a year; each one removes their own.	No	None	One; for improper burial of dead horse; settled by the party doing it to the satisfaction of M. H. O. he paying costs.
Yes; parties are notified to remove garbage and night soil, and citizens bear cost individually.	No	None	No.
Night soil buried; each citizen required to remove garbage, otherwise Board removes at his expense.	No	None	No.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Merrickville....	M. K. Church, M.D. . Robt. Peoples, S. I.	Only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 3 ; 1 death.....
Millbrook	H. Turner, M.D. ; James Harding, S. I.	Yes ; once every year.....	None .....
Newcastle	John McNaughton, M.D..	General inspection in the spring.	Typhoid, 2 cases ....
Norwich	E. E. Harvey, M.D.; E.W. Glover, S. I.	All premises are inspected in May each year, and when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 ; typhoid, 3 .....
New Hamburg..	John Marty, M.D. ; Alex. Fraser, S. I.	Once every year	Scarlatina, 8 cases ; diphtheria, cases ; typhoid, 15 cases.
Oil Springs	No M. H. O. ; D. P. Sisk, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 2 ; typhoid, 4.....
Ottawa, East...	Geo. Baptie, M.D	Inspection once a year, and when complaints are made.	Diphtheria, 5 cases.....
Omemee	John N. Thompson, M.D.	None, except on complaint.	None .....
Port Colborne..	None.....	When complaint is made..	Diphtheria, 2 ; typhoid, 1 .....
Port Dalhousie..	John N. Considine, M.D.	Yes ; two or three times a year.	None .....
Port Dover.....	None ; Wm. Porritt, S. I.	....	Typhoid, 1 ....
Port Elgin	F. H. Wells, M.D. ; Geo. Henry.	Yes ; repeated at intervals.	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 1 death ; diphtheria, 2 cases ; typhoid, 14 cases, 2 deaths.
Port Perry	D. Archer, M.D. ; R. McNight, S. I.	Yearly inspection, also when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases.....
Port Stanley ...	L. J. Mothersell, M.D. ; S. England, S. I.	....	Typhoid, 1 case .....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	Not in all cases	Yes	No; no
	No	Yes	Yes; no
No	Don't know	Yes	Yes
Patients are isolated from other members of family as far as possible in their own homes.	None used	Only in diphtheria and scarlatina cases has the Board supervised disinfection of premises.	No; no
Yes	No	No	Yes; no
Yes; in cases of diphtheria quarantine enforced.	Don't know	Yes	Sanitary inspector looks after the schools
Yes; under supervision of health officer; no hospital; isolated at houses.	In fairly common use; results not known.	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No
Placarded and inmates of houses not allowed to mingle with the public.	Used in one case; patient recovered.	No	No
Not required	Not necessary	Not any contagious diseases.	No
No; no	No.	No	No
Yes; no hospital; placard houses and take general precautions.	None used	Disinfected by M.H.O.	Sanitary inspector inspects schools and wells.
Yes; no hospital	Has been used by some physicians with good results.	By physicians in attendance.	No; no
Under supervision of M.H.O.	No	Yes	No

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

ame of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used?	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Merrickville...	None supplied.	Wells	.....	None.....
Millbrook	Yes	Wells	No	Two; not licensed.....
Newcastle.....	Cannot say	Wells	.....	One; offal buried .....
Norwich	Physicians are supplied.	Wells; cannot give cause of typhoid.	No; no	None no .....
New Hamburg .	No	Wells	No; no	Two ....
Oil Springs ...	None to teachers	Wells and cisterns; typhoid caused by surface water in wells.	....	Two; offal cooked and fed to hogs.
Ottawa, East...	No	Wells	No	Two; licensed on condition offal carted out to land.
Omemee	Only to M.H.O.	Wells	No	None..... .....
Port Colborne..	No	Wells; cannot give cause of typhoid case.	No	No . .....
Port Dalhousie .	Not required ...	Wells and water from lake.	No	One .....
Port Dover	No	Wells; cannot say cause of typhoid.	Yes; no	One; yes; yes; yes ..
Port Elgin	Yes	Wells	No inspection	None..... ..... .
Port Perry	M. H. O. and physicians supplied.	Wells	No dairy cows; no tuberculosis.	None.....
Port Stanley ...	No	Wells	No	One ....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case and results of same.
....	No.....	.....	None.
By occupants	No.....	None.....	No.
Removed by occupants or owners.	No.....	No.	No.
Each householder is responsible for the removal of garbage and night soil.	No sewerage system.....	None.....	None
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
Yes, of night soil; done by contract at 50c. per bbl.	One for cellars and surface drainage.	.....	One butcher prosecuted for selling diseased meat, animal had cancer in the head; party found guilty and $50 and costs imposed and the business closed.
No.....	No.....	None.....	....
No.	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	None.
No.	A few.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
A scavenger employed by the year.	No.....	None.....	No.
No...	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	One slaughterhouse and two fisheries under control of L. B. of Health.	None.

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases
Point Edward..	A. N. Hayes, M.D.....	Action taken when complaints are made to Board.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death .....
Portsmouth	None	House to house inspection made in spring.	Diphtheria, 5 cases ; typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Richmond Hill.	No M. H. O. ; James Brownlee, S. I.	When complaint is made..	Typhoid, 1 case .....
Rockland	W. D. Ferguson, M.D. ; Joseph Trotter, S. I	Yes, twice a year.....	Scarlatina, 10 cases, 2 deaths ; diphtheria, 12 cases, 4 deaths ; Typhoid, 14 cases, 2 deaths.
Stirling	J. S. Sprague, M.D. ; J. Green, S. I.	Yes ; yes	Typhoid, 1 case.....
Shelburne	Thos. Norton, M.D.; Wm. Calbeck, S. I.	Two inspections yearly, and when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 4 deaths ; typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death.
Southampton..	Chas. J. Laird, M.D. ; Fred. Wellar, S. I.	Action taken only when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 3 cases.....
Stayner	None ; B. Cheeseman, S. I	Yes ; yes	Diphtheria, 2 cases ; typhoid, 5 cases.
Streetsville	No M. H. O. ; Jas. H. Davidson, S. I.	Two inspections in the year.	Typhoid, 2 cases..... .....
Stouffville.....	J. A. Freel, M.D	Yes ; yes	Typhoid, 2 cases..... .....
Springfield	R.W. Shaw, M.D.; H. McTaggar, S. I.	One general inspection in the year.	Typhoid, 1 case.....
Sundridge.....	A. Carmichael, M.D. ; Thomas Hall, S. I.	Yes ; yes.....	Typhoid, 1 case .....
Sutton	C. T. Noble, M.D.; W. T. Brooks, S. I.	Only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 ; typhoid, 1.....

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists?	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible?	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Dwelling placarded; no hospital.	No cases	Disinfection by M. H. O. when required.	Yes
Removal to city hospital, Kingston.	Yes; successfully; all cases recovered through anti-toxine treatment.	No	No; no
No		Yes	
Isolation carried out as far as possible; no hospital.	Yes; results are good	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
No hospital, but isolation is carefully carried out.	Not used	Yes	Yes; yes
No hospital; patients isolated in homes.			No; no
Placarding houses; children not allowed to attend school.	No	No	No; no
No hospital		Yes	Systematic inspection made.
By placarding houses		Yes	No
Yes	Has not been required	Yes	No
Yes; isolation in home of patient.	Yes	Yes	Yes; no
Yes; houses placarded and patients isolated.	None	Yes	No

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Are forms for notification for teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used?	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Point Edward..	Yes	Wells	No inspection of dairy cows; no case reported.	None..... .....
Portsmouth	None	Wells and lake: unknown.	No; none reported.	None; no .....
Richmond Hill.	.....	....	.....	Two ....
Rockland	No	Ottawa river	None	Two outside of village; no inspection.
Stirling	None	Wells	No; no	None.....
Shelburne.....	Yes	Wells; typhoid cases are supposed to have been imported.	No	None.....
Southampton ..	....	Wells; 2 out of the 3 were imported cases; third case caused by using a filthy pail to hold water; the water was good.	No; no	Two; not licensed but kept clean; no.
Stayner	No	.....	No	None.....
Streetsville	Yes; to M.H.O. and physicians only.	Wells	No	Two; licensed on condition that they are kept in a sanitary condition, offal fed to hogs; no systematic inspection of carcasses
Stouffville	Yes	Wells	None	Two .....
Springfield ...	No	Wells	No; no	Two; yes; no .....
Sundridge.....	Yes	Spring water	No; no; no.....	One; not licensed; offal buried.
Sutton	Yes	Wells	No	Two .. ..

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers?	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No systematic removal....	None.....	None.....	None.
Removal in spring at cost of landlord and occupant.	No.....	None.....	No.
No....	No.....	.....	.....
No...	No.....	None.....	None.
No	No	None.....	No.
No ; only in spring time ..	No.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	.....	No.
No.....	No.	None.....	No.
No ; removal made by householder.	No.....	No	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	.....
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	Two slaughterhouses....	No.

VILLAGES.—*Concluded.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases.
Tara	Thomas Wilson, M.D.; L. T. Briggs, S. I.	Yes: once a year, and when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case
Teeswater	John Gillies, M.D.; James Irwin, S. I.	Yes	None
Thedford	Dr. Chapman; Joseph Robinson, S. I.		None
Thessalon	T. J. McCort, M.D.; Wm. Higgins, S. I.	General inspection yearly.	None
Tilbury	M. Sharp, M.D.; R. Camley, S. I.		None
Tilsonburg	C. McDonald, M.D.; A. Daw, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None
Vienna	J. H. Hoover, M.D.	Action taken when complaints are made.	Scarlatina, several cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Waterdown	D. A. McClenahan, M.D.; Wm. Harvey, S. I.	Action taken on complaint of nuisance.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 3 cases.
Waterford	A. H. Duncomb, M.D.; W. B. Goodwin, S. I.	Yearly inspection, and on complaint of nuisance.	Diphtheria, 1 case
Watford	J. A. McLeay, M.D.; A. Mathews, S. I.	Yes; yes	
Weston	W. J. Charlton, M.D.		None; except a few cases of whooping cough and an epidemic of measles.
Woodbridge	None	Yes; twice a year	None
Woodville	John Grant, M.D.; M. McMillan, S. I.	Not this year, except by inspector, or when complaint is made.	None

VILLAGES.—*Concluded.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	No.....	No.....	No ; no .....
Yes ; houses placarded.....	No.....	By M. H. O	No ; no .....
.....	No cases.....	Yes	Yes ; quarterly certificate of vaccination demanded.
Yes ; no hospital	No.....	Yes	No .....
None	No diphtheria	No cases	No ; no .....
.....	.....	.....	No .....
Yes ; proper disinfection....	No occasion for its use..	Yes	No ; no .....
Yes ; no hospital.....	Partially	No.	No ; no .....
Houses placarded	No.....	No.....	No ; no .....
.....	Some physicians have used it with good results.	M. H. O. attends to it when diseases exist.	Yes ; no .....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Did not require any	.....	Yes ; yes .....
Yes, when necessary.....	Not required	Yes	No ; no .....

VILLAGES.—*Concluded.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cases of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Tara	No	Wells	No; no	None
Teeswater	Yes	Wells	Yes; no cases of tuberculosis.	None
Thedford	Yes	Wells	None	None
Thessalon	Yes	Waterworks; water taken from lake.	No; no	Two; no; fed to hogs.
Tilbury	No	Wells	No; no	None
Tilsonburg	Yes	Wells and springs	No	Three; no
Vienna	No supply; done in writing.	Wells	No; no	Two; no; buried deeply; no.
Waterdown	No	Springs and wells	No; no	None
Waterford	No	Wells and springs	No	None
Watford	Yes	Wells	No; no	None
Weston				
Woodbridge	Yes	Wells	No dairies; no tuberculosis.	Two; by permission from council and to keep them in sanitary condition; no inspection of carcasses.
Woodville	No		No	No; no

VILLAGES.—*Concluded.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses (whole) is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated.	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No.	No.	None	No.
No systematic removal	No.	None	No.
Sanitary inspector attends to this.	No.	None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.
Yes; dry earth system; cost 20c. per month per closet.	No.	None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.
Yes	No.	None	No.
Yes; night soil is removed at 50c. per bbl. and garbage as agreed upon.	No.	None	No.
Night soil and garbage is buried.	No.	None	No.
No.	No.	None.	No.

TOWNSHIPS.

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases.
Adelaide	T. J. Bateman, M. D.; Chas. Clifford, S.I.	No; no; yes	Typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death .....
Amabel	F. Campbell, M.D.; R. Murray, S.I.	Yes; yes; no	Diphtheria, 15 cases, 3 deaths ..
Anson and Hindon.	C. D. Curry, M.D.....	When complaint is made..	Diphtheria, 2 cases ....
Athol	.....	.....	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death .....
Algona, S.....	James Reeves, M.D	When complaint is made..	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death .....
Alice and Fraser	G. E. Josephs, M.D	When complaint is made to Board.	Diphtheria, 1 case .....
Arthur	A. J. Reynolds, M.D.....	....	Typhoid, 4 cases.....
Aldborough	S. M. Dorland, M.D.....	Yes; yes..... ..	Scarlatina, 8 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.
Ameliasburg....	A. J. File, M.D; T. H. Thornton, M.D.; T. H. Farncomb, M.D.; R. B. Hubbs, S I.	Yes; every year.....	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 2 deaths typhoid, 17 cases, 4 deaths.
Amherst Island.	F. S. Northmore, M.D....	No; no; only when complaint is made.	....
Arran.....	T. J. McNally, M.D.; A. Neelands, S.I.	Inspection of public buildings annually and upon complaint being made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case.
Alfred	A. A. Gibault, M. D.; Felix Daoust, S.I.	No	Scarlatina, 15 cases; diphtheria, 45 cases, 8 deaths; typhoid, 2 cases.
Amaranth.....	A. J. Hunter, M.D.....	No inspection	None ....
Anderdon	T. James Park, M.D.; D. Mongeau, S.I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 3 cases; some cases of typhoid.
Albemarle	None; Thos. Evans, S.I..	No; action taken when complaint is made.	....
Alnwick.....	T. C. Lapp, M.D.; James Roberts, S.I.	Inspection at intervals ...	Diphtheria, 10 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case.

TOWNSHIPS.

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
In private houses only	None used	When required	No; no
Yes; no hospital	No	Yes	Yes; no
Yes	No	Not in all cases	No
No	Don't know	No	No
By placarding houses	Used on one patient; good results.	Yes	No
	Cannot say	Yes	No
When cases are reported isolation is insisted upon by Board of Health.	Used by some physicians; cannot give results.	Not in all cases	No; no
Yes, as far as possible	Not in use	Generally carried out; only one case known where such was not done.	Yes; no
Yes, patient isolated; room disinfected 3 times daily	Not generally used; results when used favorable.	Yes	Not special
No cases	Not required		No; no
Placed in private room with communication with others	No	Yes	Yearly inspection of all schools and public buildings; no.
	In severe cases; good results.	By M. H. O	No; no
Isolation complete when necessary.	Don't know	Under supervision of M. H. O.	No; no
The M. H. O. attends to this.		Yes	None
Yes; no hospital; isolation of premises.	Don't know	Yes	No
Isolated at their home	Yes; results have generally been good.	Yes	Can't say

TOWNSHIPS.

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcases by any officer of the Board?
Adelaide	Not required	Wells; two cases came from New York, can't trace the others.	No; no; no	Three
Amabel	Yes	Wells	No; no	Three; no; destroyed; no.
Anson and Hindon.	No	Wells and spring	No tuberculosis in this municipality.	One; in sanitary condition.
Athol	No		No; none	
Algona, S	No	Good water	No	None
Alice and Fraser	Yes		No; no	Some private; no
Arthur	To M. H. O.	Wells; cannot give cause of typhoid.	No; 3 cases of tuberculosis reported.	One; no inspection by the Board.
Aldborough	No		No; no	Four; no
Ameliasburg	Yes	Wells; not known	No; no	Five; yes
Amherst Island.	None	Wells and lake water	No; no cases	None
Arran	No	Wells; one case from Toronto.	No; none	One; permitted by order of council.
Alfred	No	All wells	No	Two
Amaranth	No		No cases of tuberculosis.	None
Anderdon	No		None	None
Albemarle			No	None
Alnwick	Yes	Wells	No	None

TOWNSHIPS

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers?	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and the results of same.
Private disposal	No	None	No
No	No	None	None
No	No	None	No
			No
No	No	None	No
No			No
No	No	None	No
Yes; paid by owners of premises from which garbage or night soil is removed.	No	None	No
No	No	None	No
No	No		No
No	No	No	No
No	No	None	No
No		None	No
None	No	None	None
Householders are required to remove all garbage and night soil.	No	None	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Assiginack and Manitowaning Village.	No M. H. O.....	.....	Diphtheria, 2 cases.....
Ashfield.....	F. McLennan, M.D.....	Action taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 3 cases.....
Augusta.....	Wm. H. Wardell, M.D...	When complaints are made	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 2 deaths ....
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.	None	No	Diphtheria .....
Barton	H. Bryant, M.D	Yes, and prompt attention to all complaints.	.....
Bathurst	No M.H.O.; R. D. Hogan, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death .....
Bedford	W. Parker, M.D.; G. Hamilton, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case .....
Belmont	W. H. Jeff, M.D.; W. H. Johnston, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 3 cases .....
Bentinck	No regular M.H.O.; Chas. Bolmsack, S. I.; Jno. Small, S. I.	Yes, and when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases .....
Bertie.....	N. Brewster, M.D.; J. J. Moore, S. I.; B. Johnston, S. I.	One annual inspection in May and when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 12 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death.
Bexley	C. N. Laurie, M.D	Only when considered necessary.	....
Beverly	J. T. Manes, M.D.; E. Clement, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made to Board.	Typhoid, 8 cases..... .....
Binbrook	J. W. Smuck, M.D	Action only when complaint to Board.	None ....
Blanchard.....	A. K. Ferguson, M.D	Yes	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 3 cases.
Blenheim	No M. H. O.; a physician is member of the Board.	Mostly when complaints are made; village inspected each spring.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 16 cases, 1 death.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; no hospital	Cannot say	Yes	No
No	No	No	No
Patients isolated in all cases; no hospital.		Yes	
No		No	No; no
No		Sanitary inspector would attend to this if occasion required.	No
No; no	Don't know	Never been necessary in this township.	No
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes	Used when required and furnished by Board.	Yes	No
Yes	Not so far as known to Board.	Yes	No; only when necessary.
House placarded; isolation of house or of individual.	Not generally used; where it is, good results follow.	Yes; under supervision of M H. O.	No; no
	Yes	Yes	No; no
Isolated in home as far as possible.	Yes	Yes	No; no
No; no hospital		Yes	Yes
Yes; no hospital	Yes; results not reported.	Yes	Yes; no
Yes; no hospital	Physicians use it as occasion requires; successful in 3 cases, failed in 1 owing to it not being used in time.	Yes	In most cases; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Assiginack and Manitowaning Village.	Yes	Wells	No	Two; not licensed; offal fed to hogs.
Ashfield	No	Wells; typhoid cases caused by impure water.	No	Two; Yes; offal fed to hogs.
Augusta	No	Wells		Four; not licensed
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.	No		No	One
Barton		Wells	No	18; not licensed; offal cooked or steamed and fed to hogs.
Bathurst	No	Wells; said to be from bad water.	No	None
Bedford	No	Spring water	No; no	None
Belmont	No	No typhoid fever	No; no	None
Bentinck	Yes	Wells	No; no cases of tuberculosis reported.	One
Bertie	Forms supplied physicians.	Wells; can't say cause of typhoid.	No; no	Slaughtering only by local butchers; not licensed; offal is buried or burned; no inspection of carcasses.
Bexley	Don't have any forms.	Wells, mostly	No; no	1; no license; no
Beverly	Yes	Springs and wells; pollution of springs in certain cases the cause of typhoid.	No; no; no	3; not licensed; offal fed to pigs; no inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Binbrook	Yes		No inspection; no cases of tuberculosis.	1; no license; boiled and fed to hogs; no.
Blanchard	Yes	Wells; not traceable to any distinct cause.	No; yes; yes	4; no; buried; no
Blenheim	To medical men only.	Wells; probably drinking water.	No; yes	7; no; burnt in most cases; no.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
By householder	No	None.	No.
No	No	None	No.
Garbage and night soil disposed of by householder.		None	No.
No	No		No.
No	No	Except slaughter-houses.	No.
Removed by private parties.	No	None	No.
No	No	No	None.
No	No		No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Generally removed by owner.		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Blandford	E. Bromley, M.D.; W. B. Wilson, S. I.	No; no; generally	Typhoid, 1 case
Bosanquet	W. J. Chapman, M.D	Every year	Diphtheria, 4 cases
Brant	A. B. Taylor, M.D.; Wm. Rowland, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 4 cases.
Brighton	N. B. H. Dean, M.D.; W. H. Rutten, S. I.	Not general; when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 12 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 2 cases.
Brunell	J. W. Hart, M.D	When complaint is made	
Brudenell and Lyndoch.	None; Joseph Kineler, S.I.	When complaint is made	None
Brougham	T. D. Galligan, M. D.; John Munson.	When complaint is made.	None
Brooke	A. McKinnon, M.D		Diphtheria, 3 cases
Burford	Robt. Harbottle, M.B.; D. H. Hamilton, S. I.	When complaint is made	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.
Burleigh, A., and Chandos.	R. A. Caldwell, M.D	When complaint is made	Typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death
Caledon	James Algie, M.D.; R. Davis, S.I.	Villages under special inspection.	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 5 cases, 2 deaths.
Cartwright	None	When complaint is made	Typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death
Carden	None		None
Cardwell	Thos. H. Young, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death
Carnarvon	F. R. R. Berry, M.D	No	Diphtheria, 4 cases
Carrick	R. E. Clapp, M.D.; Wm. Clubin, S. I.	Sanitary inspection of villages, also school houses, churches, etc.	Typhoid, 10 cases

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Fairly; no hospital	No; know of none.....	No	No; no .....
No isolation hospital; patients isolated.	Not used	Under physician in attendance.	No .....
Yes; usual method of isolation.	Not in use.....	Yes	No; no .....
Yes	No	Yes	No .....
No	No	Yes	No .....
Patients isolated at homes ..	.....	Yes	No .....
No	No	No	No .....
Patients isolated.....	....	....	.....
.....	No	No	No .....
Yes	Anti-toxine on hand; no cases.	Yes	No; no .....
.....	.....	.....	.....
As far as practicable	.....	Yes.....	No; no .....
Yes, where they exist	....	Yes.....	No .....
Yes.....	No cases.....	Yes.....	No ....
Family isolated	.....	No	No .....
No hospital; carried out as far as possible.	No	.....	Yes; no.....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M.H.O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Blandford	No	Wells	No; yes	1; no; used as manure; no.
Bosanquet	To M. H. O.		No cases of tuberculosis.	1; offal fed to hogs when cooked; carcasses not inspected.
Brant	Yes	Wells: drinking bad water.	No	9; licensed; buried
Brighton	Yes	Don't know	No	4; licensed; no inspection of carcasses.
Brunell	No	Spring water	No; no	
Brudenell and Lyndoch.	No	Spring water	No	None
Brougham	No		No	None
Brooke				
Burford		Wells	No	Number varies in the season; no inspection of carcasses or animals.
Burleigh, A., and Chandos.	No	Wells	No	None
Caledon	Yes	Wells and springs		7; offal buried
Cartwright	No	Wells: attributed to impure water.	No; no	None
Carden	No	Wells	No	None
Cardwell	No	Springs and wells	No	None
Carnarvon	No		No	None
Carrick	No	Wells; in all probability polluted water.	No	

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
None whatever	No	No	None.
		None	No.
No	No	None	None.
No	None	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
			None.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Carlow	None	None	None
Cavin	Henry Turner, M.D.	No; no; yes	Typhoid, 1 case
Cambridge	F. M. Perris, M.D.	No; no; sometimes	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 7 deaths
Caistor	R. H. De LaMatter, M.D.; E. Gillespie, S. I.	Only where complaint is made.	None
Cayuga, S.		When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death
Clarence	A. N. DesRosier, M.D.; T. Perrin, S. I.; W. J. Tucker, S. I.	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 16 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 30 cases, 4 deaths.
Claradon and Mills	None	No	
Clarke	None; members of Board inspect their respective districts.	General inspection of schools, cheese-factories and slaughter-houses, and when complaints is made.	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 10 cases.
Chaffey	H. L. Howland, M.D.; W. H. Lehman, S.I.	When complaint is made.	None
Charlotterburg	Alex. Falkner, M.D.; D. Dickson, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; Diphtheria, 3 cases, 3 deaths.
Charlotteville	W. P. McInnes, M.D.; A. Wood, S.I.; Thos. L. Roberts, S.I.	When complaint is made.	None
Chapman	P. T. Tyerman, M.D.	No; no; yes	None

TOWNSHIPS—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No	No	No	No
Yes; houses placarded and isolated in many cases, patients sent to public hospital.	No	Yes	No; no
No; no	No		Seldom
By placarding	No	Yes	No; no
	No	No	
Yes	No	Sometimes	No; no
			No
Isolated in house	Not used	No; under supervision of physician.	Yes; no
Yes	Don't know	Yes	No
Yes	Cannot say; has been used in two cases with no appreciable effect.	M. H. O. attends to this.	No
Yes	No	Yes	No
	No	No diseases	No; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Carlow	No	Spring water	No	None
Cavin	Yes	Well; not known	No	One; no
Cambridge	No	Wells	No	One
Caistor	Yes	Wells	No	Four
Cayuga, S.			No	None
Clarence	No	Wells	No	Four; no license; kept in bad order.
Claradon and Mills		Wells	No	None
Clarke	To physicians only.	Wells	None in township	Three; not licensed; offal disposed of in various ways.
Chaffey	No	Springs and wells		Two
Charlotterburg	Yes	Wells	No; tuberculosis is not uncommon and owners would be glad to apply tubercular test if there was any convenient way of doing so.	Two
Charlotteville	Yes	Wells	No	Don't know
Chapman	No	Springs	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No; none	None	No.
No	No	No	No.
			None.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
		None	No.
			No.
No		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Householders remove night-soil and garbage.	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Christie	J. Waddy, M.D	When complaint is made..	None
Cockburn Island	None ; Wm. Johnston, S.I.	No ; when complaint is made.	None
Colchester, N	Jas. Brien, M.D	When complaint is made..	
Cornwall	H. J. Harrison, M.D	General inspection made in spring time.	Scarlatina, 14 cases, 3 deaths ; diphtheria, 10 cases, 2 deaths ; typhoid not reported.
Cramahe	A. W. Stinson, M.D	When complaint is made..	None
Crosby, S	D. A. Coon, M.D	No	None
Crowland	S. H. Glasgow, M.D. ; A. O. Skinner, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 case ; typhoid, 2 cases.
Culross	J. Gillies, M.D		Typhoid, 2 cases
Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke	A. Downing, M.D	No ; only when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 2 cases
Darlington	J. C. Mitchell, M.D	Yes ; once every year	Diphtheria, 1 case ; typhoid, 25 cases.
Dawn	A. Galbraith, M.D. ; James C. Brown, S. I.	When complaint is made..	None
Delaware	F. H. Mitchell, M.D. ; James Harris, S. I.	No ; house to house inspection every spring in villages ; action always taken on complaint.	None
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashly.	Chas. D. Doig, M.D	When complaint is made..	None
Derby	Chas. E. Barnhart, M.D. ; James Agners, S. I.	Annual inspection of schoolhouses and slaughterhouses, and action taken on complaint.	Scarlatina, 10 cases ; typhoid, 1 case.
Dorchester, N.	A. Graham, M.D	When complaint is made..	Typhoid, 2 deaths

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria antitoxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	s disinfection fte contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Bc rd	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	Don't know	Yes	No; no .....
No	No	Yes	No .....
.....	Yes	Yes	No .....
No hospital; isolation carried out according to law.	Yes; almost uniformaly successful if used.	Yes	No .....
No hospital; isolation is carried out.	.....	Yes	No; no .....
.....	.....	.....	No .....
Carried out as far as possible.	No cases of diphtheria..	Yes	No; no.....
.. ..	.....	.....	No .....
House placarded and patient isolated from others.	No cases of diphtheria this year.	No	No; no .....
Yes.....	No return	Yes	No; no .....
No cases	No diphtheria	No occasion	One school inspected on complaint of whooping cough.
Ordinary precautions taken; no hospital.	Not used yet	Yes	Yes .....
Not required	No cases of diphtheria to treat.	No occasion	No .....
Don't know	Don't know	No	Yes; no..... ..
Yes	Not in common use	When Board thinks it necessary.	Not required .....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Christie	No	Wells	No	None
Cockburn Island	No	Wells	No	None
Colchester, N	No		No	None
Cornwall	Teachers not supplied.		No; yes; yes	Two; no; offal is buried.
Cramahe	Yes	Wells	No; no cases occurred.	None
Crosby, S	No forms	Wells	No; no	Three; no; no
Crowland	None	Wells	No; no cases of tuberculosis.	None
Culross	No		No	Three; no inspection of carcasses.
Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke	No		No; no	None
Darlington	To medical men only.	Wells	No; no	One
Dawn	No		No; no cases of tuberculosis.	One; not licensed
Delaware	Yes	Springs	No; no	Two; offal fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Denbigh, Alaunger and Ashly.	No		No; no	None; no; no
Derby	Don't know	Wells; cannot give cause of typhoid.		One; yes; don't know; no.
Dorchester, N.	Yes		No	Four

TOWNSHIPS —*Continued*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of costis the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Householders remove their own.	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No			
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Yes		None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No; by householder	No	No	
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Garbage removed when complaint has been made at expense of the parties causing nuisance.	No	None	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Douro	A. R. Fraser, M.D.; John S. Quinn, S. I.	No; action promptly taken upon complaint.	Scarlatina, 17 cases, 7 deaths; diphtheria, 18 cases, 3 deaths.
Dover	J. S. Algar, M.D.	Action taken when nuisance is complained of.	Diphtheria, 25 cases; typhoid, 20 cases.
Dumfries, N.	Adam Thompson, M.D.; A. Burnett and James Malone, S. Inspectors.	Inspection once a year, and when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, about 15 to 20 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 4 cases.
Dumfries, S.	J. Addison M.D.; G. S. Wait, S. I.	Yes; yes	Typhoid, 1 case
Dunn	N. Hopkins, M.D.	When complaints are made	None
Dungannon	A. S. Leavett, M.D.	Only when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 2 cases
Draper	S. Bridgland, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None
Drummond	None	No.	None
Dysart	Wm. Giles, M.D.	Action taken on complaint	None
Downie	J. J. Paul, M.D.		Diphtheria, 12 cases, no deaths.
Easthope, S.	Robert Whiteman, M.D.	Only when complaint is made to Board.	Scarlatina, 7 families; diphtheria, 1; typhoid, 2.
Edwardsburg	S. C. McLean, M.D.; T. H. Button, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made to Board.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.
Egremont	A. L. Brown, M.D.	No; action taken when complaint is made to the Board.	Medical men fail to report, have heard of no cases.
Elderslie	Members of Board are sanitary inspectors. No M. H. O.	Yes	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; soon as possible without hospital.	No; principally from the difficulty of securing fresh samples.	Yes	No; no
No hospital; patients are isolated from other members of family.	Two cases treated by one physician, both ended fatally.	Yes	No
No	Used in two cases, one case good results, the other no effect.	Yes, in case of diphtheria	No; no
Yes; houses placarded and patients isolated from other members of family.	No diphtheria	Yes, in most cases	Yes; no
		Yes	No; no
Yes	No	Yes	No
	No cases	No cases	No
No	No	No	No
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Patients are isolated in their homes, and whole family quarantined.	It is used effectually, as we have had no deaths from diphtheria.	Yes, by M. H. O. and attending physicians.	Yes; of water, privies, etc.
Yes; house and patients isolated and quarantined.	Not in use	Not if attending physician gives certificate that such has been thoroughly done.	No; no
Yes; no hospital	No cases of diphtheria, and no anti-toxine used.	No	No; no
No	Don't know	Don't know	No; no
Yes	No	Yes	Yes

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notifications by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Douro.....	Yes	Wells	No; no tuberculosis.	None. .....
Dover.....	Yes	Wells; pollution by barnyard sewage in majority of cases.	No	None.....
Dumfries, N...	No	Wells and springs generally.	Yes; cows that supply milk are generally inspected; no.	Ten; yes; cooked and fed to hogs; no,
Dumfries, S....	Yes	....	Yes; no.....	Two; permit granted on evidence; no.
Dunn	No	Wells and cistern water.	No; no; no.....	None.....
Dungannon	No	Wells	No; none...	None..... .....
Draper	No	Wells	No none.....	None.....
Drummond.....	Yes	....	No	Two .....
Dysart	No	Wells	No	None.....
Downie	No	....	No; no; no.....	One, in winter months, as Board will not grant permission in summer months.
Easthope, S....	Yes	Wells; in one case polluted well.	No; no; no	4; not licensed; generally fed to pigs; no inspection of carcasses.
Edwardsburg...	No	Wells	No..	3; not licensed..... ..
Egremont	No; when such occurs teachers and parents are notified to see that children affected are kept from school for the required period	Wells; chiefly bad water.	No.	1; no; not any .....
Elderslie ...	Yes .	Wells	No: no tuberculosis	None ....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
			No.
No.	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	One slaughter house	No.
No	Not any	Not any	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No		No.

TOWNSHIPS —*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Eldon	J. F. Ross, M.D.	Action taken only when nuisance is complained of.	None
Elma	H. Douglas, M.D.	Action is only taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 8 cases
Emily	F. J. Bradd, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria 12 cases, 5 deaths.
Elmsley	No M. H. O.; B. S. Snyder, S. I.	Only when complaint is made.	None
Eramosa	J. R. Dryden, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made to Board or M. H. O.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 14.
Ernestown	J. E. Mallue, M.D.; G. Ferguson, S. I.	General inspection in spring, afterwards on complaint.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 15 cases.
Erin	None	No general inspection	
Essa	J. W. Morris, M.D.	Yes; twice a year or oftener, as necessity requires.	Diphtheria, a few mild cases.
Esquesing	None; D. McGuire, J.I.	Yes	
Euphrasia	Thos. E. Bennett, M.D.; N. L. Curry, S. I.	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 16 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 3 cases.
Floss		Yes	Diphtheria, 1 case
Faraday	James Sager, M.D.; Chas. Stynes, S. I.		Scarlatina, 4 cases.
Fenelon	J. W. Ray, M.D	No; no; yes	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death
Ferris	J. B. Carruthers, M.D.; A. Gendreau, S. I.	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No.	No.	Yes	No.
Yes; by placarding and preventing all ingress or egress; no hospital.	Not in use	Yes	No.
Yes; in dwelling; no hospital.	No.	Only in diphtheria cases.	No; no
Yes	No.	Yes	No.
Fairly well; isolation of patients; placarding house; no hospital.	Has been used in all cases, and all recovered rapidly; attributed partly to anti-toxine.	Yes	No.
Yes; in homes	Yes; good	Yes	No; no
No.	Don't know	N	No.
No.		Yes	Yes
Yes	Used by some and has been successful.	Not required this year.	Inspected by public school inspector and sanitary inspector.
Yes	Yes	Ye	No.
Yes			
Yes	Not used.	Yes	No.
Yes	No diphtheria for years	Yes	No.
Yes	No occasion to use it.	Yes	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Eldon	Not lately	Wells	No inspection; no cases of tuberculosis reported.	1; not licensed; no inspection of carcasses.
Elma	No	Wells; supposed to be defective drainage.	No inspection; no	4; not licensed; no inspection of carcasses.
Emily	Yes	Wells	No	None
Elmsley	No		No	None.
Eramosa	M. H O. only	Wells; some cases thought to come from wells	No; no tuberculosis.	2; inspected; no systematic inspection of carcasses.
Ernestown	Yes	Wells; usually low water; creek or lake; occasionally bad drinking water.	No	5; yes; fed to hogs; no.
Erin	No	Wells and springs	No	1; not licensed
Essa	No	Wells	No; none has appeared yet.	2; inspected
Esquesing	No		No; no	3; no license
Euphrasia	Yes	Wells; water bad	No; no	3; not licensed; no inspection.
Floss				
Faraday	No		No; no	None
Fenelon	No	Wells; supposed to be from impure water.	No	3; no; don't know; no.
Ferris	No	Wells and streams	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so, on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so, what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	1 slaughter house	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Removed privately	No	Frog and Fish Cleaning Co.	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	Non	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Fitzroy	W. A. Kyle, M.D		Diphtheria, 13 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 3 cases; scarlatina, 10 cases.
Flamboro', E.	A. C. Jones, M.D; B. Smuck, S. I.	No; no; only when complaint is made.	None reported
Flamboro', W.	A. E Stutt, M.D.; J. E. Addison, M.D.; Chas. Foster, S. I.	General inspection in spring, and when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 or 3 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death
Fredricksburg, S			None
Fullerton	W. J. Armstrong, M.D.	No	Scarlatina, 7 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Gainsboro'	J. W. Collver, M.D.; members of board are sanitary inspectors.	No; no; when complaints are made	None
Garafraxa, E.			Scarlet fever, 4 cases, 1 death
Garafraxa, W.	James Dow, M.D.; W. H Cowan, S. I.	Yes; once a year, and action taken when complaints are made.	Typhoid, several cases
Garden Island	J. Garnett, M.D.; S. Kennedy, S. I.	Yes; twice a year	None
Georgina	C. T. Noble, M.D	No; only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case
Glanford	Cyrus Smith, M.D.; J. S. Coon, S. I.	Action taken on complaint or observation.	None
Glanmorgan			Some cases of diphtheria
Glenelg	James Gun, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes		Yes	
No need for it	Don't know	Don't know	No; no
Diphtheria cases were removed to Hamilton hospital.	Don't know	Yes	Yes; no
			No
Houses placarded and inmates not allowed to mingle with the public.	No diphtheria	Yes	No
No; as well as possible with an hospital.	No	Imperfectly	No; no
Yes			
Yes; patients are placed in separate apartment.	No	Yes	Yes
Cases of contagion are usually removed to Kingston Hospital	Don't know	Yes	Yes; twice a year
Yes	No	No	No; no
No	No		No; no
Houses placarded, etc		Yes	
Houses placarded and patients isolated as well as possible; no hospital.	Don't know	Under direction of attending physician.	No; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Fitzroy				
Flamboro', E	No ; no	Streams and wells	No ; no	2 ; no license
Flamboro', W	No	Wells	Yes ; no tuberculosis detected.	12 ; yes ; offal is fed to swine.
Fredricksburg, S			No	None
Fullerton	No	Wells	No	None
Gainsboro'	No	No typhoid	No ; no	One ; no ; buried ; no
Garafraxa, E				
Garafraxa, W	No	Wells and springs	No dairy in township ; veterinary surgeons have reported some cases of tuberculosis ; tuberculin test was used in one case.	One, not licensed ; offal is burnt or buried : no systematic inspection of carcasses.
Garden Island		River St. Lawrence	No	None
Georgina	No	Wells	No	None
Glanford	Yes	Wells	No ; no ; no	Seven, are permitted on condition of being kept in sanitary condition ; offal is boiled and fed to hogs and used for fertilizing purposes.
Glanmorgan		Wells		
Glenelg	To medical men.	Wells and springs	No ; none	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
.....	.....	.....	.....
No	No	.....	.....
Yes	No	None	.....
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No.....	No.	None.....	No.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
Yes; from school houses and other public buildings; let by tender in most cases.	No.....	Two; storing of hides and slaughterhouses.	No.
Yes; at householder's expense.	No.....	None.	No.
.....	.....	None.....	No
No.....	No.....	None but slaughter-houses.	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Gloucester	— Kennedy, M.D.; Chas. O. Wood, S. I.; John Poulska, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 30 cases, 7 deaths; typhoid, 3 cases.
Goderich	J. B. Whitely	Only when nuisance is complained of.	
Gosfield, S	Wm. Douglas, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases
Gosfield, N	G. McKenzie, M.D.; J. B. Cottam, S. I.	Action taken on complaint to Board.	None
Goulbourn	G. C. Richardson, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 5 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 8 cases.
Gower, S	None	No; action taken only when complaint is made.	None
Gower, N	F. B. Harkness, M.D.	Action taken on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case
Grattan	J. F. Dowling, M.D.	No; no action taken only when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases
Greenock	No M.H.O.; W. G. Ritchie, S. I.; G. Sawyer, S. I.	Once a year and oftener when complaints are made.	Typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death
Grey	Malcolm Ferguson, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made to Board; school houses and cheese factories are inspected once a year.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.
Grimsby, N	J. W. Alway, M.D.	Only when complaint of nuisance is made.	Typhoid, 6 cases
Grimsby, S	H. P. Henning, M.D		Scarlatina, 8 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.
Guelph	Walter Clarke, M.D	When complaints are made	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 4 cases.
Gwillimbury, N.	None	No	Diphtheria, 3 cases
Gwillimbury, W.	None	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Isolation hospital at Ottawa city.	.....	Yes	No. .....
.....	Don't know	Yes	Yes .....
.....	.....	Yes	No.....
.....	.....	Yes	No; no .....
Yes	Yes, in 2 cases, 1 recovered, 1 fatal.	Yes	No; no .....
No.....	Don't know	No.....	No.....
Ordinary precautions.....	No diphtheria	Never has been.....	No.....
Yes	Not generally used, but when so is very satisfactory.	Yes	Fo; no .....
Yes	None used.....	Yes	Yes .....
Yes; ordinary methods adopted.	No.....	No.....	Yes, but no certificate of vaccination required.
No hospital	Don't know	Yes	No.....
Yes; in private houses.....	Yes, if found necessary..	Directions are given but not personally attended to.	No; no .....
Yes	Yes; most cases favorable.	Yes	Yes; yes.....
Yes	It has been used with good results	Yes	No.....
.....	Don't know	.....	No.....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious disease supplied? If not, wil you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Gloucester		Wells	Not for some years	Eight to ten; none licensed; are examined twice yearly.
Goderich	Yes			Three; not licensed; kept in sanitary condition; buried and burned.
Gosfield, S	Yes	Wells	No	None
Gosfield, N	No	Wells	No	Two; not licensed; fed to pigs in some cases; no inspection.
Goulbourn			No; no; no	None
Gower, S	No		No	None
Gower, N	No	Wells	No	One
Grattan	No	Wells	No; no	One; not licensed
Greenock	Yes	Wells	No dairy cows inspected; no tuberculosis; no tuberculin test	Seven; all licensed
Grey	No	Wells	No	One; kept in sanitary condition.
Grimsby, N	Yes	Springs	No	None
Grimsby, S	Yes	Wells	No	Don't think there any regular slaughter houses not licensed; offal is not allowed to collect; no.
Guelph	M. H. O. only	Wells; impure water thought to be the cause.	Yes; no cases of tuberculosis.	Two; no; boiled and fed to hogs.
Gwillimbury, N.	Yes	Wells	No	One or two
Gwillimbury, W.	No		No	Don't know of any

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Officers are constantly looking after garbage and any other refuse.	No	None except piggeries	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
All garbage is removed by householders.	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Each householder attends to removal of garbage and night soil.	No	None	No.
Removed by householders.	No		No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No		No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases
Gwillimbury, E.	None; S. Vandewater, S. I.; Wm. Hill, S. I.	When complaint action is taken.	Diphtheria, 4 cases
Hagerty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.	James Reeves, M.D.; Martin Corrigan, S.I.	Action taken when complaints are sent in.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 2 cases
Hagerman	C. O'Gorman, M.D.; Wm. Castell, S.I.	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.
Hallowell	J. M. Tory, M.D	No; no; yes	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Hamilton	None	Only when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 4 cases, 1 death.
Harwich	Chas. B. Longford, M.D.; John M. Burk, S.I.	Action taken only when complaint is made to Board.	Diphtheria, 17 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 6 cases.
Hawkesbury, E.	No M. H. O.; N. Pilow, S.I.	No general inspection; inspection on complaint of nuisance.	Scarlatina, 2 or 3 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases.
Hawkesbury, W.	No M. H. O.; John D. Campbell, S. I.	Yes; twice a year and action taken when complaints are made.	None reported
Harvey	None	Yes; by members of Board.	None
Hay	B. Campbell, M.D.	Personal inspection made annually.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 16 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death.
Hibbert	None	Yes	None
Hillier	J. B Ruttan, M.D.; — Wallace, M.D.	No; no; yes	Typhoid, 1 case
Himsworth, S.	J. A. Porter, M.D.; Alex. Wasson, S. I.	Yearly inspection not repeated; action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 23 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.
Hinchinbrook	Jas. Lockhart, M.D	Only when complaint is made.	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	Not used	Yes	No
Houses placarded and fumigated.	Has been used on one case, had no apparent effect.	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes; no
Yes; houses placarded; patient isolated; disinfectants thoroughly used.	Yes; it is kept on hand, but had no cases.	No; attended to by M.H.O.	No; no
Yes; houses placarded; no hospital.	Don't know	Yes	No; no
Yes; houses placarded; sanitary police appointed to guard houses day and night; no hospital.	Yes; so far as is known 2 deaths in 17 casas.	Yes	Yes; no
Yes	No	No	No; no
Yes	Yes; successful	Yes	No; no
Yes	Yes; some time ago; in several cases, all recovered.	Yes	No; no
Yes	Yes; 16 cases treated, 1 death; cases successfully immunized.	Yes	Yes; no
No cases of contagious disease.	No cases		Yes; no
No	No	No	No
Yes	No	Yes	No
Not required	None needed		No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Are forms for notification for teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used?	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Gwillimbury, E.	To physicians only.	Wells	No dairies	Seven; no license; no inspection of carcasses; offal fed to hogs.
Hagerty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.	No.		No; no	None
Hagerman	No.	Wells and lake water	No.	None; no
Hallowell	No.	Wells; springs; from impure water in 2 cases.	No; no tuberculine test, and no cases of tuberculosis.	4; no; fed and buried; no.
Hamilton	Don't know		No.	3; licensed and inspected; offal is buried; no inspection of carcasses.
Harwich		Well water	No.	6; no; fed to hogs; no.
Hawkesbury, E.	Physicians only.	Wells, springs and rivers.	No; no	5; not licensed; offal buried; no inspection.
Hawkesbury, W.	No.	Wells	No; no cases of tuberculosis.	3; no; consumed by dogs and some allowed to decay.
Harvey	Supplied to physicians.	Wells	No; no tuberculosis; no test.	None
Hay	Yes	Wells		Four
Hibbert	No.	Wells	No cases	1; not licensed; good sanitary condition.
Hillier	No.	Wells	No; no	1; no; fed to swine; no.
Himsworth, S.	No.	Spring water	No; no	2; yes; offal fed to hogs; no.
Hinchinbrook	No.		No; no	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers?	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Parties are notified by inspector and closets are cleaned in spring.	No	None	No.
No	No.	1 tannery, 2 cheese factories, 4 evaporaters.	No.
No	No.		No.
		None.	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	No	No.
Yes	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No.	No	None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Hope	D. E. Beatty, M.D	General inspection...	None..... ....
Horton.....	.....	.....	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths....
Huron	D. A. McCrummon, M.D.; Thos. Moore, S.I.	Yes ; once a year	Scarlatina, 9 cases ....
Houghton	None	When complaint is made..	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.....
Hungerford	None	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 20 cases, 2 deaths ; typhoid, 1 case.
Howe Island ..	E. Ryan, M.D.....	Yes	None..... ....
Howick	A. M. Spence, M.D	Board inspects as a body..	None ....
Hullett	Thos. Agnaw, M.D	When complaint is made to Board.	Typhoid, 10 cases .....
Humberston....	M. F. Haney, M.D.; Elias Augustine, S.I.	Inspection is made as required and always in response to complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases ; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death ; typhoid, 7 cases, 1 death.
Humphrey	T. W. N. Young, M.D ...	No ; no ; action taken when complaint is made.	None ....
Huntingden ...	Ed. Harrison, M.D.; Hector Wood, S. I.	Only on complaint being made.	Typhoid, 1 case.....
Huntley	G. H. Graves, M.D.....	.....	Typhoid, 2 cases ; diphtheria, a few cases, 1 death ; scarlet fever, a large number of cases.
nnisfil.....	A. T. Little, M.D. ; J. L. Sloan, S. I.; J. M. Mathews, S. I.	Only when complaint is made,	Diphtheria, 7 cases ; typhoid, 3 cases, 2 deaths.
Jocelyn	None ; Fred. Ross, Wm. Kent, W. Mansfield, S. Is.	When complaint is made..	None..... ....
Johnson and Tarbutt.	F. Parker, M.D	No	Diphtheria, 3 cases in one family.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists?	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible?	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Placards	No diphtheria	Yes	No.
Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes; no	Don't know	No	No; no
Yes	No	Yes	No
No need			Sometimes
Patients isolated in their homes.	No	M. H. O. disinfects	No; no
No	No	Yes	No.
Yes	No	Not always	No
Yes	No cases	Yes	No; no
No	Used to some extent	No	No; no
Yes			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; no
No cases since 1894			Don't know
House closed to public	Don't know	Yes	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Hope	Yes	Wells	No; no	3; not licensed; some fed to hogs.
Horton	No	Wells	No; no	None
Huron	To M. H. O.	Wells; no cases	No; no	2; yes; buried; no.
Houghton	No	Wells and springs	No; no	None
Hungerford	Supplied to physicians.	Wells and springs	No; no	Three
Howe Island		St. Lawrence River	No	None
Howick	No	Springs	No	Two
Hullett	Yes	Wells; no cause ascertained.	No	1; no
Humberston	No	Wells	No dairy cows; no tuberculosis.	4; kept in sanitary condition; offal buried.
Humphrey	Yes	Wells	No; no tuberculosis.	1; not licensed
Huntingden	Don't know	Wells	No; no	6; no; fed to hogs; no.
Huntley				
Innisfil	No	Wells	No	3; no license; no inspection.
Jocelyn	No	Surface water	No; none; no	None
Johnson and Tarbutt.	No	Spring creeks	No	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
Premises inspected if complaints are made.	None	None	No.
.....	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
.....	..	.....	.....
No.	No	Slaughtering of animals; boiling soap.	No.
No	None needed	None	No.
By householder	No	None	No.
No	No	None	.....
By householder	No	None, except 1 hide packer.	No.
No	No	None	No.
None	No	None	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....
No	No	Don't know	No.
.....	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases.
Joly	D. Carmichael, M.D.	No	
Kaladar, etc.		Action taken when complaint is made.	None
Kennebec	John R. Nelson, M.D.; Jas. Fallon, S. I.	Each spring and when complaints are made.	None
Keppel			Typhoid outbreak caused 5 deaths.
Kincardine	Thos. Bradley, M.D.; R. McKenzie, S. I.	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 3 cases.
King	T. J. Norman, M.D.; Thos. Jennings, S. I.	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 9 cases, 1 death.
Kingston	None	No	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 2 deaths
Kinloss	Jno S. Tennett, M.D	Only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 3 cases
Kitley	M. L. Dixon, M.D.; no meeting of Board.		
Lavant	K. Kilbourn, M.D.	No; no	None
Laxton, Digby and Langford.	F. Blanchard, M.D	Action taken only when complaint is made.	None
Lindsay and St. Edmond.	J. W. Kitchen, M.D	Only when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 1 case; contracted outside of municipality.
Logan	A. Dalton Smith, M.D.	Action taken only when complaint is made.	None
London	D. G. McNull, M.B.; A. Cumming, S. I.	Only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 24 cases.
Lochiel	A. L. McDonald, M.D	Action only taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death.
Louth	G. M. Bowman, M.D.; D. G. Smith, S. I.	Yes	
Laird		No; no	Typhoid, 1 case
Luther, E.	Alfred Skippen, M.D.; P. McLellan, S. I.	During summer inspection at intervals.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 15 cases.
Luther, W	W. W. Jones, M.D.; J. Lovell.	When complaints are made.	Diphtheria, 1 case
Laurier and Lount	None	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
None reported	Don't know	Don't know	No
....	....	....	No
....	....	....	No
Yes	....	Yes	....
Houses placarded	....	Yes	No
Houses placarded and all communications forbidden.	No	Yes	No; no
None	Used in 3 cases	Yes	No
Individually isolated	No	Yes	No; no
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	No
No hospital	No cases	It is the intention	No; no
No hospital; placard premises, etc.	Don't know	Yes	No
No	No	No	No; no
Yes; by sending patients to county and city hospital.	Yes	No; no	No; no
Yes	Yes	Yes	No; no
No	No	....	Yes; no
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes	No	No	No; no
Yes	No	Yes	No
No	....	No	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cases of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Joly	No			None
Kaladar, etc.		Wells	No	None
Kennebec	No	Wells	No	None
Keppel		Wells		
Kincardine	Yes	Wells	No	2; under supervision of sanitary inspector.
King	No	Wells	No	6; licensed; offal fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Kingston	No	Wells	No	About 20; no inspection.
Kinloss	No	Springs and wells	No	None
Kitley				
Lavant	No		No; none	None
Laxton, Digby and Langford.		Wells and springs	No; no tuberculosis.	None
Lindsay and St. Edmond.	No	Mostly spring	No	None
Logan	No	Well water	No	One
London	No	Wells; contaminated	No; no	33; yes; generally boiled and fed to hogs.
Lochiel	Yes	Wells; cause unknown	No; no	4; no license; offal buried.
Louth	Yes	No typhoid	No	1; yes; buried; no
Laird	No	Spring water	No; no	None
Luther, E.	Yes	Artesian wells for schools.	No; yes	One
Luther, W.	No		No; no	None
Laurier and Lount.	No	Wells and springs	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated.	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
			No.
			No.
		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
		None	No.
No		None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases.
Macher	None	No	None
Marysburg, N.	— Platt, M.D.; James Wright, S. I.; D. S. Minaker, S. I.	Only when complaints are made.	None
Malden	T. J. Parke, M.D.	Action taken only when complaint is made.	None
Mattawatchan & Griffith	John Hally, M.D.; Geo. S. Smith, S. I.	When reported to the Board.	None
Mariposa	No M. H. O.; Jas. M. Blewett, S. I.	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 15 cases, 5 deaths; Typhoid, 20 cases.
Maryborough	J. J. Cassidy, M.D.	No; no; only when complaint is made to the Board.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 15 cases.
Medora & Wood	No M.H.O.; John P. May, S. I.	When complaint is made	Diphtheria, 12 cases
Mersea	Chas. Chamberlain, M.D.; members of Board act as sanitary inspectors.	Each member of Board makes inspection in his district.	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 10 cases, 2 deaths.
Metcalf	A. Nixon, M.D		Diphtheria, 1 case; health of Tp. has been good.
Middleton	J. W. Renwick, M.D.; members of Board look after the district in which they reside.	When complaint is made	1 case scarlet fever
Minto	W. A. Harvey, M. D.; Thos. Johnston, S. I.	Yes; of schools and outhouses, and when complaint is made.	
Monck	S. Bridgeland, M.D.	No	Typhoid, 2 cases
Monaghan, S.	— Wilson, M.D.	No; no; action only taken when complaint of nuisance is made.	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes		Yes	No
Don't know	Don't know	Yes	No
			No; no
No	No	No	No
Yes	No; when used has been successful.	Yes	Yes
No	No	Yes	No
Yes: confined to house; notices put up.	Don't know	Yes	No; no
Yes; no hospital	No	Yes	When complaint is made.
Yes			
No	No	No	Only on complaint
Yes; no hospital	Don't know	Yes	No; no
No	No	Yes	No; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used?	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Machar	Yes	Wells	No	One
Marysburg, N.	No	Wells	No; no; no	One; no license
Malden	Yes	Drilled wells	No; no	One; not licensed; offal fed to hogs.
Mattawatchan & Griffith	No	Wells	No	None
Mariposa	Yes	5 schools have bad wells, 2 schools dry wells, 6 schools no wells; supplied from neighbors.	No	Three
Maryborough	No	Wells	No	Two; no; buried and fed to hogs.
Medora & Wood	No		No; no; no	One; offal buried
Mersea	Yes	Wells; most of the typhoid cases were young men who had been working in the stave mills in Bromney.	No; no	One; not licensed; usually fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Metcalf				
Middleton				
Minto	Yes		No; none	Five; yes; fed to swine; no.
Monck	No	Wells	No; no; no	Two; not licensed
Monaghan, S	No	Springs and wells	No	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Yes		Three slaughterhouses	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Monaghan, W..	No M. H. O.; James M. Davidson, S. I.	No; no; action taken by Board when notified.	Typhoid, 2 cases.....
Mornington	James Johnson, M.D	Yes	Scarlet fever, 1 case; typhoid, 3 cases; 1 death.
Moore	F. R. Seager, M.D.....	No; action taken when complaint is made.	None reported..... ... .
Moulton	N. Hopkins, M.D.; Wm. Hamilton, H. Logan, Jno. Williams, James Wardell, S. Inspectors	When comp'aint is made.	None ....
Murray	P. J. Clune, M.D.; Wm. Ruttan, S. I.	Only when complaint is made.	....
Muskoka	A. P. Cornell, M.D.....	Only when complaint is made.	....
Mulmur	R. L. Island, M.D	Yes; no; yes, action taken upon complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid, 10 cases.
Metchedash	No M. H. O. no inspector.	Action taken when reported.	No contagious diseases.....
Mattawa	None	....	None .....
Mara	Wm. Gilpin, M.D.; Gilbert Gillespie, S. I.	Inspection is made only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 3 cases; no deaths.
Mayo	None	No official action ever taken.	Diphtheria, 4 cases; 1 death....
Manvers.	L. Lapp, M.D.; no inspector.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 4 cases; 1 death .....
Marmora & Lake	W. G. McKechine, M.D..	No general inspection.....	Scarlatina, 20 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 10 cases.
March	G. H. Groves, M.D.....	A thorough inspection is made.	Scarlatina prevalent; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Patients sent to Nicholas hospital, Peterboro'.	Don't know	No	No; no
Yes; as thoroughly as possible.	No	Yes	Yes
Yes; houses placarded, etc.; no hospital.	No	Not general	No; no
Yes		Yes	No; no
			No
Yes	No cases of diphtheria	Yes	No
Yes; Public warned against coming in; afflicted family not permitted to mingle with others; no isolated hospital.		Not at all times	No; no
		When required	
No	No	No	No
No; no isolation hospital	Yes; in common use	No; parties are instructed what to do and are left to do it themselves.	No
No hospital		No	No
Yes; no hospital	No	Yes; under direction of M. H. O.	No
Houses placarded; no hospital.	Yes; anti-toxine is used.	As a rule it is	No; no
Yes	Yes; in common use		

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Monaghan, W..	No	Wells	No ; no ; no.....	Four ; yes ; cannot say.
Mornington	Physicians are supplied.	Wells	When occasion requires it ; no cases of tuberculosis	Four; not licensed ; offal generally burnt.
Moore	Yes	Wells	No no ; no.....	Two; not licensed ; offal fed to hogs ; no insection of carcasses.
Moulton	Yes	Wells	No	Two: not licensed; used as fertilizer ; no.
Murray	No	....	No	Two ; no ; buried ; no.
Muskoka	M. H. O. only..	Wells	No	Two ; offal fed to hogs ; no inspection.
Mulmur	Yes	Wells ; 8 cases caused by impure water.	No	One ; don't know.....
Metchedash	.....	Wells	No inspection	None.....
Mattawa.....	No.....	Rivers and wells.	None	None..... .....
Mara	No.....	Wells	None	One slaughterhouse; not licensed ; no inspection.
Mayo	No.....	Springs, wells and streams	No	.....
Manvers.	Yes.....	Wells	No	Three slaughterhouses ; not lisensed.
Marmora & Lake	No ; cannot give a reason.	Wells and springs	No	Two slaughterhouses ; no inspection.
March.	....	....	....	....

TOWNSHIPS —*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
None	No	None	No.
Yes	No	None	No.
No	No	Slaughter houses	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
			None.
No	No	None	None.
No; householders clean their own closets and yards.	No		None.
		None	None.
No	No	None	No.
No	No		None.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Maidstone	R. F. Rourke, M.D.	The Board did not consider it necessary to make any inspection.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case.
Melaburle	J. J. Kingston, M. D.; Asa Miller, S. I.	..	Diphtheria, 1 case
Medonte	J. H. Harvie, M.D.; A. W. Heaslip, M.D.; Wm. Moffatt, S.I.; Jas. Martin, S. I.	Action is taken only when complaint is made to the Board.	No cases of contagious diseases.
Melancthon	Dr. Reid, M. H. O.; Wm. Auguston, S. I.	A general inspection once a year.	Scarlatina, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 2 deaths
Madoc	Dr. Harrison, M. H. O	Inspection made upon complaint.	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death.
Minden	Dr. Curry, M. H. O.	There is no general inspection.	Diphtheria, 17 cases, 1 death
Macaulay	S. Bridgland, M.D	No; action taken only when complaint is made.	None
McDougall	T. S. Walton, M. D.; Benjamin Namen, Reuben Draper, sanitary inspectors.	When complaint is made.	
McLean and Ridout	No M. H. O.; H. S. Grist, S. I.	General inspection	None
McKillop	None		Diphtheria, 1 case; 1 death
McKim	R. B. Struthers, M.D.	Village is regularly inspected.	Scarlatina, 9 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 10 cases; 1 death.
McMurrich	H. L. Barber, M.D.; Wm. Pearce, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death
McNab	J. G. Cranston, M. D.; David Elliott, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina broke out in 10 families; no deaths; diphtheria, 21 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 5 cases, 2 deaths.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; cases are isolated.	.....	....	.....
Yes; no isolation hospital ..	No.....	Yes; under direction of M. H. O.	. .. .
No general methods are adopted.	....	By order of M. H. O....	No inspection is made...
Usual methods adopted; no hospital.	Anti-toxine has been used but effects not satisfactory.	No.....	....
As far as possible; no hospital.	Yes; treatment satisfactory.	.....	No.....
Yes; no hospital.	No.....	Not always	No.....
No; no hospital.....	No.....	Yes; under M.H.O....	No.....
.....	....	....	.....
When necessary	None used.....	Yes	Yes .....
No.....	..... .	.....	Yes .. ..
Yes; no hospital	No....	Yes	No..... .....
Yes; house fumigated.....	Yes; results good	Yes; under direction of M.H.O.	No; no.....
Yes; as well as it is possible.	..... .	Yes	.....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M.H.O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughterhouses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Maidstone	Yes, forms are supplied.	Wells; sand or gravel soil.	.....	.....
Melahide	.....	Springs and wells	No	Seven slaughterhouses; under supervision by S. I.
Medonta	Forms are supplied to the health officers.	Wells and springs	No inspection; no cases of tuberculosis in this township.	Six slaughterhouses in municipality, they are not licensed.
Melanchton	No forms	.....	No inspection	Five slaughterhouses; not licensed.
Madoc	.....	Wells and springs	.....	None
Minden	No forms	.....	No	One; not licensed
Macaulay	No	Wells	No	.....
McDougall	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean and Ridout	Yes	Wells	.....	One
McKillop	.....	.....	.....	One
McKim	No	Wells; uncertain; probably from defective sewerage.	No; no	One; no
McMurrich	No	Wells	No; no	None
McNab	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
... .	....	.....	None.
.....	No.....	No.	None.
There is no systematic removal of garbage or night soil.	....	None..	None.
.....	....	.....	None.
No	.....	None.....	None.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
.....	....	....	.....
... .	....	....	.. . .
Yes	No	None	No.
....	....	None	No.
No.....	No	None	No.
No.....	No	None	No.
....	.....	....	....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Nelson	A. C. Jones, M.D.; Robt. Spence, S. I.	No general inspection; action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid. 1 case, 1 death.
Nepean	G. C. Richardson, M.D.; R. Hill, S. I.	Yes; yes; no	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria, 8 cases.
Nichol	H. Paget, M.D	Yes	
Nipissing	No M. H. O.; Francis Sloman, S. I	Inspection twice a year	None
Nissouri, E	R. E. Fowle, M.D.; Chas. Purdy, S. I.	No; no; yes	Typhoid, 2 cases
Normandy	Peter McLean, M.D.; Wm. Umbach, S. I.	Yes	Typhoid, 20 cases
Norwich, N	W. R. Watson, M.D.; John Tophman, S. I.	Yes	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 1 case: typhoid, 5 cases.
Nottawasaga	L. McAllister, M.D.; Neil McEacheron, S. I.	When complaint is made	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria, 10 cases; typhoid, 6 cases; 3 deaths.
Oakland	W. J. Glassford, M.D	No	Typhoid, 1 case
Olden	None		None
Orillia	Geo. H. Corbett, M.D.		Scarlatina, 2 cases
Oro	W. H. Clutton, M.D	Yes; no; yes	Diphtheria, 1 case
Ops	Thos. W. Poole, M.D.; W. F. O'Boyle, S.I	Yes; yes; yes	Scarlatina, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case.
Otonabee	H. N. Coutlee, M.D.; W. Kilbour, M.D	No	Typhoid, 1 case
Osprey	John A. Scott, M.D	Only when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 53 cases, 6 deaths

TOWNSHIPS—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Yes	Yes; results good	Yes	No; no
Yes		Had no disease of contagious nature.	No
No	No	Yes	Yes
Not very; physician in attendance gives instructions.	No.	No.	No; no
Yes	Yes; apparently with good results.	Yes	Inspection by personal visits.
Yes	No.	Yes	Yes; no
Yes	Don't know; yes		Teachers are notified to report cases.
No	Don't know	No	No
No	No.	No	No
Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes, as far as possible	Only one mild case has occurred since the introduction of anti-toxine.	Yes	No; no
Yes, so far as possible.	No	Yes	
No	No	No	No; no.
Premises placarded and systematically carried out.	Yes, with good results	Yes	No; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Nelson	Think not	Wells	Don't know of any; no cases of tuberculosis.	Three; unlicensed; offal is generally fed to hogs
Nepean	No	Spring wells	No; no	None
Nichol	Yes	Springs	No	None
Nipissing	No		No	None
Nissouri, E	No		No; no; no	Three; not licensed
Normandy	Yes	Springs and wells; cause unknown.	No large dairies; tuberculin not used on suspected cattle.	Three; all licensed; offal fed to hogs; no systematic inspection.
Norwich, N	Yes		No; 1 case cancerous beef, inspected and destroyed.	Three; no license; offal buried; no inspection of carcasses.
Nottawasaga	Yes	Good water supply		One; licensed; no inspection of carcasses.
Oakland	No	Wells	No; no	2; fed to hogs; no
Olden	No	Wells and springs	No	1; no; no; no
Orillia				
Oro	No	Wells	No	2; no license; fed or buried; no.
Ops	Yes	Wells	No dairies; no tuberculosis.	5; offal is fed to hogs
Oso	No	Spring wells	No; no	None
Osprey	No	Wells	No	Very few

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proport on of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	No	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No		No.
No	No	None	One prosecution for keeping a dirty house
No	No	None	No.
Left to discretion of owners.	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS —*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Otonabee	John M. Shaw, M.D.; Jno Dinsdale, S. I.; John Bell, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 15 cases, 4 deaths
Oxford E	J. McLury, M.D	General inspection this year.	Typhoid, 1 case
Oxford W	—— Ogden, M.D.; James Dickey, S. I.	Yes; two general inspections and action taken when complaint is made.	None
Oxford N	T. McWilliams, M.D.; B. Minaker.	Yes; yes; no	
Palmerston	John Elkington, S. I.	Members of Board report disease.	Typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death
Papineau	None	Action taken when complaint is made.	None.
Perry	J. M. Cleminson, M.D.; A. M. Sanbone, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid 2 cases.
Perry	H. L. Barber, M.D.; C. McPhail, S. I.	General inspection in spring.	Diphtheria, 16 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 12 cases, 2 deaths.
Pelee	None	Action taken only when complaint is made.	None
Pelham		Inspection when complaint is made.	A few cases of scarlatina
Pickering	None; members of Board act as Inspectors.	Of villages only, and in other parts on complaint only.	Scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 14 cases, 1 death.
Pilkington	— Robertson, M.D.; Hugh Roberts, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 1 case
Pittsburg	None; members of Board act as Inspectors.	Yes	None
Plympton	P. McG. Brown, M.D	No; action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case
Proton	R. M. Mitchell, M.D.	When complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes	No	No	Yes; no
Only by card			Yes
No; no			Yes
Yes	No diphtheria	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No
Patients are isolated	Used in three cases with most favorable results, one case which would not respond to ordinary treatment rapidly recovered with the use of anti-toxine.	No; disinfection carried out by medical attendants.	No; no
Yes	Yes, results excellent	Yes	No; no
No hospital			No; no
Yes			
Yes	No	Yes	Yes; no
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; no
			No
Yes	Used in one case, patient steadily improved and recovered.	No	No; no
No	No cases	Yes	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Otonabee	No	...	No; no; no	2; inspected
Oxford E.	...	...	No	1; no license required; no.
Oxford W.	No	Wells	No	6; inspected by Sanitary Inspector; boiled if fed, or buried.
Oxford N	No	Wells	No; no	3; yes, boiled and fed; no.
Palmerston	Yes	Springs and wells	No; no; no	None
Papineau	No	Wells	No dairies	3; no; fed to hogs; no.
Percy	To medical men.	Wells	No; no	2; no; quantity fed to pigs; no.
Perry	No	Wells	No; no	1; no
Peter	Yes	Lake water and artesian wells.	No; no; no	None
Pelham	...	...	...	...
Pickering	Yes	Wells; in most cases bad water.	No; no	6; yes; buried; no
Pilkington	No	Wells; none	No; none	None
Pittsburg	No	Wells	No	None
Plympton	No	...	No tuberculosis; no tuberculine test.	1; not licensed; offal fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Proton	No	...	No	None

TOWNSHIPS —*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers?	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and the results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
		Only slaughterhouses	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
			No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspecter.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Puslinch	No M. H. O.; Andrew Munro, S. I.	Yes	Diphtheria, 1 case ; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.
Radcliffe and Raglan.	No M. H. O.; Joseph Kinder, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None.....
Rainham	J. Fry, M.D	Only when complaint is made.	None.....
Raleigh	S. N. Young, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 case ....
Reach.....	No M. H. O..... ..	Yes, by members of the Board.	Diphtheria, none reported yet, there have been several cases of a mild type ; typhoid, none reported until after death.
Ridout	Joseph Tyrrell, S. I	....	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death.....
Rochester	R. F. Parke, M.D.; Joseph Strong, S. I.	When complaint is made to Board.	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 6 deaths ; typhoid, 2 cases.
Rolph, Buchanan, etc	— Grey, M.D	No.....	None..... ....
Romney.....	George Wright, M.D.; E. Gibson, S. I.	Only when complaints are made.	None.....
Ryde	S. Bridgland, M.D.; Henry Long, S. I.	No ; no ; yes	None..... ....
Ryerson.....	— Crawford, M.D.; D. Stanat, S. I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 4 cases, 1 death .....
Sandfield	A. Bang, M.D....	No; where complaint is made.	None .....
Sandwich, W ..	R. H. Casgrain, M. D.; M. Gignac. S. I.	.....	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death .....
Sandwich, E....	.....	On complaint to Board ...	Scarlatina, 6 cases; diphtheria, 1 case.
Sandwich, S....	C. Cruickshank, M. D.; John Healey, S.I.	.....	....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Isolated in room; house placarded; no hospital.	No occasion	Under supervision of Sanitary Inspector.	Yes; no ....
No hospital	....	Yes	Occasionally; no certificate.
No.....	Don't know	Yes	No.....
Yes; houses placarded; no hospital.	No cases	Yes	No; no .....
No.....	Don't know	Yes	No.. .....
Yes	No.....	Yes	Yes .....
Placarding houses	Yes, results good.....	Not always	No. ....
.....	.....	.....	No; no ....
No hospital	Yes	Yes	No.....
Yes	... .	Yes	No; no .....
Yes	No cases	Under Sanitary Inspector.	No; no .....
No	No	No	No ....
....	.....	Yes	....
Placarding; no hospital.....	No.....	Yes	No .....
None, except in their own houses.	Yes	Yes	No; no .....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Puslinch	No		1 case tuberculosis, cow destroyed.	
Radcliffe and Raglan.		Streams and wells	No; no tuberculosis.	None
Rainham	No	Wells	No	3; by permission
Raleigh	To M. H. O.	Wells	No inspection; no tuberculosis.	1; no; buried
Reach	None lately	Wells	No	3; kept in sanitary condition.
Ridout	Yes	Wells	No	1; offal buried
Rochester	No		No; no	3; yes
Rolph, Buchanan, etc.	No.		No	None
Romney	No		No inspection; no tests.	2; not licensed; burnt; no.
Ryde	No	Wells	No; no	1; no license; cooked and fed to pigs.
Ryerson	Yes	Springs		None
Sandfield	No	Wells	No	None
Sandwich, W	None			Three
Sandwich, E	No	Wells	No	Seven
Sandwich, S	No	Surface water and artesian wells.	No; no; no	Three; not licensed; offal fed to hogs; no.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
....	.....	None.....	No.
Each householder removes his own.	None needed	None.....	No.
.....	No.....	None.....	No.
In some cases.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
Buried at cost of people interested.	No.....	None.....	No.
.....	....	.....	....
No.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No.....	No.....	No.....	No.
No.....	No.....	No.....	No.
.....	.....	.....	....
No.....	No	None.....	No.
....	....	.....	... .
.. ..	.....	None..... .	No.
Disposed of by owner of premises.	No	None.....	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Sarnia	T. G. Johnston, M.D		None
Sarawak	C. M. Lang, M.D.; W. C. Raven, Wm. Lee, S.I's.		Typhoid, 6 cases
Saugeen	— Veitch, M.D.; R. Smyth, A. McConnell, S.I.	Yes, of cheese factories and slaughterhouses.	Scarlatina, 2 cases
Sault Ste. Marie.	— Scheok, M.D		Typhoid, 1 case
Scott	None	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases
Scugog	— Clemens, M.D	No	Typhoid, 1 case
Sebastopol	None	No	None
Sheffield	C. W. Day, Clarke, M.D.; S. M. Loyst, S.I.	Action taken only when complaint is made.	None
Sherbrook	N. Hopkins, M.D	No	None
Smith	J. H. Fraser, M.D.; Geo. Westlake, S.I.	No; action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 23 cases; Diphtheria, 1 case.
Seneca	None	Members of Board inspect their respective districts.	None
Sombra	D. K. Stenton, M.D.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 1 case.
Somerville	R. S. Frost, M.D.		Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death
Sophiasburg	J. Cregan, M. D.; Ira David, S.I.	When complaint is made to Board.	Diphtheria, 2 cases

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
.....	.....	.....	.....
Isolated at home	No cases this year.....	Yes	Yes . ...
As instructed by physician in attendance.	No cases	Yes	No .....
No	No.....	.....	.....
No	No.....	No	No.....
.....	... .	Yes; no.....	Yes; no.....
No	No	No	No .....
No occasion	No	No	No; no .....
No occasion	No occasion	No.....	No .....
Yes	No; principally from difficulty in securing fresh samples.	Yes	No; no .....
No occasion	Don't know	No cases	No; no .....
Yes	Not in common use	Yes	No .....
By placarding	Dont't know.....	Yes	No; no ....
Yes	No.	No	No .....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Sarnia				
Sarawak	Yes	Springs and wells	No cases	One; inspected
Saugeen	Yes	Saugeen river, springs and wells.	No; no	Five; licensed; offal fed to hogs.
Sault Ste. Marie.		Wells	No; no	None
Scott	No	Wells	No	One; not licensed
Scugog		Wells	No; no	None
Sebastopol	No	Spring or wells	No	None
Sheffield	No occasion	Wells	No; no	None
Sherbrook	No	Springs and lake water	No	None
Smith	Yes	Wells	No; no; no	Three; no license; fed to hogs; no inspection of carcasses.
Seneca	Yes	Wells and springs	Don't know	None
Sombra	No	Springs	No; no	One; not licensed; deposited at a safe distance from dwelling.
Somerville	No	Wells	No	One
Sophiasburg	No	Wells	No	Two; no; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so, on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so, what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
.....	.....	.....	.....
No	No.....	None.....	No.
Removed by householder..	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No	None.....	No.
.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
Householders attends to this.	No.....	None.	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
Householders removes them.	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Southwould	Duncan Smith, M.D.... .	Yes	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death .....
Stafford	None	No.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.....
Stanhope, Sherbourn, etc....	Chas. D. Curry, M.D.....	No; no; yes	Diphtheria, 13 cases, 3 deaths....
Stamford.....	John M. Dee, M.D.; Wm. A. Swain, S.I.	Yes; yes	None..... .....
Stanley	M. A. V. Armstrong, M.D.	No.....	Diphtheria, 1 case .....
Stephen.....	T. Wickett, M.D.; Wm. Lewis, S.I.	.....	Diphtheria, 15 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid, 12 cases, 2 deaths.
Stephenson	S. Bridgeland, M.D	Upon complaint of nuisance.	Typhoid, 4 cases .....
Stisted	None	When complaint is made..	None..... .....
Strong	— Carmichael, M.D.; John Paget, S.I.	Only when deemed necessary.	None..... ....
Sullivan.... ...	R. H. Orton, M.D.; David Bond, S.I.	Action only taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 8 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death.
Sunnidale	Geo, Hunt, M.A.; Thos. Meacham, S.I.	No; action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; typhoid 1 case.
Sydenham.....	A. C. Sloane, M.D.; Chas. McArthur, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
St. Vincent.....	....	....	Three cases of infectious diseases.
Tecumseth	W. C. Law, M.D.....	.....	None .....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
No	No occasion to use it this year.	Yes	Yes; no
No			No
No	No	Yes	No; no
No diseases; none			Yes; no
No	No	No	No
Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Yes	No
No		Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No
Isolated in homes	Yes; no cases of late	Yes	Yes
Premises placarded and fumigated.	No	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes		Yes	
No	No	Yes	No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases, supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Southwould	.....	Wells	Yes	Six; none licensed; inspection monthly; offal fed to hogs.
Stafford	No	.....	.....	None
Stanhope, Sherbourn, etc	No	Wells	No; no; no	None
Stamford	Yes	.....	Yes; none	Six; yes
Stanley	No	.....	No	None
Stephen	Yes	Wells	No	Three
Stephenson	No	Wells	No	One
Stisted	.....	.....	No	None
Strong	.....	.....	No	None
Sullivan	Yes	.....	No dairy cows	One; yes; buried; no.
Sunnidale	Yes	Wells	No; no license; no inspection.	One
Sydenham	Yes	Springs and wells.	No	None
St. Vincent	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tecumseth	No	.....	No	Three

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
.....	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.	None..... ...	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	Seven; 1 bone boiling; 6 slaughterhouses.	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
. .....	....	.....	No.
No	No.	None.....	No.
No	No.....	None.....	No.
.....	.....	One tannery permitted if kept in sanitary condition.	No.
No.	No.....	One slaughterhouse	No.
No.....	.....	None.....	No.
.....	.....	....	....
....	No.....	None.....	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Tehkummah	.....	.....	Diphtheria, 5 cases .....
Thorah	A. Grant, M. D.; G. Wallace, S.I.	.....	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 1 death ....
Tilbury, N	M. A. Lemire, M.D.; N. Thirbert.	When complaint is made to Board.	Typhoid, 5 cases, 2 deaths.....
Trafalgar	M. McCrimmon, M. D., R.A.	.....	Typhoid, a few cases; diphtheria, 4 or 5 cases, 1 death.
Torbolton	G. H. Jones, M.D	.....	Scarlet fever, a very large number of cases; diphtheria, 20 cases.
Toronto	— Sulton, M.D	When complaint is made..	Diphtheria, 32 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.
Tossorontio	J. J. Williams, M.D.....	.....	Typhoid, 10 cases, 2 deaths.....
Townsend	A. C. Duncomb, M.D	No; when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 2 cases.....
Turnbury	C. A. Toole, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths ....
Tyendinaga	H. O. Lanfear, M.D.....	No; only when complaint is made.	.....
Usborne	— Ferguson, M.D	Action taken when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 12 cases.
Uxbridge	R. E. Darling, M. D.; James Howett, S.I.	On complaint to Board....	Diphtheria, 1 case .....
Vespra	Henry Wallwin, M. D.; David Garoin, S.I.	Yes; when complaint is made.	None reported.....
Watt	No M. H. O.; Henry W. Gill, S.I.	.....	Diphtheria, 6 cases no deaths ...

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is Diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No; no
Yes	No.	Yes	Yes; yes
Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes	Used in 12 cases with excellant results.	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes; result favourable.	Yes	No
Yes		Yes	No; no
No	No	No	No
Yes	Don't know	Yes	No; no
Isolated in homes	Used in a few cases, results not good.	Not always	No; no
Yes	In general use; apparently good results.	Physicians take precaution.	No; no
Yes			No
Yes		No	No; no
Yes	No	Yes	Yes; no

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notifications by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply, used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year. Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board.
Tehkummah	No		No	None
Thorah	Yes		No; no	One; yes; boiled; no.
Tilbury, N	Yes	Wells	No	One; yes; buried; yes.
Trafalgar				
Torbolton				
Toronto	Yes		No	
Tossorontio	Yes	Springs and wells; by drinking surface water.	No; no	None
Townsend	No	Wells and springs	No; no	Five; no license
Turnbury	Yes	Wells	No	One or two
Tyendinaga	No	Wells	No	Don't know
Usborne	Yes	Wells	No; no	Four
Uxbridge	Yes	Wells	No sewerage system.	One; fed to hogs; no inspection.
Vespra	Yes	Wells	No	None
Watt	Yes	Wells	No; no	None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades, (See sec 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
.....	No ..	None	No.
No.	No	None	No.
Yes	No	None	No.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No.	None	No.
No	Don't know	None	No.
No	No.	None	No.
.....	No	None	No.
No	No.	None	No.
No	No	No	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	Contagious diseases.
Waterloo	H. G. Roberts, M.D.; Owen Reist, S.I.		Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Wainfleet	W. B. Hopkins, M.D	When complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 11 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases 1 death; typhoid, 9 cases, 1 death.
Wallsingham, S.	Geo. Stewart, M.D.; Henry Jerry, S.I.	Action taken when required.	None
Wallsingham, N.	J. M Tweedle, M.D.; B. Robinson, S.I.	No	None
Wallace	L. W. Thompson, M.D.; Jno. Bristin, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None reported
Wawanosh, W.	T. E. Case, M.D.; Wm. McCrostie, S.I.	No regular inspection; when complaints are made they are attended to.	Scarlatina, 14 cases; diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Wawanosh, E.	J. McAsh, M.D		Typhoid, 5 cases
Westminster		Only when complaint is made.	
Whitby, E	None	Action taken when complaints are made.	
Whitby	John T. Moore, M.D.; Joseph Waring, S.I.		Typhoid, 10 cases, 2 deaths
Whitchurch	— Coulter, M.D.; — Frul, M.D.; G. H. Powell, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 9 cases.
Widdifield	J. B. Carruthers, M.D.; Jas. Jassups, S.I.	Only where necessary	None
Wilmot	W. R. Nichols, M. D.; Jacob Wahl, S.I.	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 12 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 6 cases.
Willoughby	M. R. Collver, M. D.; Martin Burns, S.I.		None

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists?	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible?	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes	Not in general use	Yes	Yes; no
No; none; patients are isolated as much as possible.	Not used	Occasionally	No; no
No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No
Yes	Not generally used	Yes	No; no
		Yes	No
Yes		Yes	
No	No	No	No
	No	No	Yes
Yes		Not always	No
Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes; results very good	Yes	No; no
			No

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used.	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Waterloo	Yes	Wells	Yes; no; no	Fourteen; yes; fed to hogs.
Wainfleet	Yes	Wells and streams	No; none	
Wallsingham, S.	No	Wells	No	None
Wallsingham, N.	No		No	One; yes; buried; no inspection.
Wallace	Yes	Wells	No; no	One; buried; no
Wawanosh, W.	Yes	Wells	No; yes; no	None
Wawanosh, E.				
Westminster				
Whitby, E.	No		No	Two; not licensed; not inspected.
Whitby	No	Wells	No	One; not licensed
Whitechurch	No	Wells	No	Four; no; fed to hogs.
Widdifield	No	Wells	No	Two; no; no
Wilmot	Yes, for M.H.O.	Wells	No; cases of tuberculosis have been detected after slaughtering and destroyed.	Four; no license; offal buried; yes.
Willoughby	No		No	Two

TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

Is there a systematic removal of garbage, and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made. How is cost calculated?	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers.	State No. and kind of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	No	No.
No	No	No	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
Burn garbage in spring and fall; night soil removed and buried.	No	None	No.
No	No	No	No.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Concluded.*

Name of Municipality.	Names of Medical Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board.	Contagious diseases.
Wilberforce and North Algona.	None	Action taken when complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 1 case.
Wollaston	— Fitzgerald, M.D	At intervals	None .....
Woolwich	W. W. Robinson, M.D....	When complaint is made..	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 20.
Yonge & Escott (Rear).....	J. G. Giles, M.D.; H. C. Phillips, S.I.	Excepting slaughterhouses; no action taken only when complaint is made.	None ....
Yonge & Escott (Front)	J. W. Lane, M. D.; F. Thompson, S.I.	Action taken when complaint is made.	None ....
York.....	T. J. Page, M.D.; C. V. Mitchell, S.I.	General inspection; report monthly.	Diphtheria, 19 cases, 3 deaths typhoid, 13 cases.
Zorra, E	A. N. Hotson, M.D.; Geo. Hotson, S.I.; Jas. D. McKay, S.I.	....	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 27, 8 deaths.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Concluded.*

Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? State methods adopted and whether any isolation hospital exists.	Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Give results of treatment in all cases where possible.	Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?
Yes; when cases occur.....	No	No	No; no .....
No	No	Yes	No; no ....
Yes; no hospital	.....	Yes.....	Yes ....
Yes, if necessary	No	Yes, if necessary	No; no ....
No	No	....	No .....
Yes	Don't know	Yes.....	All schools inspected annually; no.
Not systematicaly; no hospital; premises placarded and isolation carried out; public funerals stopped lately.	Used occasionally with very good results.	Yes.....	Yes ....

TOWNSHIPS.—*Concluded.*

Name of Municipality.	Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied? If not, will you explain the reason?	Give the source of water supply used on the premises. Also cause of typhoid fever cases.	Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred, and state whether the tuberculin test has been used?	How many slaughter houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? How is offal disposed of? Is there systematic inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?
Wilberforce and North Algoma.	No.....	Wells	No; no	None .....
Wollaston	No.....	.....	No.....	None ....
Woolwich	No.....	One school section had bad water causing diptheria.	A few cases; herds isolated and animals destroyed.	One .....
Yonge & Escott (Rear).....	No.....	....	No; no	Two; under inspection.
Yonge & Escott (Front)	.....	Wells	No; no; no.....	None.....
York	No.....	M. H. O. reports that most cases are imported.	Inspected by city authorities; none.	Fifteen; yes; fed to hogs.
Zorra, E	Yes	Wells	No; some suspected cases; no tuberculosis test.	Four; licensed; offal fed to hogs, but Board is going to stop it unless cooked; no inspection of carcasses.

TOWNSHIPS.—*Concluded.*

Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil? If so on what basis of cost is the removal made? How is the cost calculated	Is there a public sewerage system? If so what proportion of houses to whole is connected with public sewers?	State No. and kinds of noxious trades. (See sec. 63 Public Health Act.) How licensed and regulated?	Have there been any prosecutions during year under Public Health Act? State in detail the nature of the case, and results of same.
No	No	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
		None	No.
No.	No.	None	No.
No	No	None	No.
		One rendering factory; one government piggery,; By permit of council.	No.
No	No	None	No.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1896.

PARTS I, II AND III.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART IV—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

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1897.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

PARTS I, II, III AND IV.

1896.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith Parts I, II and III of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries, being the Agricultural Statistics of Ontario for the year 1896; also Part IV. relating to Chattel Mortgages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,

Secretary.

Toronto, Oct. 12th, 1897.

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PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature, precipitation and sunshine, as well as the nature and tilth of the soil, have much to do in determining the success or failure of crops. Early or late frosts, and alternate freezing and thawing in winter may do much injury, while seasonable temperature and timely falls of rain or snow, and, in the growing season, a due share of sunshine, usually mean splendid crops matured in the best possible condition. There is, therefore, much to interest and instruct in the following weather statistics.

The May bulletin said that the two most noticeable facts regarding the preceding six months were the low temperature of March and the high temperature of April. The temperature up to the end of February continued slightly above the average, followed by colder weather in March, which lasted until about the 10th of April. Then came a rapid rise, the temperature increasing in some cases nearly twenty degrees in the daily amount. A very rapid growth of vegetation resulted. The extreme heat continued for some days, records of eighty degrees and even of ninety degrees being made. The remainder of the month continued warm and dry, although slight frost occurred about the 25th ; no injury seems to have resulted. The highest average temperature occurred in the northern part of the Province.

The August bulletin stated that the month of May was even more noticeable than April for high temperature, it being nearly seven degrees above its average for the fourteen years 1882-95.

The precipitation for the six months of the growing season, according to the November bulletin, was three inches above that of 1895, and half an inch greater than the average amount. The rainfall of September was 1.80 inches above the average. Frost was felt in many parts of the Province from the 19th to the 26th of August, though no injury appeared to result ; but from the 19th to the 23rd of September heavy frosts occurred, ice formed, and considerable damage was reported in many districts. Snow fell generally throughout the Province during the third week of October, some of the falls being heavy.

NOTES FROM THE TEMISCAMINGUE DISTRICT. Following are selections from the notes of the Government meteorological observer at Haileybury :

1896, February 10.—Woodpeckers heard.
" March 26.—First crows seen.
" April 12.—Snow going fast.
" " 14.—Spring birds arrived.
" " 17.—Sleighing done for season.
" " 21.—Heaviest fall of snow on record here—nine inches.
" " 24.—Wild geese passing ; snow nearly all gone.
" " 27.—Frogs piping.
" " 28.—Ice breaking up fast.
" " 29.—Navigation began ; first kingfisher seen
" " 30.—Ice gone completely.

1896, May 1.—Swallows seen.
" " 4.—First thunderstorm.
" " 5.—Wild strawberries in bloom.
" " 6.—Poplar in leaf.
" " 12 and 13.—White frost.
" " 26.—Last entry below 32° of season.
" September 4.—White frost.
" " 16.—First entry below 32° of season.
" " 19.—First snow in air.
" October 20.—First snow on ground.
" November 15.—First sleighing.
" " 29.—Last trip of steamer.
" December 30.—Ground in clearings mostly bare.

TEMPERATURE. The following table gives the temperature from April to September inclusive—practically the growing season—at ten well distributed points in Ontario for the years 1895 and 1896, and also the average for the fifteen years, 1882-96 :

Months.		Saugeen.	Bircam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province average.
		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
April	1896	44.99	50.05	50.32	47.63	47.34	45.77	45.01	44.83	43.81	43.35	46.31
	1895	40.38	44.85	47.33	47.31	44.24	43.35	42.68	41.39	42.45	38.75	43.27
	1882-96	39.22	43.05	44.47	42.76	43.74	41.52	40.01	38.78	40.49	37.04	41.11
May	1896	56.16	62.85	65.22	61.16	61.79	59.79	59.25	58.59	59.15	57.46	60.14
	1895	54.62	58.00	60.44	56.55	58.65	55.36	57.49	56.24	57.59	53.76	56.87
	1882-96	50.11	54.55	56.29	54.06	54.66	52.66	53.06	52.41	55.27	51.43	53.45
June	1896	62.02	64.25	68.89	65.33	65.92	64.75	64.06	64.89	64.08	63.55	64.77
	1895	63.42	67.80	72.67	68.09	70.54	67.90	68.22	67.12	69.53	64.39	67.97
	1882-96	60.81	65.04	66.66	65.32	66.61	63.77	64.06	63.66	65.86	61.92	64.37
July	1896	65.83	69.80	71.82	68.95	71.81	68.72	67.72	67.95	68.94	66.40	68.79
	1895	61.70	65.69	69.00	65.91	69.27	66.23	65.11	64.87	65.89	61.74	65.54
	1882-96	64.02	67.76	69.52	67.93	70.60	67.43	66.37	66.33	68.08	64.09	67.21
August	1896	64.87	67.45	68.93	66.15	71.77	67.49	66.92	66.61	66.99	64.92	67.21
	1895	62.11	65.80	69.25	66.47	70.11	65.09	65.09	64.09	65.16	60.19	65.34
	1882-96	62.82	65.32	66.76	65.27	69.28	65.60	63.98	63.80	65.31	60.82	64.90
September	1896	54.95	58.13	59.31	56.57	60.94	57.41	55.42	55.22	56.08	53.80	56.78
	1895	59.97	63.01	64.02	61.48	64.61	60.63	58.44	59.28	58.90	54.17	60.45
	1882-96	56.86	60.07	60.34	58.92	61.70	58.97	56.63	56.86	57.34	52.89	58.06
Mean for six months	1896	58.14	62.09	64.08	60.96	63.26	60.66	59.73	59.68	59.84	58.25	60.67
	1895	57.03	60 86	63.78	60.97	62.90	59.76	59.51	58.83	59.92	55.50	59.91
	1882-96	55.64	59.30	60.67	59.04	61.10	58.33	57.35	56.97	58.73	54.70	58.18

The mean temperature of the Province for the six months was 60.67°, being .76° higher than that of the same period in 1895, and 2.49° above the average for the fifteen years, 1882-1896. The highest mean temperature was recorded at London, and the next highest at Stony Creek, which led in August and September; while the lowest mean temperature was experienced at Saugeen, and the next lowest at Rockcliffe, the latter showing the lowest figures in April and September. September was the only month which failed to show a higher temperature than its own average in the fifteen years. Of the five other months the increase in temperature was 6.69° in May, 5.20° in April, and 2.31° in August.

PRECIPITATION. The following table gives the fall of rain and snow in the winter months, by districts, for the years 1895-6 and 1894-5, together with the average for the fifteen years, 1882-96. It is well to remember, in studying this table, that an inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow :

		West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province average.	
		Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
November	1895	1.63	3.8	1.77	15.2	3.74	3.9	2.73	7.8	2.47	7.7
	1894	0.70	15.2	0.87	16.9	0.47	6.1	1.10	7.3	0.78	11.4
	1882-95	2.39	7.0	2.04	14.2	2.38	5.7	2.01	8.8	2.20	8.9
December	1895	2.70	11.1	1.57	21.5	1.75	10 8	2.87	9.5	2.22	13.2
	1894	2.26	2.9	1.16	10.2	1.44	4.3	1.10	9.0	1.49	6.6
	1882-95	1.69	13.2	1.18	21.1	1.51	11.2	1.18	14.3	1.39	14.9
January	1896	0.59	10.5	0.23	24.4	1.54	13 9	0.25	19.7	0.65	17.1
	1895	0.90	26.6	0.31	40 9	1.34	28.2	0.52	29.5	0.77	31.3
	1882-96	1.14	16.5	0.87	28.2	1.24	18.6	0.89	22.2	1.03	21.4
February	1896	0.43	20.7	0.19	18.6	0.91	28.0	0.32	30.6	0.46	24.5
	1895	0.13	10.0	0.09	18.9	0.09	8.0	0.03	11.3	0.08	12.0
	1882-96	1.48	12.3	0.59	21.1	1.16	14.5	0.67	18.8	0.98	16.7
March	1896	0.83	10.4	0.51	11.2	0 82	12.0	0.80	12.0	0.74	11.4
	1895	0.45	9.7	0.21	11.5	0.77	8.5	0.21	13.5	0.41	10.8
	1882-96	1.15	9.6	0.74	13.7	1.09	9.4	0.89	13.0	0.97	11.4
Totals for five months.	1896	6.18	56.5	4.27	90.9	8.76	68.6	6.97	79.6	6.54	73.9
	1895	4.44	64.4	2.64	98.4	4 11	55.1	2.96	70.6	3.53	72.1
	1882-96	7.85	58.6	5.42	98.3	7.38	59.4	5.64	77.1	6.57	73.3

The precipitation of both rain and snow for the five months, taking the Province over, was about an average. In February 24.5 inches of snow fell, compared with an average of 16.7 inches for that month in the fifteen years 1882-96, but none of the other months, excepting March, came up to their respective averages in the depth of snowfall. The heaviest rainfall was in November, when 2.47 inches fell ; in December there was 2.22 inches, but the other months were below their usual figures in this regard.

The rainfall during the growing season (April-September) is, however, of more importance than that of the winter, and the precipitation for the six months is given in the following table :

Month.	West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province average.	
	1896.	1882-96.	1896.	1882-96.	1896.	1882-96.	1896.	1882-96.	1896.	1882-96.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	1.82	1.80	1.22	1.40	0.90	1.56	1.12	1.36	1.26	1.53
May	2.39	3.45	1.95	2.55	1.98	2.94	2.08	2.72	2.10	2.91
June	2.88	3.14	2.17	2.72	1.74	2.91	2.77	2.80	2.39	2.89
July	3.95	2.50	1.91	2.47	2.98	2.38	2.31	2.81	2.79	2.54
August	3.65	2.64	3.88	2.82	1.33	2.46	2.57	2.83	2.86	2.69
September.	4.49	2.69	4.16	3.07	4.66	2.73	4.56	2.67	4.47	2.79
Totals..	19.18	16.22	15.29	15.03	13.59	14.98	15.41	15.19	15.87	15.35

The rainfall of the Province for the six months was 15.87 inches, which is .52 inch more than the average for the fifteen years 1882-96. The greatest precipitation was in the west and south-west district, and the least rainfall was in the centre district, while the other two districts were about an average. While May and June show the greatest rainfall for the fifteen years' period, September, August and July (in the order given) had the heaviest precipitations in 1896. "April showers" do not appear to be frequent or heavy in Ontario, the average rainfall for that month being but 1.53 inches, which is only a little more than half that of May and June; although April has also an average snowfall of three and a half inches, which must be taken into consideration.

SUNSHINE. The amount of sunshine recorded at five stations is given in the following table for the six months, April to September inclusive, for the years 1895 and 1896, and also the average for the fifteen years 1882-96. The last column gives the hours of possible sunshine, calculated for latitude 45°.

Months.		Woodstock	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province average.	Sun above horizon, lat. 45°.
		hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
April	1896	141.1	191.8	156.4	195.2	217.1	180.3	406.4
	1895	193.2	200.1	190.7	199.5	192.1	195.1	
	1882-96..	181.1	197.2	175.3	204.2	196.6	190.9	
May	1896	272.9	282.0	218.0	276.1	261.7	262.1	461.1
	1895	267.6	261.4	250.4	246.0	235.2	252.1	
	1882-96..	207.0	221.2	199.6	218.5	219.6	213.2	
June	1896	262.0	300.2	329.7	310.4	308.4	302.1	465.7
	1895	296.9	285.5	281.2	280.6	287.4	286.3	
	1882-96..	242.8	261.9	234.4	259.2	250.6	249.8	
July	1896	245.9	246.7	220.6	209.3	266.3	237.8	470.9
	1895	241.7	242.3	221.5	205.1	251.5	232.4	
	1882-96..	272.3	280.8	256.3	270.3	269.4	269.8	
August	1896	232.3	272.2	272.1	259.4	276.9	262.6	434.5
	1895	236.7	236.5	214.8	199.6	252.5	228.0	
	1882-96..	232.4	249.8	219.5	247.0	246.8	239.1	
September	1896	159.5	180.2	161.6	154 4	184.3	168 0	376.3
	1895	191.2	208.9	182.6	193.4	194 6	194.1	
	1882-96..	182.8	214.0	164.8	199.6	196.2	191.5	
Totals for six months.	1896	1313 7	1473.1	1358.4	1404.8	1514.7	1412.9	2614.9
	1895	1427.3	1434.7	1341.2	1324.2	1413.3	1388.1	
	1882-96..	1318.4	1424.9	1249.9	1398.8	1379.2	1354.3	

An average of 1,412.9 hours of sunshine were registered in the six months out of a possible 2,614 9 hours, being 24.8 hours more than in the preceding year, and 58.6 hours more than the average for the fifteen years. June, May and August were relatively bright months, but the other three months were below the average in sunshine. Kingston registered the most sunshine during the season and Woodstock the least.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RURAL AREA ASSESSED. The following table gives the acreage assessed in townships which are municipally organized, by county groups, the total for the Province being given for all classes of land for 1895 and 1896 :

Districts.	Acres assessed.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp or marsh.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	1896.	1895.			
Lake Erie	2,313,485	24,401	2,337,886	1,580,256	1,533,381	656,401	101,229	67.6
Lake Huron	2,270,420	58,965	2,329,385	1,474,676	1,439,700	570,079	284,630	63.3
Georgian Bay	1,975,072	48,230	2,023,302	1,172,118	1,149,615	535,793	315,391	57.9
West Midland	3,210,021	45,292	3,255,313	2,446,036	2,415,403	496,730	312,547	75.1
Lake Ontario	3,003,153	44,212	3,047,365	2,386,741	2,362,356	369,343	291,281	78.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	5,142,050	204,991	5,347,041	2,497,197	2,430,732	1,799,766	1,050,078	46.7
East Midland	2,539,980	180,449	2,720,429	909,858	897,789	1,269,187	541,384	33.4
Northern Districts	1,720,718	390,969	2,111,687	204,969	198,016	1,566,868	339,850	9.7
The Province. 1896	22,174,899	997,509	23,172,408	12,671,851	.....	7,264,167	3,236,390	54.7
The Province. 1895	22,131,895	981,420	23,113,315	.....	12,426,992	7,777,451	2,908,872	53.8

The rural area assessed now amounts to 23,172,408 acres (an increase of 59,093 acres compared with the year before), of which nearly one million acres are non-resident. The percentage of cleared land is 54.7 as against 53.8 per cent. in 1895. The highest ratios of cleared land are found in the Lake Ontario and West Midland groups.

AREA IN PASTURE. The table following gives the number of acres in pasture by county groups and for the Province for each of the five years 1892-96, and also the percentage of cleared land in pasture in 1896 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1896	247,681	356,243	182,149	505,052	383,382	706,650	204,931	33,656	2,619,744
1895	261,181	373,061	235,602	518,394	391,876	705,175	209,859	33,507	2,728,655
1894	247,530	369,178	233,935	519,802	388,225	711,042	200,979	32,550	2,703,241
1893	247,557	376,258	228,361	535,379	367,018	695,576	199,514	32,487	2,682,180
1892	238,565	350,067	222,766	504,588	360,243	673,231	184,389	28,191	2,562,040
Rate per 1,000 cleared in 1896	156.7	241.6	155.4	206.5	160.6	283.0	225.2	164.2	206.7

The number of acres in pasture in the Province is given as 2,619,744, which is less than in any of the three years immediately preceding. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties (where dairying is extensively practised) and the Northern Districts are the only groups showing an increase in the area in pasture compared with 1895. The ratio in pasture per 1,000 acres cleared is 206.7 for the Province, ranging from 283.0 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district to 155.4 in the Georgian Bay group.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP. The following table gives the acreage under crop for each of the five years 1892-96, together with the average for the fifteen years, 1892-96:

Field crops.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1882-96.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	876,955	743,199	778,992	913,954	966,522	887,205
Spring wheat	255,361	223,957	230,016	356,721	651,302	490,188
Barley	462,792	478,046	486,261	467,315	499,225	655,073
Oats	2,425,107	2,373,309	2,342,766	1,936,644	1,861,469	1,838,089
Rye	148,680	120,350	90,144	68,486	73,073	102,473
Peas	829,601	799,963	785,007	738,741	774,732	707,844
Corn { Husking	317,667	302,929	267,348	217,294	181,463	258,198
Corn { Fodder	178,962	148,899	111,361	95,865	91,403	
Buckwheat	145,606	135,262	145,268	133,828	125,104	91,825
Beans	68,369	72,747	59,281	48,858	33,249	36,301
Potatoes	178,965	184,647	167,253	142,601	145,703	158,244
Mangel-wurzels	36,101	34,383	27,670	21,519	22,026	22,478
Carrots	12,333	13,002	11,186	9,288	9,941	10,665
Turnips	148,234	151,806	147,657	136,604	129,627	117,557
Hay and clover	2,426,711	2,537,674	2,576,943	2,766,894	2,515,367	2,381,903
Total	8,511,444	8,321,173	8,227,153	8,054,612	8,080,206	7,758,043

The total area under crop in the Province in 1896 is 8,511,444 acres, which is more than in any other year of the table. The largest acreage is still credited to hay, but the area of that crop has been gradually decreasing, and it looks as if oats will soon have the greatest acreage of any of our field crops. Barley, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips have also decreased in area under crop.

The acreage of all crops mentioned in the preceding table is given in the following table, and for the same periods, by county groups and for the Province:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1896	1,097,435	946,198	792,817	1,692,840	1,707,294	1,519,090	604,692	151,078	8,511,444
1895	1,057,730	909,262	773,416	1,651,847	1,676,762	1,511,493	597,027	143,636	8,321,173
1894	1,047,297	873,424	758,184	1,594,356	1,687,718	1,529,255	596,254	140,665	8,227,153
1893	1,046,128	869,971	733,656	1,535,218	1,660,138	1,490,433	581,869	137,199	8,054,612
1892	1,002,829	869,630	733,539	1,542,550	1,696,482	1,503,724	593,111	138,341	8,080,206
Average 1882-96	972,609	822,624	698,863	1,510,854	1,639,733	1,435,479	570,286	107,595	7,758,043

The largest area under crop is found in the Lake Ontario group, which is closely followed by the West Midland district. Every group shows an increase over its respective figures for the preceding year, and also compared with any of the preceding years, except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district, which had its largest area under crop in 1894.

PROPORTIONAL AREAS UNDER CROP. The relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres cleared is given in the following table, by county groups and for the Province for 1895 and 1896, together with the average for the fifteen years 1882-96:

Districts.		Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.	Total.
Lake Erie	1896...	141.3	1.4	19.8	143.2	16.7	31.7	108.5	10.0	31.3	11.9	1.9	.8	2.1	173.8	694.4
	1895...	129.0	1.1	18.3	142.8	15.2	29.7	107.7	10.5	33.6	12.8	1.9	1.0	2.5	183.7	689.8
	'82-96 .	163.4	7.1	25.7	130.0	9.6	42.9	80.2	9.0	18.9	12.0	1.2	.6	1.9	204.2	706.7
Lake Huron	1896...	91.1	7.0	29.1	203.8	3.2	74.0	28.2	1.4	2.3	9.6	3.5	.8	11.3	176.4	641.7
	1895...	75.1	5.5	31.5	206.9	1.8	70.4	26.3	1.1	2.4	9.9	3.4	.8	12.8	183.7	631.6
	'82-96 .	108.4	23.0	42.0	132.7	1.1	68.5	13.2	1.2	.9	10.0	2.3	.8	11.1	196.6	641.8
Georgian Bay	1896...	64.9	24.4	41.5	213.6	6.4	98.7	13.1	7.8	.9	14.3	1.2	.7	15.8	173.2	676.5
	1895...	54.2	20.0	46.1	214.8	3.0	97.1	9.3	6.3	1 2	14.5	1.1	.9	16.5	187.8	672.8
	'82-96 .	74.0	58.7	48.8	173.5	3.1	84.8	4.3	2.4	.5	13.8	1.0	1.0	14.0	196.5	676.4
West Midland	1996...	97.7	15.2	44.4	216.9	10.7	63.0	33.8	2.7	1.6	13.7	4 9	1.1	18.7	167.5	691.9
	1895...	85.4	12.9	48.2	217.6	8.3	59.3	32.0	2.5	1.9	14.5	4.6	1.2	18.9	176.6	683.9
	'82-96 .	109.2	29 9	54.2	170.9	3.3	62.2	17.3	1.4	.7	12.2	3.2	1.0	16.9	185.1	667.5
Lake Ontario	1896...	70.1	29.5	60.4	174.1	19.3	94.3	32 0	22.3	2.1	17.0	3.4	.9	18.0	171.9	715.3
	1895...	60.1	26.1	62.9	173.7	16.5	94.4	28.2	22.1	2.5	17.5	3.1	.9	18.6	183.2	709.8
	'82-96 .	70.1	62.5	107.3	140.1	13.9	76.3	17.3	13.4	1.2	14 5	2.5	1.1	14.6	183.5	718.3
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1896...	4.4	28.3	18.8	193.2	8.7	33.3	34.0	15.7	1.6	15.0	1.5	1.0	2.8	250.0	608.3
	1895...	3.3	26.8	18.9	190.2	7.5	34.4	30.8	14.6	1.6	16.1	1.6	1.1	2.7	272.2	621.8
	'82-96 .	6.2	47.5	34.7	180.0	12 5	39.5	16.1	13.7	1.5	16.9	.9	.8	2.2	261.0	633.5
East Midland	1896...	27.1	35.2	41.3	197.8	16.4	81.8	25.4	20.6	1.7	14.1	2.8	1.2	11.8	187.4	664.6
	1895...	19.8	33.1	42.7	195.3	14.8	82.9	21.9	17.5	2.1	15.3	2.9	1.5	12.7	202.5	665.0
	'82-96 .	30.0	77.8	80.7	159.5	19.5	69.3	13.2	12 0	1.0	14.8	1 9	1.1	8.7	197.7	687.2
Northern Districts	1896...	5.6	20.8	11.6	193.2	4.2	87.4	5.5	4.9	.6	23.4	1.0	2.0	15.5	361.6	737.3
	1895...	3.4	19.5	12.1	182.1	3.0	85.8	4.0	4.8	.6	24.6	.8	1.8	14.6	368.3	725.4
	'82-96 .	4.5	53.8	15.3	173.6	6.1	80.3	3.5	5.0	.7	24.6	.7	1.5	16.9	370.0	756.5
The Province	1896...	69.2	20.2	36.5	191.4	11.7	65.5	39.2	11.5	5.4	14.1	2.8	.9	11.7	191.5	671.6
	1895...	59.8	18.0	38.5	191.0	9.7	64.4	36.4	10.9	5.8	14.9	2.8	1.0	12.2	204.2	669.6
	'82-96 .	77.3	42.7	57.1	160.2	8.9	61.7	22.5	8.0	3.2	13.8	2.0	.9	10.2	207.6	676.1

Out of every thousand acres cleared, 671.7 are devoted to the fourteen crops comprising the table, which is a slight increase over the figures of the previous year, although the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts show a decline in ratio.

FALL WHEAT.

The reports made to the Bureau in November, 1895, indicated that an increased acreage was being given to fall wheat. The crop was put in under most favorable conditions. Some sowing took place as early as August 25th, and some as late as October 25th, but the bulk was sown about September 15th. On the whole, October was not very favorable to the crop; the early growth was retarded, and the general condition was not the most favorable at the beginning of November, although much desired rains and more favorable weather were just then promising an improvement. The following reasons were given for the increased acreage: Shortage of straw this year; decreasing production of spring wheat; very favorable condition of weather and of soil in September; hope for better wheat prices.

The May bulletin thus summarized the returns regarding the condition of fall wheat: "There has not been for many years so unfavorable a report as we have just received. The large majority of our correspondents report extensive destruction by freezing from ice forming on the bare fields. The loss is much heavier on clay than on light soils. A large amount will be plowed up or re-sown to spring grain. The reports from the townships along lakes Erie and Ontario, from Windsor to Kingston, are with very few exceptions, of a most unfavorable nature. In Huron, Grey and part of Simcoe the general report is 'thin and patchy.' The most favorable reports come from a range of townships beginning in Lambton and running east through parts of Middlesex, Perth, Oxford, Wellington, Dufferin and South Simcoe. Putting the very best construction upon the reports the general condition at present can be summed up as, poor condition with reduced acreage."

The August reports regarding fall wheat were variable and conflicting, but on the whole rather under than over the average. In Essex and Kent where harvesting began as early as June 26th, the reports were rather poor. There were numerous complaints of damage by "Hessian fly," though some said also, "or some other insect." In Elgin and Lincoln the condition was fair. In Haldimand the situation was summed up thus: "The worst failure for many years." Welland reported yields of from five to twelve bushels per acre. Lambton sent good reports, Huron fair, Bruce poor, Grey variable, Simcoe good. In the West Midland counties, from Middlesex to Dufferin, the situation was summed up as fair yield with good quality. Winter killing, drouth and grasshoppers were causes in various localities for decreasing the yield below what was expected. In the east most of the crop was harvested from July 10th to 20th. There were many reports of injury, yet on the whole the crop turned out well, the quality being very good. While from the east, where the acreage is much less than in the west, there were some reports of complete loss, there were others of extraordinary yield.

In November the reports were conflicting regarding fall wheat, but it was said that the crop could be fairly described as of good quality, although in some localities it was injured while in stacks and in hauling. Scattering mention was made of the Hessian fly and the weevil.

The acreage and yield of fall wheat are given in the following table by county groups and for the Province for 1895 and 1896, together with the average for the Province for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres	Bushel.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	223,216	3,157,724	14.1	197,846	3,222,813	16.8	224,964	4,184,436	18.6
Lake Huron	134,325	2,206,407	16.4	108,191	2,276,993	21.0	138,955	2,767,558	19.9
Georgian Bay	76,122	1,471,295	19.3	62,294	1,602,744	25.7	76,448	1,592,070	20.8
West Midland	239,078	4,583,684	19.2	206,384	3,782,195	18.3	247,217	5,087,558	20.6
Lake Ontario	167,336	2,911,035	17.4	142,016	2,637,335	18.6	160,066	3,236,542	20 2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	11,077	222,177	20.1	8,065	177,306	22.0	14,049	260,153	18.5
East Midland	24,662	496,859	20.1	17,748	342,985	19.3	24,878	483,556	19.4
Northern District	1,139	29,260	25.7	655	13,511	20.6	638	13,189	20.7
Totals	876,955	15,078,441	17.2	743,199	14,155,282	19.0	887,205	17,625,061	19.9

There is an increase of 133,756 acres in the area of fall wheat over the figures for the preceding year, every district sharing in the extension; but a decrease of 1.8 bushels occurs in the average yield of the Province compared with that of 1895, and the total yield is only 15,078,441, which is scarcely a million bushels more than in the preceding year. The total yield of the West Midland counties amounts to over four and a half

million bushels. The Northern Districts are credited this year with the splendid average yield of 25.7 bushels per acre, while but 14.1 bushels were averaged in the Lake Erie group.

SPRING WHEAT.

The first reports regarding spring wheat were made in August. The area in this crop continued to decline, and reports were no more encouraging than they have been for several years. The principal complaints were as to inferior quality, though a few sections in the east gave good yields and of first-class quality. Most reports were of moderate yields. Harvesting began on July 24, and was quite general over the Province at the end of the first week of August. There were a few reports of rust, and also of grasshoppers.

When writing in November correspondents had less than usual to say about spring wheat. While the yield was regarded as almost an average one the grain was hardly as plump as was looked for.

The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups :

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	2,198	26,112	11.9	1,686	24,763	14.7	9,761	139,497	14.3
Lake Huron	10,283	98,083	9.5	7,868	125,351	15.9	29,484	416,525	14.1
Georgian Bay	28,576	360,525	12.6	22,974	377,307	16 4	60,687	884,583	14.6
West Midland	37,106	454,051	12.2	31,198	542,961	17.4	67,680	1,021,620	15.1
Lake Ontario	70,307	940,147	13.4	61,612	871,004	14.1	142,679	2,186,892	15.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	70,604	1,153,803	16.3	65,046	1,089,758	16.8	107,699	1,759,223	16 3
East Midland	32,022	424,606	13.3	29,707	378,788	12.8	64,537	902,968	14.0
Northern District	4,265	61,995	14.5	3,866	62,611	16.2	7,661	133,103	17.4
Totals	255,361	3,519,322	13.8	223,957	3,472,543	15.5	490,188	7,444,411	15.2

There are 255,361 acres in spring wheat, which is 31,404 more than in the preceding year, although but little more than one-half the area given as the average for the fifteen years. The average yield for the Province is only 13.8 bushels per acre, which is 1 4 bushels lower than the average for 1882-96. The total yield for the year is 3,519,322 bushels, being slightly more than that of 1895, and less than half of the average yield for the fifteen years. The best average yield for the year is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, being 16.3 bushels, while that of the Lake Huron district is only 9.5 bushels.

BARLEY.

The August bulletin stated that along Lake Erie there had been a fair yield, but that late rains had discolored a large portion. In the West Midland district the quality was better, with a fair yield; in the west the loss by insects was no greater than usual; in the east the indications pointed to a crop above the average in quality. Notwithstanding complaints as to early drouth, rain at harvesting, grasshoppers, etc., there were prospects of a good yield as correspondents wrote.

According to November returns there was a good yield of barley, but frequent showers at harvesting had discolored much of the crop, and in a few instances some of the grain sprouted. However, a good deal of excellent barley had been saved.

The acreage and yield are given in the following table by county groups:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	31,332	799,883	25.5	28,013	786,534	28.1	35,349	862,704	24.4
Lake Huron	42,936	1,221,655	28.5	45,384	1,271,588	28.0	53,896	1,429,079	26.5
Georgian Bay	48,590	1,371,161	28.2	53,012	1,536,357	29.0	50,434	1,302,529	25.8
West Midland	108,718	3,158,429	29.1	116,374	3,120,568	26.8	122,770	3,418,820	27.8
Lake Ontario	144,265	3,890,595	27.0	148,453	3,309,489	22.3	244,879	6,214,196	25.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	47,036	1,234,128	26.2	46,062	1,144,473	24.8	78,703	1,890,339	24.0
East Midland	37,543	937,025	25.0	38,362	865,507	22.6	66,869	1,586,235	23.7
Northern District	2,373	56,868	24.0	2,386	55,991	23.5	2,173	50,403	23.2
Totals	462,792	12,669,744	27.4	478,046	12,090,507	25.3	655,073	16,754,305	25.6

The acreage of barley is 15,254 less than in 1895, and has been falling off steadily for many years, more especially in the eastern half of the Province. The yield per acre however, is above the average, which makes the total yield more than that of the pre ceding year, although fully four million bushels less than the average for the fifteen years

OATS.

The August bulletin reported that the condition of oats in the west was fair. There was some injury by rust, and here and there the army worm was reported. In the latter case individual farmers have suffered severely, but the effect upon the total yield of the Province was small. From the east came reports of a large acreage and good condition. The hot weather caused rapid filling, and some reported light grain.

According to the November returns, oats suffered seriously from the attacks of the army worm in various portions of the Province. The rainy weather at cutting was also injurious to late sown oats. Rust and smut were more prevalent than usual, and much of the grain turned out light in weight, although in some sections the crop might have been termed first-class in every respect.

The following table presents the acreage and yield by county groups:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	226,228	7,438,753	32.9	218,934	8,481,803	38.7	178,893	6,167,304	34.5
Lake Huron	300,479	10,341,863	34.4	297,882	11,573,632	38.9	208,590	7,363,489	35.3
Georgian Bay	250,352	7,752,362	31.0	246,933	8,862,445	35.9	179,198	5,963,532	33.3
West Midland	530,443	19,971,313	37.7	525,580	20,292,298	38.6	386,714	14,426,190	37.3
Lake Ontario	415,569	14,300,271	34.4	410,255	14,170,951	34.5	319,792	11,250,846	35.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	482,444	16,496,205	34.2	462,344	14,904,138	32.2	407,808	13,017,195	31.9
East Midland	179,997	5,505,858	30.6	175,318	5,289,938	30.2	132,407	4,079,259	30.8
Northern Districts	39,595	1,173,367	29.6	36,063	1,122,361	31.1	24,687	752,097	30.5
Totals	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2	2,373,309	84,697,566	35.7	1,838,089	63,019,912	34.3

An increase in the acreage of oats is observed in every district, but the average yield per acre is 34 2 bushels, which, while nearly equal to that of the average for the fifteen years, is 1.5 bushels less than the yield of 1895. The result is that the total yield is 1,717,574 bushels below that of the preceding year. In the West Midland district, where the acreage is large and the yield usually generous, some twenty millions of bushels of oats are now annually grown. Until 1893 the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group led in area of this cereal.

RYE.

Compared with other grains this crop is not largely grown. The August bulletin had the following to say regarding it: "In the east there are a few reports, some fair, but most are good; in the west the crop varies about the same. On the whole the crop is quite up to the average for quality."

The November returns were to the effect that there had been about an average yield, and that the grain sampled well, while the area had increased.

The acreage and yield by county groups and for the Province are given in the following table:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	26,466	342,121	12.9	23,221	354,327	15.3	13,215	199,241	15.1
Lake Huron	4,652	72,752	15.6	2,555	48,180	18.9	1,361	23,596	17.3
Georgian Bay	7,501	129,643	17.3	3,409	57,780	16.9	3,195	55,267	17.3
West Midland	26,284	430,548	16.4	20,006	349,894	17.5	7,487	125,598	16.8
Lake Ontario	46,176	662,392	14.3	39,010	584,515	15.0	31,796	465,540	14.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	21,799	366,598	16.8	18,220	305,584	16.8	28,355	497,602	17.5
East Midland	14,931	213,108	14.3	13,325	188,212	14.1	16,199	248,619	15.3
Northern Districts	871	13,711	15.7	603	11,625	19.3	865	16,336	18.9
Totals	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	120,350	1,900,117	15.8	102,473	1,631,799	15.9

There are 28,330 acres more in rye than in the previous year, and this increase has been shared in by every group. The yield per acre is almost an average one. Rye has more than doubled its area in the last three years, but much of the crop is sown for green feed, and the figures given for total yield of grain should therefore be discounted.

PEAS.

The August bulletin had the following about peas: Late sowing, "to avoid the bug," is more common than ever, and as a consequence there has been little harvesting done by August 8th. There are very few poor reports; many report a heavy growth of straw. Mildew has been found here and there. The reports of "bugs" are not so numerous as formerly. The following are fair samples of correspondents' comments: "An excellent crop," "Our best crop," "Very few bugs," "Never had better," "One of the best crops of Ontario," "Grasshoppers don't eat peas," etc. A good crop may be looked for.

According to the November reports the crop could be summed up as fair, although in some western sections it suffered from drouth. The "bugs," while numerous, did not appear to have been any more destructive than usual.

The acreage and yield are given in the following table by county groups:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	50,088	853,784	17.0	45,592	778,997	17.1	59,011	1,041,543	17.6
Lake Huron	109,133	2,525,913	23.1	101,366	2,300,300	22.7	87,826	1,940,988	22.1
Georgian Bay	115,721	2,745,115	23.7	111,605	2,375,417	21.3	87,620	1,893,895	21.6
West Midland	154,155	3,272,586	21.2	143,256	3,190,961	22.3	140,805	2,961,896	21.0
Lake Ontario	225,181	4,541,739	20.2	223,102	3,897,448	17.5	174,230	3,413,649	19.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	83,028	1,685,737	20.3	83,606	1,501,302	18.0	89,433	1,719,883	19.2
East Midland	74,391	1,463,612	19.7	74,454	1,149,851	15.4	57,496	1,091,330	19.0
Northern Districts	17,904	404,662	22.6	16,982	373,827	22.0	11,423	259,089	22.7
Totals	829,601	17,493,148	21.1	799,963	15,568,103	19.5	707,844	14,322,273	20.2

The area of peas is still increasing, although the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups are slightly below their respective acreages of the previous year. The average yield per acre is 21.1 bushels, which is nearly one bushel above the average for the fifteen years, and makes the total yield of the Province 17,493,148 bushels. The largest area of peas is found in the Lake Ontario counties.

CORN.

The following table shows the acreage and yield of corn by county groups:

Districts.	For husking.			For silo and fodder.			Total area.		
	Acres.	Bushels (in the ear).	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Tons (green.)	Tons per acre.	1896 acres.	1895 acres.	Average 1882-96 acres.
Lake Erie 1896	153,583	12,282,095	80.0	17,874	158,799	8.88	171,457	165,140	110,370
Lake Erie 1895	149,921	13,423,606	89.5	15,219	137,201	9.02			
Lake Huron 1896	23,961	1,917,844	80.0	17,579	194,212	11.05	41,540	37,868	16,951
Lake Huron 1895	23,914	1,975,079	82.6	13,954	168,274	12.06			
Georgian Bay 1896	3,752	180,617	48.1	11,612	143,652	12.37	15,364	10,678	4,429
Georgian Bay 1895	3,317	216,924	65.4	7,361	95,603	12.99			
West Midland 1896	45,791	3,623,603	79.1	36,933	401,544	10.87	82,724	77,302	39,084
West Midland 1895	44,591	3,388,624	76.0	32,711	377,525	11.54			
Lake Ontario 1896	37,467	2,605,158	69.5	38,936	397,048	10.20	76,403	66,537	39,443
Lake Ontario 1895	33,392	2,323,804	69.6	33,145	382,720	11.55			
St. Lawrence and Ottawa 1896	41,336	2,786,746	67.4	43,538	535,816	12.31	84,874	74,879	36,428
St. Lawrence and Ottawa 1895	37,961	2,904,821	76.5	36,918	496,945	13.46			
East Midland 1896	11,220	648,465	57.8	11,929	112,140	9.40	23,149	19,638	10,999
East Midland 1895	9,362	562,287	60.1	10,276	114,797	11.17			
Northern Districts 1896	557	26,836	48.2	561	5,569	9.93	1,118	786	494
Northern Districts 1895	471	24,754	52.6	315	2,589	8.22			
Totals 1896	317,667	24,071,364	75.8	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	496,629	452,828	258,198
Totals 1895	302,929	24,819,899	81.9	149,899	1,775,654	11.85			
Totals 1892-96	257,340	18,093,815	70.3	125,498	1,354,526	10.79			

Every district has an enlarged area, both in corn for husking and for fodder purposes, the total for the Province showing an increase of 43,801 acres, two-thirds of which addition is claimed for the silo and fodder. The yields per acre of both classes of corn are less than in the year before, but are above the average for the five years 1892-96.

In the August bulletin an increased area was reported. Grubs and grasshoppers did some injury, and a few correspondents feared the army worm, but the crop was not seriously affected by insect pests. In many sections, more particularly in the Lake Erie district, considerable damage was done by rain, but the splendid corn weather of the latter part of July and the beginning of August had brought the plant along grandly; and although a considerable portion of the seed was put in late to supplement the anticipated poor crop of hay, the main crop of corn was spoken of as earing in a most satisfactory manner.

November reports regarding corn varied with local conditions. In different parts of the Province a portion of the crop was caught by frost, and consequently some of that grown for fodder was injured in its feeding value. Frost did little damage to the ears, but in many instances these were hardly as plump or as fully matured as usual. The large acreage and the good yield, however, will ensure an abundance of fodder both as stover and silage.

The following are extracts from remarks of correspondents:

From the May Returns.

Dunn, Haldimand: Farmers are growing more ensilage corn than they used to, and find it a very profitable food.

Walpole, Haldimand: Feeding has been done economically this season, with more of corn fodder and chopped grain and less of hay. I think the stock have come through better according to the food consumed than in other years.

Sydenham, Grey: Many farmers have learned the valuable lesson that by chopping straw and fodder corn, and mixing with pulped roots, and feeding with the addition of some crushed grain, cattle may be wintered without hay. Cattle feeders have in this way fed for the May and June markets, and the cattle have never looked better by any other system of feeding.

Sydenham, Grey: More corn is all the talk for fodder. Last winter has taught farmers a lesson. They never knew how little an animal could be fed on till last winter. They all know it now. Experience is the best teacher of all.

Vespra, Simcoe: A strip of country through the Georgian Bay region suffered severely from drouth; so much so that farmers were hard put to bring their stock through the winter. Those who were wise or fortunate enough to plant plenty of corn were all right, and although many of the more prosperous an thrifty farmers brought their stock through in good shape, yet I do not remember of ever seeing so man poor, thin cattle through the country as I see this year. It has taught a lesson to many, however, tha could not be taught so well in any other way, and that is the importance of corn as a fodder crop for year of drouth, as by frequent cultivation it can be successfully grown even in seasons of severe drouth.

McGillivray, Middlesex: Farmers generally cut their straw and fed it with chop or pulped roots. The silo is not yet in general use, but ensilage is beyond doubt the most economical mode of feeding stock. Help is in excess of demand.

Norwich, S., Oxford: The feeding of the past winter has been principally corn stalks and chopped grain. The stalks are put through a ripper, which tears them into shavings, making them easier for the animals to chew, and very little is left uneaten. The stalks in a great many instances are brought in from the field and cut during the winter, being mixed with about one-half straw to keep from heating. I think it has had a good effect upon farmers, as they have found it not necessary to stuff their animals with hay to make them come out thrifty in the spring.

Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Feeding is practised in this township as follows: The stock is housed, and grain, hay, corn stalks and straw are fed regularly with grain alternating. Very little corn is cured in the silo, but the farmers are beginning to agitate the question, and ere long this mode may be generally adopted.

Kingston, Frontenac: There has been a great change in agricultural working within the last few years. Nearly all the farmers have quit growing grain for foreign markets, but keep more live stock and feed nearly all grown on the farm Large quantities of corn fodder are now grown. A good number of farmers have built silos. Had it not been for the large quantity of corn grown last year, one-half of the cattle would have had to be put away, as there was not nearly enough other feed to keep the large number of stock now in the country.

Caledonia, Prescott: The most notable change in agricultural methods is an enlarged area of corn, planted for fodder purposes, together with better cultivation of the soil therefor.

Laxton, Victoria: Those who were so fortunate as to plant fodder corn last season were looked upon as being "in luck" by their neighbors who had not done so. The consequence is that there will be more corn planted.

Asphodel, Peterborough: Have found out this winter that we have heretofore been feeding our horses twice too much hay. For young and dairy cattle we will have to plant more corn. There seems to be a fair supply of farm help, such as they are. They are but little better than none, unless you work with them.

Morrison, Muskoka: The silo is extending but slowly, and expedients for supplying the manufacturing and care of ensilage are being taken advantage of, as the low prices of all farm products, and the additional cost of improved implements now in general use, make it hard to make both ends meet.

FROM THE NOVEMBER RETURNS.

Harwich, Kent: There is not much ensilage here. The corn for general use in feeding stock is planted in rows about thirty inches apart, and gone over with horse cultivator as long as it will stand it. It is cut when maturing.

Raleigh, Kent: Ensilage is not practised to any great extent here. There are a few silos to be found, and they have given good satisfaction.

Raleigh, Kent: Many new silos have gone up this year.

Aldborough, Elgin: No silos are run here.

Dorchester, Elgin: There are very few silos here. I have had one for three years.

Dunwich, Elgin: There are but two silos in this township.

Yarmouth, Elgin: Corn has not been grown much for ensilage, as along Lake Erie's shore we raise such heavy crops of the grain (eared corn) that it would not pay to put it into the silo, when we have so many hogs to feed the corn grain to.

Walsingham S., Norfolk: Ensilage is not progressing, but rather retrograding in this locality.

Canboro', Haldimand: We have an immense crop of ensilage corn grown this year, but there is no silo in this locality

Moulton, Haldimand: A large quantity of ensilage corn is grown, and some silos have been built this year.

Sherbrooke, Haldimand: I do not know of any silo in this township. Ensilage corn is raised for green fodder in the summer and dried for the winter.

Bosanquet, Lambton: Ensilage is adopted, but to a limited extent. Corn is the crop grown for silage. The ground is well prepared for the corn and marked both ways, and just as soon as it gets out of the ground we get at it with the scuffler, and keep at it, first one way and then across. Only shallow stirring is necessary.

Colborne, Huron: Corn ensilage is coming into favor, but the frost injured the crop greatly.

Grey, Huron: There are no silos here. Corn is mostly cut and left to dry in the field.

Hullett, Huron: A great deal of corn has been grown, and it is a very heavy crop. Silos are slowly on the increase. No crop but corn is raised for the silo. Yellow Dent is grown in drills about three feet four inches apart and in hills. It is cut just in the glazed stage.

Usborne, Huron: Ensilage is adopted only in a few cases.

Wawanosh, E., Huron: There are very few silos. Corn here is generally cut and stooked the same as wheat, and is either stored in buildings on its end, or left in the field and drawn in as wanted.

Brant, Bruce: Corn has been got into the silo in good condition. The seed is put in by the corn planter so as to clean both ways. Leaming and Lenaway seem to be the favorites. Those who cut before September 23rd got it in in good condition.

Brant, Bruce: There is an odd one here and there building silos. Many others leave the corn shocked in the field, and bring it in as they need it during the winter. Corn is the mainstay for fodder, and in general it turned out well. Some was left uncut a little too long, and was frosted, but not sufficient to materially damage.

Brant, Bruce: There have been quite a number of silos built in this township during the past season, mostly circular ones. Fodder corn is the only crop used in them. A large percentage was uncut at the time of frost, and consequently was much damaged.

Elderslie, Bruce: There are about a dozen silos in this township, and those who have them speak well of them.

Bentinck, Grey: The silo has not been adopted in this locality. We generally sow the Red Cob or Southern Sweet with drills, and dry on the field.

Egremont, Grey: Only a very few have silos as yet.

Glenelg, Grey: There are not many silos here, but all kinds of corn are grown to perfection.

St. Vincent, Grey: Very little corn is siloed. It is mostly fed dry, cut, with meal. Mammoth Southern, Compton's Early and Butler's Early are the most popular for dry feeding.

Matchedash, Simcoe: There is only one silo in the township. We consider Leaming corn the best for ensilage. It grows ten feet high, has two ears on it, and comes to the glazing stage in September.

Medonte, Simcoe: Ensilage is coming into more use every year.

Oxford, W., Oxford: A good deal of the Essex Dent has been put into the silo on the green side.

Zorra E., Oxford: Several silos have been built. Corn for ensilage was never surpassed.

Burford, Brant: I am not into the silo business myself. The information I can obtain has not yet induced me to build a silo.

Onondaga, Brant: There is only one silo hereabouts, and that was not filled this year.

Blanshard, Perth: A few have built silos this year. Corn was an excellent crop.

Ellice, Perth: The silo does not appear to be growing in favor here.

Fullarton, Perth: There are three silos in the township, but I do not know much about them.

Luther, W., Wellington: There are no silos built yet, but fodder corn has been extensively grown this year.

Grimsby S., Lincoln: There are no silos in this township, but a good deal of Southern Sweet corn is grown for feeding purposes.

Beverley, Wentworth: There is only one silo in this township.

Saltfleet, Wentworth: Many farmers here now raise fodder corn for winter, to take the place of the shortage in hay, which is becoming so general. There are not many silos here.

Trafalgar, Halton: Silos are not in general favor here. Most farmers prefer curing in the field, and then cutting and mixing with straw in winter.

Chinguacousy, Peel: There are not many silos here, but quite a number grow corn for feed.

Toronto Gore, Peel: About half the corn was injured by frost before cutting.

Vaughan, York: Corn is the only crop grown for ensilage. It grew well, but most of it got frosted before it was cut, which will injure it considerably for feed.

Darlington, Durham: Quite a large number are using ensilage, but it has not turned out as well as usual this year.

Hope, Durham: One of our neighbors has a silo, and is making converts. I think there will be more next year.

Haldimand, Northumberland: Most farmers raise an acre or more of ensilage corn, but there is not more than one silo to twenty farmers.

Hamilton, Northumberland: There are several silos in the township.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A number of farmers have gone into making ensilage for their stock, and the corn crop was good.

Richmond, Lennox: There has been no increase in the number of silos.

Clarendon, Frontenac: There are no silos in this township, but a very large amount of fodder corn is grown, which is dried in stooks in the field.

Kingston, Frontenac: The practice of ensilage has been adopted more this year than previously. It will be much used during the winter, as the hay crop is short.

Storrington, Frontenac: Most of the wide-awake farmers have silos. The principal crop grown for filling them is corn. The earlier Dent varieties are principally grown.

Lansdowne, Leeds: A few silos were filled, but the making of ensilage is not generally practised.

Cumberland, Russell: No more silos were built this year. Corn for the silo turned out very well. We use Longfellow and Dent, cutting before frost when corn is glazed.

Osgoode, Carleton: Fodder is plentiful. There are a few silos, but they do not appear to be making much headway. The crop of corn appears to be yearly increasing. It is cut green, and stooked in the field until dry. Some people leave it out all winter, but this method does not seem to be growing in favor. Others draw it into their barns or other buildings, and pack it in standing on end. In this way it appears to save well. The corn is now all sown in rows, from two and a half to three feet apart, and about three or four inches apart in the rows.

Pembroke, Renfrew: There are three or four silos in the township, and they are thought to be a great success.

Drummond, Lanark: There are a good many silos in this township, and corn is the only crop grown for filling them.

Drummond, Lanark: A few silos are in operation. Corn is the only crop used.

Eldon, Victoria: One farmer in this township has a silo.

Laxton, Victoria: There is only one silo in this locality. Corn has been grown extensively for fodder this year, and will be more so in future. Farmers are beginning to find out that it is the crop to depend upon for feed.

Mariposa, Victoria: The silo is gaining ground every year, several having been erected in this section. Corn is the crop grown.

Asphodel, Peterborough: Several silos have been built in this county. It was generally got in in good condition, although some was injured by frost.

Otonabee, Peterborough: There are not many silos in this township. I have one, filled with frozen corn. I grew it on sod plowed under, and it yielded well.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: There are no silos, although all over the township corn for ensilage might be grown successfully.

Lutterworth, Haliburton: We have no silos in this township, but more corn is grown for feed than ever before.

Tyendinaga, Hastings: Ensilage is not generally adopted, but a large acreage of corn is sown.

Morrison, Muskoka: One man only has a silo in this locality. He seems to like it. He grows a large kind of corn, cut when nearly ripe.

Watt, Muskoka: One more silo has been built this season. Corn is grown in this case; in my own case corn and sunflower. Corn is not a good crop, and sunflower not a half crop. Compton's Early and Pearce's Early Prolific I find best adapted to this locality; grown in drills three feet apart and seed about eight inches apart.

St. Joseph, Algoma: Two new silos were built and filled this season. Corn is the crop used.

BUCKWHEAT.

This is not a common crop, and reports are not unanimous as to its condition. What little was grown did fairly, except where the frost appeared while the grain was filling. A Glengarry correspondent reported that grasshoppers had damaged the crop.

The acreage and yield by county groups and for the Province are given in the following table:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	15,837	284,801	18.0	16,157	329,078	20.4	12,413	227,478	
Lake Huron	2,042	36,786	18.0	1,549	31,325	20.2	1,508	27.267	18.1
Georgian Bay	9,100	175,512	19.3	7,187	165,702	23.1	2,485	47,803	19.2
West Midland	6,558	130,700	19.9	6,009	121,693	20.3	3,144	58,985	18.8
Lake Ontario	53,216	868,354	16.3	52,122	991,001	19.0	30,565	588,662	19.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	39,106	803,356	20.7	35,571	819,743	23.0	31,026	644.788	20.8
East Midland	18,750	280,315	15.0	15,709	311,331	19.8	9,964	187,580	18.8
Northern Districts	997	18,845	18.9	958	21,876	22.8	720	15,465	21.5
Totals	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	135,262	2,791,749	20.6	91,825	1,798,028	19.6

Every group except the Lake Erie shows an increase in area, making a total increase of 10,344 acres. The average yield per acre is 17.9 bushels, which is less than that of the preceding year, and also below the average for the fifteen years. The total yield does not equal that of 1895. The bulk of the crop is raised in the Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts.

BEANS.

According to August reports, the late rains in south-western Ontario injured the beans on low lands; otherwise, the crop is in good condition, although it was then a little early to report definitely. The yield on well drained land promised to be extra good, the only poor reports being as to low lying fields.

The November bulletin remarked: Rain at the time of planting hurt this crop on low lands, and wet weather at harvesting also did injury. Some sections, however, report good yields, and the return per acre is about an average.

The following table gives the acreage and yield of beans by county groups and for the Province:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushe'ls.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	49,468	863,051	17.4	51,549	1,086,769	21.1	26,001	437,323	16 8
Lake Huron	3,447	62,175	18.0	3,517	70 669	20.1	1 163	20,698	17.8
Georgian Bay	1,062	21,014	19.8	1,436	29,545	20.6	454	8,241	18.2
West Midland	3,932	72,035	18.3	4,491	94,887	21 1	1,610	28,167	17.5
Lake Ontario	4,906	76,221	15.5	5,873	103,490	17.6	2 806	49,044	17.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,913	77,181	19.7	3,904	75,799	19.4	3,372	69,074	20.5
East Midland	1,515	24.051	15.9	1 850	31,222	16 9	793	13,233	16.7
Northern Districts	126	1,807	14.3	127	1,798	14.2	101	1,780	17.6
Totals	68,369	1,197,535	17.5	72,747	1,494,179	20.5	36,301	627,560	17.3

Every district except the Lake Ontario group shows a slight decrease in the acreage of beans. The yield per acre, while a little above the average for the fifteen years, is three bushels per acre less than in the preceding year, and the result of the decreased area and yield per acre is that the total yield per acre is 296,644 bushels short of that of 1895. Fully 72 per cent. of the total area of beans is found in the Lake Erie district.

FIELD ROOTS.

August reports regarding root crops were somewhat contradictory even in the same townships. The seed in many quarters failed to fully "catch," owing to drouth, but that which came up was doing remarkably well where the grasshoppers were not attacking the crops. Later reports showed that a most satisfactory yield was realized from all classes of roots, and that these crops as a rule were housed under favorable circumstances.

POTATOES. The August bulletin said that while reports regarding potatoes did not fully agree, it looked as if there would be a fair yield in most sections. Early planted were small in size owing to the drouth, but those put in later promised a better return. Rot was reported in low-lying places in the Lake Erie counties, but other districts had been comparatively free from it. The bug was reported as numerous by some correspondents, while others stated that this pest was not nearly so bad as usual.

November reports were to the effect that potatoes had yielded well and were of good quality. Rot was common on low-lying lands, more particularly in some of the Lake Erie counties. In the Georgian Bay group the potato crop was spoken of as an excellent one.

The acreage and yield of potatoes are given by county groups in the following table

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	18 818	1,947,627	100	19,667	2,622,479	133	16 481	1,686,657	102
Lake Huron	14,094	1,773,993	126	14,193	2,225.644	157	12,782	1,479,906	116
Georgian Bay	16,715	2,288,300	137	16,652	2,966,490	178	14,258	1,826,573	128
West Midland	33,543	4 348,947	130	34,961	5,831,515	167	27,573	3,347,859	121
Lake Ontario	40,658	4,257,913	105	41,421	6,333,359	153	33,043	3,714,057	112
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	37,557	4,808,176	128	39,093	6,416,440	164	38,295	4,708,564	123
East Midland	12,798	1,200,960	94	13,783	2,182,007	158	12,317	1,483,220	120
Northern Districts	4,782	679,561	142	4,877	812,950	167	3,495	517,654	148
Totals	178,965	21,305,477	119	184,647	29,390,884	159	158,244	18,764,490	119

The area in potatoes is 5,682 acres less than in the preceding year, and every group except the Georgian Bay district shares in the decrease. The average yield per acre is 119 bushels, being exactly the same as that of the fifteen years, but is 40 bushels below that of 1895. As a consequence the total yield of the Province is more than eight million bushels less than that of the previous year.

MANGEL-WURZELS. The drouth at seeding time was not favorable, notwithstanding which the crop gave prospect as correspondents wrote in August of an encouraging yield. The November bulletin had the following: "Correspondents who grow mangels speak well of the crop, and none of the other field roots have done as well. Had they come up evenly the yield would have been an enormous one, but the drouth at seeding told against a successful catch."

The following table shows the acreage and yield of mangel-wurzels by county groups:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	2,974	1,319,664	444	2,912	1,341,982	461	1,654	688,886	416
Lake Huron	5,215	2,653,298	509	4,854	2,462,474	507	2,980	1,378,958	463
Georgian Bay	1,374	589,550	429	1,304	565,765	434	1,049	441,568	421
West Midland	12,017	6,453,306	537	11,140	5,479,101	492	7,328	3,423,657	467
Lake Ontario	8,042	3,243,868	403	7,389	3,284,928	445	5,624	2,463,403	438
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,751	1,516,514	404	4,032	1,658,173	411	2,134	820,855	385
East Midland	2,524	995,299	394	2,600	1,122,446	432	1,608	661,784	412
Northern Districts	204	77,902	382	152	46,633	307	101	31.357	310
Totals	36,101	16,849,401	467	34,383	15,961,502	464	22,478	9,910,468	441

Every district except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland exhibits an increase in the area of mangels, the result being that there are 1,718 acres more than in the previous year. The average yield per acre is large, being 3 bushels more than in 1895, and 26 bushels more than the average for the fifteeen years. In the West Midland counties, where mangels appear to be most popular, the average yield is 537 bushels per acre, while in the Northern Districts, where but few of these roots are raised, the average 382 bushels per acre.

CARROTS. This root crop also failed to make a good catch at seeding owing to the dry weather prevailing, but it soon gave promise of a more than average yield. The November reports showed a divided opinion, some correspondents speaking of the crop as a good one, and others saying it was poor. The average yield is a satisfactory one. As in the case of mangels, this crop was almost free from insect pests.

The acreage and yield of carrots are given in the following table by county groups :

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	1,320	490,579	372	1,461	516,702	354	843	263,867	313
Lake Huron	1,197	526,274	440	1,199	427,287	356	1,024	369,569	361
Georgian Bay	787	290,474	369	1,016	341,833	336	1,052	380,924	362
West Midland	2,761	1,191,693	432	2,879	1,105,082	384	2,247	846,858	377
Lake Ontario	2,112	672,700	319	2,197	748,836	341	2,517	924,001	367
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	2,622	934,660	356	2,581	915,339	355	1,850	597,942	323
East Midland	1,135	380,423	335	1,306	420,619	322	916	308,902	337
Northern Districts	399	131,638	330	368	105,675	291	216	61,819	286
Totals	12,333	4,618,441	374	13,002	4,581,373	352	10,665	3,753,882	352

There is a falling off in the acreage of carrots in the first five districts in the table, and also in the East Midland group, but an increase in the area of the two remaining districts, compared with the figures for 1895, the net result being a decrease of 669 acres. The average yield of the Province is 374 bushels per acre, being 22 bushels above both that of the preceding year and that for the fifteen years.

TURNIPS. This crop made a bad start, owing to drouth at seeding, and it was attacked by grasshoppers in many parts of the Province, yet when correspondents wrote in August it was promising better than mangels or carrots..

November reports were to the effect that while many regarded the crop as a good one others thought it the opposite. The turnips averaged a large yield, but were smaller in size than usual.

The table following shows the acreage and yield of turnips by county groups and for the Province :

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre
Lake Erie	3,374	1,230,899	365	3,815	1,472,761	386	2,644	955,975	362
Lake Huron	16,701	7,925,800	475	18,428	7,287,972	395	14,243	5,918,008	416
Georgian Bay	18,516	8,740,532	472	19,022	8,188,504	430	14,495	6,167,405	425
West Midland	45,750	24,286,436	531	45,749	19,264,704	421	38,204	16,732,373	438
Lake Ontario	42,849	18,941,817	442	44,004	18,738,595	426	33,456	14,512,590	434
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	7,102	3,171,355	447	6,499	2,779,464	428	4,872	1,820,594	374
East Midland	10,760	4,430,594	412	11,409	4,740,832	416	7,241	2,790,706	385
Northern Districts	3,182	1,087,408	342	2,880	1,023,870	356	2,402	791,404	329
Totals	148,234	69,814,841	471	151,806	63,496,702	418	117,557	49,689,055	423

The area in this crop has declined 3,572 acres compared with the previous year, although three of the districts do not share in the shrinkage. The average yield per acre is large, being 471 bushels, which brings the total yield up to nearly seventy million bushels, or over six million bushels in excess of that of the previous year. The immense average yield of 531 bushels per acre in the West Midland group—the district which has the largest acreage in this crop—is the most striking feature of the table.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The May bulletin has the following to say of clover. "The red clover made a poor catch in the spring of 1895. The drouth of summer in the west was another set back. Consequently it went into the winter in rather poor condition. There was considerable freezing out during the past winter and spring, and the present reports are quite unfavorable. Some say that it is becoming more and more difficult to grow red clover, and others go even as far as to say that the day of red clover is past in Ontario. The worst reports are from the west. The reports from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and from the East Midland counties are, on the whole, quite favorable."

The August returns were thus summarized: "The reports regarding red clover are, on the whole, not very favorable. The drouth of the previous summer, and the freezing of the past winter, were both destructive. Alsike is somewhat better, but still hardly up to the average. Several speak very favorably of Mammoth Red Clover. Timothy has turned out better than in 1895. In Essex and Kent the reports are from one to two tons per acre. Elgin and Norfolk also had fairly good crops. Haldimand and Welland had very light crops, in some townships a failure. Lambton was fair; Huron and Bruce were under the average. Grey was light, drouth and grasshoppers both being injurious. Simcoe rather light. Middlesex, Brant, Oxford, Wellington, Waterloo and Dufferin gave varying yields from one to two tons. In the west the rainfall varied much as to time and quantity. As a rule old meadows were light through the lack of rain in the summer of 1895. Throughout the Niagara peninsula the crop was short. From York East along Lake Ontario the yield increased, and the crop was well saved. Along the St. Lawrence the yield is very good, Carleton good, Prescott fair, Russell extra good. In Lanark and Victoria the yield is up to the average. In the northern districts the crop was fair. The Rainy River country has probably the heaviest yield per acre in Ontario."

The November bulletin said: "Good fields of clover for seed have been the exception. The poor catch of last year and the trying winter have combined to thin the stand, and while there has been a generous growth of stalk owing to frequent rains since the first cutting, the heads as a rule did not fill out well. The midge has been active, especially in the western part of the Province. Alsike has done better than red clover."

The following table shows acreage and yield by county groups and for the Province

Districts.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre
Lake Erie	274,659	340,412	1.24	281,737	195,769	.69	281,010	396,276	1.41
Lake Huron	260,154	248,689	.96	264,408	129,544	.49	251,861	333,068	1.32
Georgian Bay	203,037	164,716	.81	215,894	117,816	.55	203,059	254,327	1.25
West Midland	409,771	440,184	1.07	426,518	256,648	.60	418,990	618,425	1.48
Lake Ontario	410,274	304,407	.74	432,771	268,707	.62	418,847	564,340	1.35
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	624,178	536,473	.86	661,591	717,704	1.08	591,455	782,203	1.32
East Midland	170,515	139,136	.82	181,817	109,845	.60	164,062	190,793	1.16
Northern Districts	74,123	86,223	1.16	72,938	53,881	.74	52,619	64,640	1.23
Totals	2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	2,537,674	1,849,914	.73	2,381,903	3,204,072	1.35

There were 2,426,711 acres of hay and clover cut, being 110,963 acres less than in the previous year, a decrease in area occurring in every group except the Northern Districts. The average yield per acre is .93 tons. which, although considerably larger than the yield of 1895, is only about two-thirds of the average yield for the fifteen years. The heaviest average yield for the year was in the Lake Erie district, and the lightest in the Lake Ontario group.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS. The following table gives the total yield of field crops for each of the past five years, and also the average of the fifteen years 1882-96 :

Field crops.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1882-96.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Fall wheat	15,078,441	14,155,282	16,512,106	17,545,248	20,492,497	17,625,061
Spring wheat	3,519,322	3,472,543	3,367,854	4,186,063	8,290,395	7,444,411
Barley	12,669,744	12,090,507	10,980,404	9,806,088	12,274,318	16,754,305
Oats	82,979,992	84,697,566	70,172,516	58,584,529	64,758,053	63,019,912
Rye	2,230,873	1,900,117	1,386,606	994,771	1,132,504	1,631,799
Peas	17,493,148	15,568,103	14,022,888	14,168,955	14,494,430	14,322,273
Buckwheat	2,603,669	2,791,749	2,534,335	2,380,456	2,521,214	1,798,028
Beans	1,197,535	1,494,179	827,514	664,310	535,931	627,560
Potatoes	21,305,477	29,390,884	17,163,130	12,911,212	12,289,817	18,764,490
Mangel-wurzels	16,849,401	15,961,502	11,532,127	8,582,568	10,350,474	9,910,468
Carrots	4,618,441	4,581,373	3,716,140	2,971,450	3,827,361	3,753,882
Turnips	69,814,841	63,496,702	61,694,487	56,975,355	63,541,641	49,689,055
Corn for husking	24,071,364	24,819,899	16,275,352	14,072,961	11,229,498	*18,093,815
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Corn for fodder	1,948,780	1,775,654	1,049,765	1,049,524	984,907	*1,354,527
Hay and clover	2,260,240	1,849,914	3,575,200	4,963,557	4,384,838	3,204,072

* These figures are the averages for five years 1892-96.

It is necessary to remember, in considering the figures presented in the foregoing table, that both acreage and yield enter into its compilation. Oats, buckwheat, beans, potatoes and husking corn are the crops failing to reach their respective figures for the year 1895. Compared with their averages for the fifteen years fall wheat, spring wheat, barley and hay show lower total yields.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE. The table following presents the average yield per acre for each of the leading field crops by county groups for 1896, and for the Province for both 1894 and 1895, together with the average for the fifteen years, except in the case of corn, which has been separated into two classes for only five years :

Field crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	14.1	16.4	19.3	19.2	17.4	20.1	20.1	25.7	17.2	19.0	19.9
Spring wheat	11.9	9.5	12.6	12.2	13.4	16.3	13.3	14.5	13.8	15.5	15.2
Barley	25.5	28.5	28.2	29.1	27.0	26.2	25.0	24.0	27.4	25.3	25.6
Oats	32.9	34.4	31.0	37.7	34.4	34.2	30.6	29.6	34.2	35.7	34.3
Rye	12.9	15.6	17.3	16.4	14.3	16.8	14.3	15.7	15.0	15.8	15.9
Peas	17.0	23.1	23.7	21.2	20.2	20.3	19.7	22.6	21.1	19.5	20.2
Buckwheat	18.0	18.0	19.3	19.9	16.3	20.7	15.0	18.9	17.9	20.6	19.6
Beans	17.4	18.0	19.8	18.3	15.5	19.7	15.9	14.3	17.5	20.5	17.3
Potatoes	100	126	137	130	105	128	94	142	119	159	119
Mangel-wurzels	444	509	429	537	403	404	394	382	467	464	441
Carrots	372	440	369	432	319	356	335	330	374	352	352
Turnips	365	475	472	531	442	447	412	343	471	418	423
Corn for husking	80.0	80.0	48.1	79.1	69.5	67.4	57.8	48.2	75.8	81.9	*70.3
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Corn for fodder (green)	8.88	11.05	12.37	10.87	10.20	12.31	9.40	9.93	10.89	11.85	*10.79
Hay and clover	1.24	.96	.81	1.07	.74	.86	.82	1.16	.93	.73	1.35

* These figures are the average for five years 1892-96.

Barley, peas, beans, mangels, carrots, turnips and corn exceed their respective averages for the series of years, while potatoes exactly equal the average record. The highest average yields for 1895 are found in the following groups : Lake Erie, hay ; Lake Huron, carrots ; Georgian Bay, rye, peas, beans ; West Midland, barley, oats, mangels, turnips ; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, spring wheat, buckwheat ; Northern Districts, fall wheat, potatoes. Corn for husking this year reached its highest figure in both the Lake Erie and Lake Huron groups, and green corn made its highest average yield in the Georgian Bay district.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE CROPS. The ratio of total yield of each crop in 1896 is given in the following table by county groups and for the Province, 100 representing the average for the fifteen years 1882-96 :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Lake Erie	75	19	93	121	172	82	125	197	115	192	186	129	86
Lake Huron	80	24	85	140	308	130	135	300	120	192	142	134	75
Georgian Bay	92	41	105	130	235	145	367	255	125	134	76	142	65
West Midland	90	44	92	138	343	110	222	256	130	188	141	145	71
Lake Ontario	90	43	63	127	142	133	148	155	115	132	73	131	54
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	85	66	65	127	74	98	125	112	102	185	156	174	69
East Midland	103	47	59	135	86	134	149	182	81	150	123	159	73
Northern Districts	222	47	113	156	84	156	122	102	131	248	213	137	133
The Province	86	47	76	132	137	122	145	191	114	170	123	141	71

As in the previous table the results are influenced by both acreage and yield. Fall wheat, spring wheat and barley are the only crops failing to reach 100 in the figures for the Province, spring wheat scoring only 47. Oats, buckwheat, beans, mangels and

turnips went above 100 in every group of counties. The highest figures in the table are 367, representing the ratio of buckwheat in the west Georgian Bay district, and the lowest figures are given to spring wheat in the Lake Erie group, which mark only 19.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE. The following table compares the average yield per acre in 1896 with that of the fifteen years 1882-96, the latter being represented by 100 :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Lake Erie	76	83	105	95	85	97	98	104	98	107	119	101	86
Lake Huron	82	67	108	97	90	105	99	101	109	110	122	114	73
Georgian Bay	93	86	109	93	100	110	101	109	107	102	102	111	65
West Midland	93	81	105	101	98	101	106	105	107	115	115	121	72
Lake Ontario	86	88	106	98	98	103	84	89	94	92	87	102	55
St Lawrence and Ottawa	109	100	109	107	96	106	100	96	104	105	110	120	65
East Midland	104	95	105	99	93	104	80	95	78	96	99	107	71
Northern Districts	124	83	103	97	83	100	88	81	96	123	115	104	94
The Province	86	91	107	100	94	104	91	101	100	106	106	111	69

Fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, buckwheat and hay fail to reach 100 for the Province, and oats and potatoes exactly touch that figure, while the other six crops go slightly over the standard. Turnips are the only crop showing three figures in every group, peas being the next nearest in this respect.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The first reports of correspondents regarding vegetation were sent in under date of May 1st, and were to the following effect : "The remarkable earliness of the growing season is alluded to by nearly every correspondent, some of whom say that they do not remember vegetation being so far forward on the last of April in thirty or forty years. The stage of growth is placed at from one to three weeks in advance of the average season. In most localities cattle had been turned out to grass, forest trees were getting well into leaf and wild plums were in blossom, while in orchards in different sections peaches, apricots, and even apples, were in bloom. In Pelee Island peaches and plums were in flower on the 24th of April."

The August bulletin had the following regarding fruit : "Not for many years has there been so great a yield of apples as in the present season. Such terms as 'an extraordinary crop,' 'an enormous yield,' and 'largest ever known,' are frequent in our returns, these expressions applying more especially to summer and fall sorts. The fruit is also remarkably free from worm and scab. Pears give a fair yield, but many trees are suffering from blight. Peaches are also abundant, and plums are up to the average, although in one or two sections a tendency to rot is reported."

"The remarks in the August bulletin regarding the great yield of apples are verified by the reports just received," ran the November bulletin. "The yield was enormous, the market is glutted, and in many counties, more especially in Western Ontario, thousands of barrels of good apples are going to waste. The average price per barrel paid farmers is from 40 to 60 cents ; extra choice bring slightly higher figures, and poorer sorts go lower. For these prices the grower is usually expected to pick the fruit, board the pack

ers, bring in the empty barrels and carry the filled ones to the station. Some aver that it pays better to feed the fruit to live stock. The codling worm and the canker worm have been reported by a few correspondents, but the bulk of the statements regarding the quality of apples claim that the fruit is remarkably free from worms or other injury. Ice storms last winter, and the heavy bearing of this season have caused a good many limbs to break, but fruit trees generally are in good condition. Grape vines made a vigorous growth, and the yield of fruit was abundant."

The following table shows the area in orchard, garden and vineyard as estimated from returns made direct to the Bureau. These figures are considerably in excess of those taken from the assessors' rolls. Assessors apparently devote their attention mainly to valuating property for taxation.

Districts.	Acres in orchard, garden and vineyard.		No. of Apple Trees.				Yield of apples in 1896.	
			15 years and over. (Bearing age.)		Under 15 years.		Bushels.	Bush per tree.
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.		
Lake Erie	61,496	60,141	1,068,063	1,073,739	515,176	554,391	13,087,056	12.25
Lake Huron	34,514	33,210	729,325	711,490	395,319	399,383	7,236,435	9.92
Georgian Bay..... ...	24,224	22,729	442,216	405,438	417,074	377,538	3,303,025	7.47
West Midland	56,382	55,442	1,075,992	1,038,793	448,223	409,842	11,804,969	10.97
Lake Ontario.	94,036	91,863	1,739,191	1,788,618	875,356	770,403	14,273,665	8.21
St. Lawr'nce and Ottawa	31,066	30,454	576,921	541,312	557,010	532,197	4,360,144	7.56
East Midland	15,744	16,813	273,649	269,128	271,514	262,969	1,798,647	6.57
Northern Districts	2,660	2,135	8,549	7,397	68,386	55,678	31,814	3.72
The Province.....	320,122	312,787	5,913,906	5,835,915	3,548,058	3,362,401	55,895,755	9.45

The result of the estimate from returns by farmers direct to the Bureau in 1896 has been a proof of a similar estimate made in 1895, and shows a further increase of 7,335 acres in the area devoted to orchard, garden and vineyard. The year 1896 gave an astonishing yield of apples. There were nearly six million trees of bearing age (15 years and over) and these produced 55,895,755 bushels or about 9½ bushels per tree. The acreage of fruit averages 25.3 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

From the May Returns.

Mersea, Essex: The tendency this spring seems to be to go more into fruit. Every farmer who owns any peach land is setting out peach trees.

Raleigh, Kent: A great boom has been started here in peaches, plums and berries. Just now they are being set out by the thousands, especially the two former. Farm help is more plentiful this spring than usual, but good men command the usual wages.

Medonte, Simcoe: The spring opened earlier than usual, and the vegetation has been rapid. The bloom on apple trees is ready to burst, and on the wild plum it is fully out to-day (May 1st). This is ten days earlier than I ever knew it, and I have lived here for sixty-four years.

Clinton, Lincoln: The winter was a mild one on the whole. However, a few cold days badly affected the peach buds.

Niagara, Lincoln: There is no doubt that the peach crop will be an almost, if not a complete, failure in this district. Plums, pears and cherries are blossoming all right.

Brighton, Northumberland: This is a good fruit section of the country. I think the prospect now is that apple trees will be well covered with blossoms, while pear trees will have an off year. A great many fruit trees, principally apples, will be set out in this vicinity this spring.

FROM THE AUGUST RETURNS.

Orford, Kent: Nearly all the trees are gone on account of the black knot.

Plympton, Lambton: There is something remarkable in the fact that there are no worms in the apples so far this year, even where spraying has not been done.

Ashfield, Huron: Fruit all round is an extra crop this year. Spraying was little practised, and yet the fruit is almost free from fungi and worms. This is unusual, and spraying with proper mixtures should not be disregarded, for this exemption may not occur again.

Tuckersmith, Huron: A wondrous crop of apples, freer from scab than I have seen it for many years, and the quality of the fruit is very fine. Much loss from breakage of limbs.

Grantham, Lincoln: Apples are the finest crop in years. The people will never find a market for all of them.

Louth, Lincoln: Many apple trees are breaking down with fine, clean apples.

FROM THE NOVEMBER RETURNS.

Colchester, Essex: Apples are lying in the orchard rotting for want of a market by the thousands of bushels.

Gosfield N., Essex: Thousands of bushels of apples and pears have been fed to cows and hogs. We could not get enough for this fruit to pay for packing and marketing.

Gosfield N., Essex: The apple crop was very large and very cheap—from 40 to 60 cents a barrel. Thousands of bushels have been fed to cattle and hogs, and thousands of bushels have rotted on the ground. There are a large number of hand picked apples for which there is no sale, and the ground is covered with windfalls.

Malden, Essex: Thousands of bushels of fine apples are rotting, as we cannot sell them, and there are more than our animals can eat.

Camden, Kent: There has not been such a waste of apples for a long time as there has been this year.

Howard, Kent: The farmer cannot afford to pick them, board the packers, and draw them an average distance of seven miles for 35 to 40 cents a barrel, so they lay and rot by thousands of barrels.

Dorchester, Elgin: A few apples were bought early in the season, but the buyers evidently lost money and quit.

Yarmouth, Elgin: Some farmers never picked their apples, but let the hogs and cattle eat them. We had 500 barrels from an orchard of two acres.

Charlotteville, Norfolk: Apples are an over supply. There will be no sale for half of them, and thousands of bushels will rot and freeze on the ground.

Canboro', Haldimand: There are thousands of bushels of apples rotting on the ground for want of buyers.

Stamford, Welland: There was a surplus of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc. Thousands of barrels of apples will never be picked or sold.

Bosanquet, Lambton: The quality of fruit has been excellent. Buyers have not been able to handle one-half the crop of apples. Thousands of barrels have been fed to stock or left rotting in the orchards in this township—first class fruit, too.

Plympton, Lambton: The apple crop is the most prodigious we ever saw. Some Kings sold at 40 and 50 cents a barrel. We have to pick the apples, board the packers, go for the empty barrels and take the full ones to the station. Many apples are left to go to waste, and hundreds of bushels are being fed to cows and pigs.

Goderich, Huron: There has been the greatest crop of apples I ever remember seeing. Thousands of barrels have gone to waste, the very choicest bringing 40 and 50 cents a barrel.

Howick, Huron: Apples were an abundant crop, especially of early varieties. Owing to light demand and low prices a great quantity was fed to cattle.

Stanley, Huron: An over supply of apples. Thousands of barrels of apples have gone to waste.

Osprey, Grey: There is not much fruit grown here. A lot of the trees are crab apples. Years ago when apple tree agents came around, and farmers ordered trees, they did not know what they were getting. One of my neighbors has either nine or eleven crab trees in his orchard.

Sydenham, Grey: Plums were a drug here; some trees were never picked, the fruit being allowed to fall and rot. Apples the same, only sixty cents a barrel being given for the best and choicest The evaporators give from 12 to 15c. per 100 lbs. for the rest, and a great quantity has been fed to live stock. Many cannot sell at all.

McGillivray, Middlesex: Apples are an immense crop, and there is a large surplus, and large quantities are being fed to live stock.

Westminster, Middlesex: Apples were of fine quality and very abundant. Fully half the crop has been eaten by stock or is rotting on the land.

Zorra E, Oxford: Apple trees were heavily loaded. The shippers take nothing but large, clean ones, thereby leaving the farmers hundreds of bags to be fed to the stock or to rot.

Brantford, Brant: We have a hundred times too many apples. Thousands of bushels of good apples have been wasted or fed to stock, as there has been no sale for them at any price.

Burford, Brant: Apples have been abundant. Thousands of bushels are lying on the ground, and large quantities have been fed to stock. The sample is fine, perhaps the best ever known. I do not fancy they will winter well, as they seem to have matured too early.

Dumfries W., Waterloo: Pears were abundant, and the apple crop is immense, hundreds of barrels going to waste.

Waterloo, Waterloo: We got such a big crop of apples that the best ones are selling at 30 cents a bag, and cider apples at 5 cents a bag The hogs get many to eat, as there is but little sale for this fruit.

Beverly, Wentworth: The supply of apples is something enormous. There is not a market for half of them, and they are as a rule of good quality. The orchards are completely covered with them, and the hogs can make very little impression on them.

Glanford, Wentworth: A great many apples were sold to packers at 50 cents per barrel, and thousands of bushels have been fed to pigs.

Percy, Northumberland: There is a surplus of apples. From 4,000 to 5,000 barrels of apples have been exported from this township this year.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: There were plenty of apples of very fine quality, but pears and other large fruits were a failure.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: In every place you hear farmers talking of feeding so many apples to the hogs.

Osgoode, Carleton: The apple crop was entirely free from worms even in orchards where no spraying was done. Plums took a blight a short time before ripening.

Harvey, Peterborough: A great many apples were fed to sheep and cattle, as the market was *nil*.

FARM SUPPLIES IN THE SPRING.

The May bulletin remarked: "Except where farmers held on to their hay for famine prices there is a scarcity of that article, the effect of which, however, has been discounted by the generous pasturage already afforded by the advanced stage of the growing season. There is still an abundance of oats on hand, even though this grain was freely fed during the winter owing to the low price offered for it. Wheat is said to be rather scarce, although some correspondents aver $1 a bushel would bring out a surprisingly large quantity. Fat cattle are to be found in much larger number than might be expected from the scarcity of fodder, and store cattle are sufficient to meet the demand. The earliness of the grass has materially lessened the drain on the fodder supply, and owners of beeves have thereby been relieved of much anxiety."

FALL PLOWING.

In many sections fall plowing has been completed, but, taking the Province over, work in this respect is hardly as far advanced as at the same time in previous years. The immense apple crop, and the increased area of corn, have kept farmers busier than usual this fall, and in the Lake Erie counties especially a good deal of fall plowing had yet to be done as reports came in. With the prospects of open weather before them, correspondents were of opinion that more land than usual would be turned under this fall. Some complained that the soil was rather dry for the best work; others claimed that everything was favorable.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

Threshing began earlier than usual this year, and at the time of reporting, a very large amount of it appears to have been finished. Very little marketing of grain is reported; some wheat and a fair quantity of peas, but little else. Farmers have a large quantity of coarse grains on hand with slight demand. There appears to be a hesitation to sell at the prices offered at the beginning of November, but, as some say, something must go as "the taxes have to be paid."

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

Underdraining with tile is being carried on as extensively this fall as usual. In some townships a very large amount is being put in, Essex and Kent as usual taking the lead. There is no scarcity of tile. The work is done principally by the farmers themselves, with here and there the help of an "expert." Draining machines are not heard of. In the west the zig-zag fence is being replaced by various kinds of wire fence. There are several favorite kinds of the latter mentioned by correspondents. Considering the many complaints of the state of affairs, there appears to be more building going on than would be expected, but the most frequent remark is: "Raising barns and putting stone foundations under for basement."

THE ARMY WORM.

The following appeared in the August bulletin: Although the presence of the army worm during July, 1896, has created considerable interest in many parts of the Province, and in some places alarm, it is not a new pest. We find it reported as present in the township of Eldon, Victoria Co., in August, 1833, and common in many places throughout Ontario in 1861. This is known as the "army worm year" in the United States. In July, 1894, it did considerable damage in some parts of Ontario, especially in the counties of Victoria and Lambton. The first notice of its appearance in Ontario this season was in a letter from Marshville, county of Welland, dated July 3rd. On July 9th it was reported in the vicinity of Port Colborne, in the same county, and throughout the month letters were daily received intimating its arrival at different places throughout the Province of Ontario. On July 8th the worms were observed in an oat field at the Agricultural College; by the 11th they were very numerous, and reached their maximum about the 15th. From that date a perceptible decrease was daily observed, so that by the 18th only a few remained. They began to pass into the pupa stage on the 14th, and the first moth was observed on the 29th.

Circulars were sent out with a view to learn something of the distribution of the army worm at this time, the damage done by it, the means employed to check its progress, and the length of time the caterpillars continued. About 450 replies were received from different townships throughout the Province.

The counties reported as attacked are as follows: *Essex*, *Kent*, Elgin, Norfolk, *Haldimand*, *Welland*, Lincoln, Halton, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Leeds, Dundas, Russell, Renfrew, *Lambton*, *Huron*, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Muskoka, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, *Wellington*, Waterloo, Dufferin, Victoria, Peterboro'.

The counties in italics are referred to by observers as suffering considerable loss from the army worm. In many of the others the damage was slight, as the worms were too late in arriving to do much harm, owing to the advanced condition of the crops attacked. It is evident that early sowing is favorable to escape disastrous results from an invasion of this pest.

It is evident that oats are especially attractive to the army worm. Some observers report a loss of 50 per cent. in oat fields, while in most of the other cases the damage done was comparatively slight.

The food of this insect is chiefly confined to the grass family, (wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and timothy) and there is little fear of their feeding upon turnips, clover, peas, etc.

Some report favorable results in checking the progress of the army worm from field to field, by means of plowing a furrow between the grain to be protected and the advancing worms; as soon as many collected in the furrow they were destroyed. Others met with considerable success by using Paris green upon cut oats placed before the moving worms in the form of a windrow. They fed upon this green food and were poisoned in great numbers. A few report the use of rollers where conditions were favorable and succeeded in crushing many of the caterpillars.

In most cases the attack did not continue longer than two weeks; in several it lasted but a few days and very seldom went beyond three weeks.

Remarks of Correspondents.

Tilbury N., Essex: Oats and corn were attacked. Plowing deep furrows and boring post holes were tried with good effect. Had they arrived two weeks earlier they would have done us a great deal more harm.

Chatham, Kent: They seemed to go in sections, and take nearly all the oats in a field and not touch a field across the fence.

Harwich, Kent: In my own case they attacked a fine field of oats, and destroyed more than half the crop. They appeared to get in their work mostly at night, and were, therefore less noticeable. They were all through the field before noticed. We cut our oats rather green on account of them. Some tried plowing around the fields and some Paris green. Two farmers kept their rollers going crushing them as they came.

Harwich, Kent: The army worm began its work in the wheat field, but as that grain was nearly ripe when they appeared no apparent damage was done to that crop. Some fields of barley were considerably damaged by the awns and leaves being cut off. I think they destroyed thirty bushels to the acre of my oats. In some places you could shovel them off the ground. They lasted for about two or three weeks after they were first noticed. My oat field that did not join a wheat field escaped the worms.

Raleigh, Kent: The barley was injured to some extent. In the case of a few fields the injury amounted to fully one-half of the crop. Oats suffered severely, some fields being a total loss. In some cases corn fields are said to have been saved by furrows having been plowed to prevent the worms travelling. In one field they commenced late in June, and continued until the oats were cut, working in the sheaves.

Raleigh, Kent: We did not observe their first appearance. We never saw them at work, but could find them in the ground and in the pupa state. In deep, black, sandy soil they did great damage to oats, barley and corn.

Zone, Kent: The army worms do not appear to move in one direction according to the different accounts I have seen of them in books and papers, but appear to eat the oats in the low places the worst. I think the reason for that is because they are the greenest in low places, as the worms did not appear until late in the season. The moth was plentiful last summer and there are a number of them here now, but I do not think they are any more plentiful than last year.

Malahide, Elgin: Some oats were so stripped that they were cut for hay. Some plowed around the fields and others sowed salt with little success.

Windham, Norfolk: Some thirty-five years ago the army worm appeared on my farm, two miles east of Port Burwell, in a piece of good oats and were slaying right and left when I discovered them. The grain being nearly ripe I commenced hostilities at once and had the field nearly all down by night. The invaders seemed to get alarmed, bivouaced, doing but little harm during the night. I do not dread them so much as grasshoppers, from the fact that I can pass a heavy roller over them and cool their ardor, I can dig ditches and pits and finish them, or I can poison them.

Canboro', Haldimand: A moth has appeared here to-day in thousands, which fully answers the description. I never saw anything like them before.

Wainfleet, Welland: A few used coal oil and some Paris green. Both seemed to be effective in some cases but not in others.

Moore, Lambton: Immense numbers of moths appeared last fall, but farmers, not being well versed in economic entomology, were not aware of the threatened danger to their crops, although many feared injury from them this year in the larval state. Whole fields of oats have been destroyed. The only means employed to check their depredations was cutting down, which was only partially successful. I noticed that some of them kept by boys in collar boxes, in the pupa stage, are emerging as moths for two weeks—a few each day, although all put in together

Sombra, Lambton: The illustration of the worm sent out by the Department is true to life. The underside of the worm is green, with black stripes on the side. It has grapples to hold on at the head, and also along under the body. It catches hold with its head part, then brings its after part to its head with a curve. In this way it travels fast. It will get out of a furrow very quickly. It will cross a railroad, climbing over the iron rail. It crossed the Erie & Huron track and got through a corner of my farm. I saw them climb the rail. I put a stop to them from my corn by using salt, making the brine strong enough to float a potato, and used a sprinkler. The brine penetrated their backs and killed them. I dare not use Paris green for fear the cattle would eat the grass. Salt does the work.

Warwick, Lambton: They have been very numerous and injurious to oats. No means were used to check them, except to cut the oats as soon as possible, and on that account a good deal of the oats was cut rather green. They are yet to be seen in the caterpillar state, but within the last three or four days they have hatched out in the moth state in millions, and the ground in the fields is swarming with the larvæ.

Bentinck, Grey: We have heard persons all allege that the army worm is doing damage to turnips and grain, but in cases that I have investigated it is not the army worm but other caterpillars, which are very numerous this year.

Vespra, Simcoe: The army worm has attacked the oats principally, but a field of peas just across the road from me has also suffered. They apparently hatched out in the borders of a swampy place, and the peas were the first food found. They did not do much harm to the peas, however Plowing furrows around the fields has been quite successful in some cases.

Zerra E., Oxford: There has been considerable loss of oats and barley—mostly oats—from the army worm. With barley they only cut off the leaves and awns, not cutting off the grains. Various schemes have been tried to check them, such as sowing air slaked lime, or gas lime, or spraying them, but none of them seemed in any degree successful. Many of the fields in which they appeared have been lightly stirred up with gang plow, cultivator or harrow, and millions of them turned out to scorch to death in the sunshine. Many fields were stripped before notice was taken of them.

Guelph, Wellington: In most cases they must have been at work a week or more before they were noticed, after which they continued for from one to two weeks.

Darlington, Durham: Plowing deep furrows, land side next the crop, and digging holes a foot or eighteen inches deep at intervals in the furrows and into which the worms would fall, were the principal means used.

Grantham, Lincoln: They appeared on a farm near Port Dalhousie and took about two acres corn. They used Paris green, and it seemed to stop them.

Markham, York: What was supposed to be the army worm made its appearance here and there in this neighborhood just before the grain was ready to cut, but its ravages have not been serious. I found when cutting a field of oats about half an acre where some insect had stripped the leaves and about half the oats. I should have supposed it to be the work of grasshoppers had there been any in the neighborhood, but now think the injury was caused by the army worm.

Scarboro', York: There was quite a number of army worms in the barley fields, and they did injury by eating off the leaves and beards. A number of the heads were eaten off where the barley was heavy and lodged. I could see some in the peas, but not any in the oats; they do not seem to injure the peas. One of my barley fields was seeded this spring with timothy and clovers, and I see they have devoured all the timothy and a good portion of the clover. The caterpillars were to be seen for about one month.

Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: They made their appearance for a little while. The oat crop was the most injured, but not to any extent. There were no means used to destroy them, as there came a big rain and they disappeared.

Pittsburgh, Frontenac: The army worm appeared about the middle of July, but only on a few farms on the western boundary of the township. It did not do much damage, as it was late in coming, and the crops were matured. It attacked oats, corn and grass. It was attacked by a beetle that seemed to sting it, and it did not live long after it was stung.

Leeds and Lansdowne, Leeds: Oats and hay were considerably injured by the army worm. One man had a thirty acre field of oats attacked, which he cut to save it. The caterpillars died, and the men could not stand the stench when they tried to handle the crop, and so he lost his field of oats and straw. At the height of the ravages of the worms natural enemies proved a benefit by destroying them.

March, Carlton: It appeared for the first time on my farm in a beaver meadow, and destroyed about twenty tons of hay, chiefly red top. The blackbirds were their chief destroyers.

Mariposa, Victoria: The loss has been slight, as the worm was late in making its appearance. Plowing around the fields was tried and found a benefit; digging pits in the furrows as traps was found beneficial. Paris green was also tried, but with unsatisfactory results.

Asphodel, Peterborough: I know of one case where they have totally destroyed a field of turnips. They have reduced the yield of my field of peas fully one half. There are thousands of them yet. Had they appeared two weeks earlier they would have destroyed all the crops.

Thurlow, Hastings: Corn, barley and oats have suffered most from the worm, more especially corn. A solution of Paris green on corn was used but to little effect. Others cut their oats and barley.

Carnarvon, Manitoulin: Oats have been somewhat injured in places by the army worm. I have noticed some on the tops of the timothy and in the stalks. They die on the timothy, giving it a rotten, fishy smell. Farmers are letting the chickens feed on the worms.

Ryerson, Parry Sound: The army worm has appeared in this district for the first time to my knowledge. They appeared in great numbers on one farm, and did considerable damage The oats suffered the worst of any crop. When the shocks were cut the ground below was literally covered with worms. They continued for about a week after being noticed.

EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Value of Government Reports.

Plympton, Lambton: Ontario farming, judging by Lambton, is improving. Those bulletins are beginning to be read and valued. Institutes are spreading valuable experiences. The Experimental Union is doing a good work, and those invitations to visit the Ontario Agricultural College unite farmers, and enthuse them with a determination to imitate, while prejudice and ignorance are gradually but surely succumbing before the light of the present day.

Brant, Bruce: I am now, and have been since this method of gathering information from farmers was established, one of your correspondents, and I must acknowledge that I have received very valuable information such as you have disseminated broadcast over this Province. I consider that I am well repaid for all my trouble. I consider it a rare treat to be in possession of the annual report of the Agricultural College, the Dairy and Creameries' Association, Farmers' Institutes, etc.

Drummond, Lanark: The benefit the farmers have derived in the past from the bulletins and reports of the Department, and the lectures at Institute meetings, is not to be valued in dollars and cents, but rather in the round million annually.

UNDERDRAINING.

Gosfield N., Essex: Tile draining is becoming more common every year. There are lots of tile and plenty of labor.

Tilbury E., Essex: The greatest change in agricultural methods in this section is that more tile draining is done than in former years.

Camden, Kent: Some underdraining has been done. There is plenty of tile for the demand.

Raleigh, Kent: A small amount of underdraining has been done; a slow but steady progress is being made.

Raleigh, Kent: Tile draining is steadily growing in favor here. A few years ago it was thought impossible to get sufficient fall to drain this flat country, but now there are a large number of farms that are partially underdrained and some that are thoroughly underdrained. The quantity of tile put in this year is greater than ever before, but the supply has been equal to the demand, as also may be said of the labor necessary. Machinery is not as yet sold here for this work.

Aldborough, Elgin: Underdraining has increased much over what was done last year.

Dunwich, Elgin: The farmers who have means are persevering with thorough tiling. There are two good tile and brick yards in this township.

Bosanquet, Lambton: Fair progress is being made in tile draining, as the advantages of it are being realized, and but for the low prices of produce for several years back, much more would have been done in underdraining.

Sombra, Lambton: I do not see farmers in this locality underdraining.

Goderich, Huron: There was some underdraining here. The supply of tile was adequate.

Stanley, Huron: There has not been much underdraining done this year.

Brant, Bruce: A little underdraining is being done each year as the farmers find time and capital to put into it.

Osprey, Grey: Very little underdraining has been done here, and it needs a lot of underdraining for there is much swampy land.

Essa, Simcoe: Some farmers have done quite a bit of tile draining.

Vespra, Simcoe: Draining is yearly being more practised.

Medonte, Simcoe: Underdraining has made but little progress. When anything is done it is generally done with stone and poles, and in such a shape that it falls in in a couple of years, and is worse than if it was never done at all. There are no tile draining machines here and very few tile.

Dorchester N., Middlesex: A large amount of tile draining has been done, and is still doing.

Oxford E., Oxford; There has not been as much tile draining done this year as usual.

Dumfries N., Waterloo: I regret to say that very little progress has been made in tile draining in our township.

Esquesing, Halton: Underdraining is becoming more general. There is plenty of tile and skilled labor.

Georgina, York: Very little underdraining has been done this season. There is plenty of tile and labor.

Mara, Ontario: A large quantity of underdraining has been put in this year.

Pickering, Ontario: An occasional farmer who has money to spare is putting down drains, but so many feel the pinch of hard times that they cannot improve their land as they would wish.

Hamilton, Northumberland: There is comparatively no underdraining done in our municipality, except in the front of the same, and then it is very small. The supply of tile is adequate.

Pittsburg, Frontenac: Underdraining is not carried on to the extent that it should be, but it is gaining in some sections, and wherever it was properly done it has shown its good effects.

Hawkesbury, E., Prescott: I do not see that much progress has been done in tile draining; open drains are more used, and scarcely enough of these.

March, Carlton: A good deal of underdraining has been done this year.

Otonabee, Peterborough: Some underdraining is being done in this township every year, and about as much as usual has been done.

FENCING.

Colchester, Essex: Cedar post and wire fencing is taking the place of the rail and board fences.

Gosfield, S., Essex: Farmers are building only wire fences now.

Camden, Kent: The wire fence is the most popular, with a variety of opinions about the different kinds.

Raleigh, Kent: Wire fences and hedges are gradually superseding all others.

Raleigh, Kent: There is steady progress made in erecting some form of wire fence—mostly woven wire.

Dorchester S., Elgin: Wire netting is being used a good deal for fences.

Yarmouth, Elgin: A large amount of wire and picket fence is built.

Bertie, Welland: Great improvements are being made in the erection of fences and farm buildings.

Bosanquet, Lambton: The old rail fence is fast disappearing, and is being replaced with fence wire and cedar posts. The hedge fence is being extensively used.

Moore, Lambton: Some honey locusts were planted about five years since. Farmers are tired of them, as they cost too much.

Grey, Huron: Quite a lot of building and fencing has been done throughout the township during the summer.

Wawanosh E., Huron: All new fences are either straight rail or wire, with a pole on top of posts.

Brant, Bruce: Wire fences are superseding all other kinds. It is high time board fences of all kinds were done away with, as they make snow blockades.

Sullivan, Grey: There have been large improvements in fencing; the wire fence is taking the place of the rails.

Westminster, Middlesex: A great many are putting up wire fences. Our council gives a bonus of 15 cents per rod for wire fences by road sides, to prevent snow drifts.

Zorra E., Oxford: Considerable wire fence has been erected, and about the usual amount of building.

Arthur, Wellington: There is very noticeable improvement in buildings and fences in many places.

Guelph, Wellington: Fences are being improved by removing them altogether, in many cases making larger and better fields.

Caistor, Lincoln: A considerable number of hedge plants are being set out.

Grimsby S., Lincoln: Farmers are building a good deal of straight rail fence to replace the old snake fence.

Glanford, Welland: Some wire fencing and hedging has been done, but not as much as in former years.

Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fences are going out of fashion here; a number of farms have no road or line fences.

Chinguacousy, Peel: Times are too hard to do much in improving buildings or fences.

Etobicoke, York: Nearly all the new fences are post and wire or post and rail, straight fences.

Mara, Ontario: A large amount of fencing has been done with wire, some of which has been rather expensive; other kinds of straight fences have also been put up.

Haldimand, Northumberland: There have been many crooked fences taken down, and a flimsy patent straight fence made, which I call a poor shift. Considerable good wire fence has also been built.

Richmond, Lennox: There is a noticeable improvement in the matter of fences and in farm buildings.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Wire fenc ki ng the place he old rail fences.

March, Carleton: A great deal of wire fencing has been done in this vicinity this year.

Osgoode, Carleton: Wire fences and straight rail fences are taking the place of the old crooked fences

Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew: I notice that in a good many cases the farmers are putting wire fences in place of the rails and logs that were formerly used.

Drummond, Lanark: A good many wire fences are being buil .

Chaffey, Muskoka: A few farmers have put in cedar posts, and a stake fastened at the top with wire, with cedar rails in between.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the May Returns.

Colchester N., Essex: Rather more wheat sown than there was for the past two years, farmers thinking that seventy to eighty cents for wheat is as good as thirty cents for corn, or $4 50 for dressed pork, $5 for good beef, or twenty cents for oats, etc.

Aldboro, Elgin: Preserve and utilize the manure, and do not count it work lost, as it will prove to be the sheet anchor that will hold the farm and farmer steady in times of adversity, as at present. Be content with small profits and quick returns in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and with economy there is no reason why the Ontario farmers, even with such dull prices and poor demand, should not be the happiest and most contented yeomen on the earth.

Aldboro', Elgin: A large quantity of beans remain in farmers' hands, the price being very low. This is a great drawback, as beans are the principal crop grown for sale.

Yarmouth, Elgin: This season has been a revelation to a great many farmers in this section of the country. It has shown them how little rough feed, properly cared for, stock can be wintered upon. In ordinary seasons, with the same care as given to feed and stock this winter, farmers could winter double the amount of stock easily. The scarcity of feed this season may educate the farmers so as to be ultimately a benefit to them.

Middleton, Norfolk: Owing to failure of the clover crop last season a good deal of attention is being paid this spring to the growing of green crops for feeding, such as crimson clover, lucerne, millet, etc., and a good many farmers are building silos. Farm hands are plentiful, and wages are low. There is a scarcity of domestics. All the young women seem to prefer city employment to work in the country.

Stanley, Huron: Great economy in feeding was observed during the past winter, and cattle and stock generally seemed to come through the winter as well as when there was an abundance of fodder.

Wawanosh, E., Huron: Straw is now mostly cut in a cutting-box before being fed to cattle. Windmills are rapidly becoming the popular power for grinding grain, cutting straw and pulping roots. Farmers are cultivating the soil more carefully each successive year, and paying more attention to keeping the fields clean from noxious weeds.

Amabel, Bruce: Spring came in with a bound, very warm, and snow went off very rapidly, although there were no floods. Vegetation commenced at once, and has made good progress. Grass has made a good start. The trees are green with leaves. Wild plums are in bloom, and so are currants and gooseberries. Farm work is well advanced, and things in general are fairly promising. Feeding fat cattle is only practiced to a limited extent, most of the farmers not having conveniences for it yet. Still, I have seen some of the finest fat cattle this spring I ever saw.

Amabel, Bruce: The past winter will long be remembered by most of the settlers in the counties of Grey and Bruce, as I do not think every tenth man has feed enough to bring his stock through. But the winter, though very long, was comparatively mild. Winter commenced about the 19th of October; at least cattle had to be fed nearly all the time from that date. Spring proper commenced on Sunday, April 12th. The snow previous to that date had gone off the fields, but still lay two or three feet deep on the roads and along the fences. However, it was cleared off by Tuesday evening the 14th, and the following week the grass was so that cattle could, and did in many instances, pick their own living. It has been one of the best and most pleasant springs, since that date, that I ever remember seeing. There were one or two light frosts about the 22nd or 23rd of April, but no snow has fallen, and the grass is as far advanced now as it often is a month later. Seeding, I should say, is more than half done.

Brant, Bruce: It has been altogether a new experience for farmers in the county of Bruce to be compelled to buy imported hay, straw and oat hulls to feed to stock, and it is further remarkable to see good substantial farmers going to the saw-mill for sawdust with which to bed their stock. In years away back it was a common thing to see the sturdy pioneer browsing his cattle while he was chopping to clear his land; but that day is past and gone, and the forests are beginning to get scarce, and farmers cannot afford to cut down their bush in that way now, though in some instances it has been done as an emergency.

Artemesia, Grey: Feed was very scarce here, but that will, I believe, be a useful lesson to the farmers, causing them to change some of their present systems of feeding stock. They have learnt that a more judicious and careful manner of feeding will pay in the end.

Euphrasia, Grey: This has been a very hard winter on fall wheat and clover. As last fall was a very favorable one there was a large quantity of wheat sown, and both it and clover made a splendid growth, the ground being completely covered before the snow fell. In fact, in many places it was too rank; in such cases it appears to have fared worst, and is now being plowed up. Some are sowing spring wheat on the bare spots rather than plow it all up.

Keppel, Grey: There was an immense amount of grain chopped and fed to stock, which helped to eke out the straw. This winter's practice may induce farmers to feed more grain, and thus have their stock in better condition in spring.

Biddulph, Middlesex: The grain crop is now in, except the peas, which will not be sown until the 15th or 20th of May. It has been found by experience in this locality that peas sown from the 15th of May to the 1st of June escape the bug. A great many farmers prefer the 1st of June for sowing.

Dorchester N., Middlesex: One of the greatest requirements for this part of the country is cheap and convenient fencing. Rails are now out of the question, and wire seems to be very slow in becoming adopted.

Ekfrid, Middlesex: My subject, then, is "Roads," and how they can be improved, and the management of them be better and more wisely administered. I do not think, by what I notice in the discussion of this question, that one of the most important points of it has yet been touched. It has to do only with the roadbed, its form or cross section, and its drainage, all of which seems very simple, and generally perfectly understood by the ordinary pathmaster; but the gradient of the surface of the land, and the route necessary to be adopted to obtain an easy grade, by a detour or deviation from the lines of the original allowance for roads, where needed, is the great obstruction and impediment in pursuit of the end desired, and is a point that seems as yet to have been totally ignored, when this point, I claim, is one of vital importance. Well, how are these deviations of route to be obtained, and private property to be taken for that purpose? If it needs a petition to the township council to obtain it, not a man will sign it, to invade the farm of a neighbour, and the council, too, will do nothing to aid the purpose desired; and the consequence is that a matter of immense interest to the general public is blocked by the resistance of a few people. I believe the only way to attain the desired end is to make it the business of the county council—a body of men gathered from the wider area of a county, less affected by local influences, occupying a higher plane, more independent, intelligent and impartial, and with more progressive ideas; and with the aid of the newly appointed Commissioner's suggestions and recommendations as to where certain alterations or improvements are necessary, there should be vested in some such body power and authority, and who should also be zealously disposed to use that power to carry these measures into effect. I respectfully submit that this is the essence of this question of better roads. The reduction of the size of county councils is, no doubt, a great improvement, but of other parts of the Act I could not give an opinion, not having seen it,

but I hope it contains a clause constituting the council a court of appeal for all cases where a grievance exists, or injustice is suffered or inflicted at the hands of the authorities of a township, where jealousies antipathies and prejudices are so apt to prevail and abound.

Nissouri, E., Oxford: By the 5th of May seeding will be finished in this section, except peas, which will be held back for the purpose of escaping the bug.

Zorra E., Oxford: Perhaps live stock of all kinds were never wintered in Canada on such a small bulk of fodder. Straw will be much better looked after for some time to come, and a much larger area of corn will be put in. A lot of the old pastures will be broken up and be sown with something that will yield more than the scanty bite they have afforded for the past two seasons.

Downie, Perth: It is a subject of common remark this spring that the land is much harder to get into proper tilth for the spring crops, taking on an average of fifty per cent. more working than usual. This is thought to be the result of lack of frost in the ground. It is impossible with any amount of work, especially earlier in the season, to make the soil into as good condition as it was last year. The thistles and all other noxious weeds and grasses have had extra chance to gain headway, and an increase in these may be expected this year.

Downie, Perth: It has been demonstrated during the past winter that it is possible to winter horses much more cheaply than has been done in the past. Hay was not over a one-fourth crop in this locality last year, yet the horses are in as good, if not better, health than usual, being chiefly wintered on straw, which was very good, however, and silage, which seems to be good horse feed while not working too hard. There is perhaps more hay on farmers' hands to-day than usual, notwithstanding light crop.

Elma, Perth: Farmers are finding out that, if they are to prosper, all the coarse grain and hay must be consumed on the farm.

Mono, Dufferin: If it had not been for the early and favorable spring, fodder would not have carried over one-half of the stock. With the careful feeding and economy practiced by the farmers, the animals were brought through without much loss.

Mono, Dufferin: Some of our farmers are going into the growing of flax. A flax mill is being erected a few miles from here.

Trafalgar, Nelson: A great deal of hardship and losses by farmers might easily have been avoided by a little forethought. The glaring want of judgment among a class of farmers is appalling. I know several cases where men were buying hay at $18 per ton, and spending all their energies to do this and feed their stock on hay and straw, when oats could have been bought for twenty-five cents a bushel, and the stock kept in good condition on very much less than one-half the expense.

Trafalgar, Halton: Low prices of farm products have much discouraged farmers, and were it not for the large crop of potatoes which has been used for feeding stock on account of the lowness of price, and the cheapness of oats, half of the live stock would have been killed off.

Etobicoke, York: Owing to the great loss of fall wheat there has been a good deal of Wild Goose spring wheat sown. There appears to be an excessive quantity of apple blossoms, but there will be no plums in this part of any account, which will be a great loss. A word about the destruction of wheat: If the snow could have lain evenly over the surface the wheat would have been all right, but owing to the want of shelter it was blown into the road and along the fences. Canadians have been ruining the country. If they have a few acres of bush land they must have an auction sale; then as a rule they mortgage the farm, and we know the result.

Scarboro', York: Only one month ago our roads and lanes were filled with snow, and now many of the farmers are all through seeding. I never remember seeing snow go away more quickly, and the land dried in a few days. In fact, during the last few days clay land could scarcely be cultivated on account of being so dry and hard.

Mara, Ontario: Farmers have exercised great caution in feeding their live stock. There has been no fodder wasted, and very little straw has been used for bedding. Most of those who did not have silos had some corn, which they cut and fed, together with cut straw. On account of coarse grain being so cheap, more than the usual quantity of chop has been fed. Turnips and potatoes were both excellent crops in this townships, and have been fed in large quantities during the past winter.

Scugog, Ontario: I have been in this township forty-three years, and I do not remember that I have ever seen fall wheat look better at this time of the year. The fields were well covered with snow, which remained till late. We have had very little frost since spring opened.

Whitby, Ontario: Less barley is being sown than usual, and more oats. There is also more seeding done and less plowing.

Clarke, Durham: I have taken notice that where the land was ridged up in narrow strips, say three yards wide, the fall wheat has come out safest. Fall wheat should never be sown on wild lands, no matter how dry the land may be. It is quite a common thing to see a crop of early peas taken off the land, which is then prepared for fall wheat. I do not approve of putting in two crops of grain in one year. Land is better to have a rest and be well summer-fallowed for fall wheat to ensure a good crop. One good crop of fall wheat is better than two of spring grain. With well-tilled land and a proper rotation of crops, such as clover, potatoes, wheat or barley, in succession, clover is a good land restorer.

Cavan, Durham: I am forty-nine years in Canada, and I do not remember the snow go off so nicely as it did this year. We had a very heavy coat of snow, and the first thaw did not affect the fall wheat, and we have had no frost since.

Manvers, Durham: On the 12th of April the roads were nearly impassable with snow. The thaw having set in, one week later the snow was all off the roads, and the thermometer was ranging from 70° to 80°. It was the greatest change in one week I ever remember witnessing, the grass springing up as if by magic. I think seeding will be well through the first week in May. There is not so much demand for farm hands, most farmers doing with what help they have in their families.

Kennebec, Frontenac: A good many (myse'f included), when the hay crop failed, sowed corn, which helped to tide them through. I have just finished feeding mine. Then my roots helped. Plowing began about the 15th of April. I plowed on that day, and sowed eight bushels of oats and peas on the 23rd, and six bushels on the 24th. So many want to work that there is no lack of help.

Storrington, Frontenac: Many farmers adopt the improvements introduced, and are taking advantage of all seeds and implements they consider it would be an advance and a benefit to try.

Huntington, Hastings: Spring has opened up beautifully, and will do much to lessen the burdens of the over-weighted farmer. If we had an unusually late and backward spring many of the farmers in this vicinity would have lost their stock. Most of the seeding will have been finished before the first of May. The dull prospect in the cheese market, together with the very low price for almost everything the farmer has to sell, will prevent the hiring of any help that can be avoided.

Morrison, Muskoka: Feeding was practised very economically, yet live stock do not look any poorer than usual at this time. Fodder grown in dry years seems to contain more nutriment. I think that corn will be grown very successfully this year, as people here found it a great help in wintering cattle through last winter. The late big potatoe crop did good service in bringing our cattle through the winter. So did oats, which, being low in price, were largely used for feed. I had 200 bushels of oats chopped and fed to my cattle.

Carnarvon, Muskoka: Hay sold at $20 ton during the winter. There is very little on hand at present.

From the November Returns.

Colchester, Essex: I have grown a few sweet potatoes this season, and believe it can be made a paying crop if properly managed. Sorghum is grown a little for private use.

Gosfield, N., Essex: Another year, and that not a very favorable one, has shown that northern sugar-cane can be profitably grown as a field crop, provided a market could be found for our surplus syrup, as there is more than will be used in Essex this year. I operate a small factory where I made 2,000 gallons this fall. Many yields of from 100 to 200 gallons of first-class syrup came under my notice. I have a stock of 600 gallons on hand now. Owing to the uncertainty of finding a market it is not grown or manufactured on a large scale.

Rochester, Essex: Sorghum has been an exceptionally good crop this year, and it is being much more extensively raised than formerly.

Raleigh, Kent: This year farmers looked to their large crop of apples for some relief, but are disappointed, as there is no sale for them at any price. A number are shipping to Chicago upon a rather wildcat-looking cold storage system. Is it not about time the Minister of Agriculture took some stringent measure to enforce the law against noxious weeds, black knot or yellows, where the township councils refuse to do so, as is the case in this township?

Raleigh, Kent: Considerable attention is being given to growing lucerne, and should it give good results when grown for winter feeding it will come into general use. Three, and in some cases four, crops have been cut this season, yielding a large quantity of fodder for the amount of land under the crop, and should it stand the test as a food for horses and cattle, no doubt a great acreage will be sown next spring.

Raleigh, Kent: Sorghum is grown in quarter acre patches and taken to a factory and manufactured into syrup for the farmer's own use. The only drawback to the prosperity of the farmer this year in this locality is the low price, especially for corn, oats, hogs and beans.

Yarmouth, Elgin: During the last six years there has been a great improvement in road work, in building iron bridges instead of wood, in putting in iron and concrete pipes instead of the wooden culverts, making better drainage for the roads, and building embankments, bridges and culverts wider.

Charlotteville, Norfolk: Millet is grown to quite an extent for hay. It can be sown after other crops are taken off, and it yields a lot of hay, which is easily grown.

Canboro', Haldimand: As soon as farmers in this section get money enough they move to town and sell or rent their farms.

Moore, Lambton: Under-draining is what we want more of. We could then grow better crops on the low ground, but the low prices for everything we have to sell keeps us from doing as much as we ought to.

Plympton, Lambton: Millet, or Hungarian grass, is being sown more largely of late on account of the failure of timothy and the uncertainty of a clover catch. Though said to be hard on land I raised this year a most excellent crop (without manure), on land from which I could not get a decent crop of corn.

Ashfield, Huron: We will never be able to compete in the world's markets with other countries until our freight rates are reduced one-third at least.

Colborne, Huron: Lucerne is growing in favor as a soiling crop, as it yields three or four cuttings on good land. Crimson clover has been tried, but was a complete failure.

Goderich, Huron: Flax was very good this year. More of it was grown than common, and sold to Clinton flax mill at from $8 to $10 per ton.

Hullet, Huron: Lucerne does well, and is increasing in popularity. A large area of flax has been grown, and the crop has been a heavy one. The advantages of spraying fruit trees are slowly forcing themselves on the public mind, and are steadily making headway.

Stanley, Huron: The flax crop here is heavy. A large acreage was sown.

Wawanosh, E., Huron: There has been at least half of the fall wheat stubble of the past year sown with rape after the wheat was harvested, and it grew well and has given good fall feed. This was done as there was little grass, the grasshoppers having eaten nearly all, and the cattle were starving; the rape helped to keep both sheep and cattle.

Brant, Bruce: Corn is the mainstay for fodder and in general it turned out well. Some was left uncut a little too long and was frosted, but not sufficient to materially damage. Corn is all the go.

Elderslie, Bruce: Owing to the failure of the hay crop, millet has been sown to a considerable extent. Where the soil was open and in good tilth a good yield was obtained, but on poor, lumpy soil it did not amount to much.

Kinloss, Bruce: I think the government ought to regulate freight rates in some way, as they are excessive.

Artemesia, Grey: The past two years should teach the farmers that it will not pay to follow the o plan of sowing grain upon land which has not been properly cultivated. Those who have their land plowed in the fall and well manured and clean from weeds and dirt have had good crops. Grain that was sown with the drill was a long way the best. As it was all covered and reached the moist soil, it came up even and held its own during the dry spell after seeding.

St. Vincent, Gray: Millet is grown considerably, having been introduced last year to supply the shortage in hay, and apparently has come to stay.

Flos, Simcoe: We have no silos in this neighborhood, but we plant the silage corn (mostly Red Cob) in drills three feet apart, and from six inches to one foot in the drill. We plant from the 24th of May till the middle of June. We cut it about the middle of September, before frost, and set it up in what we call shacks, there being about eight or ten hundred weight in a stack, tie it tight at the top and lower down towards the middle, and let it stand there until wanted in the winter. We also feed this silage corn to cattle when the pasture is brown or bare any time in the fall.

Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: While farming is tolerably well done here, there is still too little underdraining done. I believe the chief cause of this is the present depression, which means a scarcity of money. In fact the only drawback we have is the low price of farm products.

Vespra, Simcoe: Farmers should grow more clover to increase fertility of the soil, or, rather, to prevent it from exhaustion. Improvement is needed in the breeding of cattle and sheep. There are far too many scrubs in the country. Farmers are slow to learn the great importance of this.

Dorchester N., Middlesex: The feeding of turnips is condemned by factory men as tainting the milk, and consequently the cheese or butter. To feed turnips immediately after milking, so that eight or nine hours may elapse between the feeding and the next milking (in so far as simple experiment is concerned) does not appear to taint the milk; but for one farmer who attends to this strictly a dozen do not, and hence the complaints of turnipy milk.

Westminster, Middlesex: Rape is sown for pasturage, and those who follow the system appear to like it. Millet is grown to supplement the hay crop and is generally cut green and mixed with other fodder. Lucerne has done well, and many farmers are sowing it in the meadows. It would certainly make a good soiling crop, and for green manure must be equal to if not superior to red clover. Flax is not so much grown as formerly.

Nissouri E., Oxford: There is a great deal of flax grown, and it was a grand crop generally—the best I ever knew.

Zorra, W., Oxford: A large quantity of millet was sown this year. It seems to be growing in favor as a forage crop, as being easier saved than corn, and it is very much in favor as a food for milking cows.

Guelph, Wellington: A very large area is annually sown to rape, and it is becoming annually larger; in fact it is found to be almost necessary as a fall food to start and fatten stock, as well as to clean and improve the fertility of the land,

Maryborough, Wellington: We want better and cheaper transportation facilities, with a choice of markets for our produce.

Minto, Wellington: Flax was grown to some extent, but growers glutted the local market, and could not get it off their hands at a paying price.

Nichol, Wellington: There was a large increase in the acreage of flax in the section around here. The price was low, so that it was a disappointment to most of the growers. The flax mill here threshed over 1,400 tons of flax this season.

Waterloo, Waterloo: A good deal of flax is grown but it came down in price to $8 to $9 a ton, and that does not pay, as $5 an acre must be paid for pulling.

Mono, Dufferin: Some flax has been grown this year. A flax mill has been started about seven miles from here.

Caistor, Lincoln: Rape is mostly grown as a catch crop, by sowing in with the oat crop for fall pasture after the oats are harvested. This year it did excellent service.

Grimsby S., Lincoln: Some farmers sowed millet when they saw that their hay crop was going to be light. In most cases it yielded well. There is a little lucerne grown in the township, and it also yielded well, so that I think more of it will be grown hereafter. In this part of Ontario we have had three dry summers in succession, so that the present condition of the farming industry is not very promising, although all are hopeful; and as the prices of grain have hitherto been so low quite a number are turning their attention to the dairy industry.

Grimsby S., Lincoln: The oldest inhabitants say that our section was never so barren as this year. A general failure of all the grain sown does not often occur—including the hay crop. We do not despair, though. Western counties last year suffered while we had good crops. Their turn came this year for an abundance.

Beverley, Wentworth: I had a field of oats completely destroyed by the wire worm. I plowed it up and sowed rape on it. I then bought a lot of lambs and, together with my own, turned them on to it, and they have been thriving wonderfully on it. I have sold them to be delivered next month for a dollar and a half a head more than I paid for them.

Markham, York: In visiting stables and farm yards this last year I could not help but notice the loss of the liquid manure, owing to absence of straw or other absorbent. The loss to the Province must have been millions. Could not the Experimental Farm show in some of its bulletins the loss of liquid manure to farmers? The small quantity of straw for manure should cause farmers to sow rye, buckwheat, etc., for green manure, as the soil must have a certain amount of humus for the growth of the plant.

Mara, Ontario: One or two farmers experimented on a rather large scale with sunflowers, but the enterprise did not prove a success.

Haldimand, Northumberland: Hogs and cheese have brought us more money than any or all other produce.

Bastard, Leeds: The county of Leeds is a dairy county, and the farmer who has not got a silo is considered a back number. Corn is almost exclusively grown for ensilage. There are several kinds grown—early, medium and late. For an early corn Longfellow holds first place, and the Mammoth Southern Sweet varieties for medium and late. The corn is planted in hills 3 to 3½ feet apart each way. The idea of planting early and late varieties is that they can begin to fill when the corn is in the glazing stage, and none will be too ripe or too green.

Winchester, Dundas: The farming industry is improving, and could be still further improved by a proper system of tile draining, very little of which has been attempted as yet. But there has been much improvement by two municipal drains, which will bring into use much fine land heretofore almost useless.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: In travelling through this township I observed a larger quantity of flax sown this year than formerly; but I have not heard of any use being made of the fibre, the whole aim being to raise the seed to feed to the cattle. Some of the farmers in this township, when they saw what ravages the grasshoppers perpetrated in the oats, cut the crop down in the green state, plowed up the ground and sowed millet or fodder corn, and succeeded in having a very good late crop.

Cambridge, Russell: There is a great improvement going on around us in the manner of farming. Since the growing of corn and roots for cattle enables the farmer to keep more stock, there is more manure, and consequent improvement of the land.

Osgoode, Carleton: There were no new cheese factories erected in the township this year. Some of the older ones were turned into skimming stations and the cream shipped to Montreal by rail to be disposed of.

Drummond, Lanark: There is a lack of education, both of an agricultural and business character. More farmers' institute meetings should be held, and more schools of agriculture are needed. There should be at least one in every county. In order that the farming industry may be raised to its proper place as head of all others, it is necessary that farmers think more of it themselves.

Eldon, Victoria: Rape is sown by several for fall pasture, but the season was this year so very dry that it did not sprout. Millet for fodder, and flax seed for calf feed are grown to a small extent.

Laxton, Victoria: The quality of butter has improved a great deal the last few years. Since we were visited by the Travelling Dairy great improvements have taken place in butter making.

Laxton, Victoria: This year will be remembered by most farmers in this locality on account of the plague of grass-hoppers. Some lost their whole crop, and nearly all lost a part on this account, and had it not been that corn planting had generally been done by farmers, fodder would have been scarcer than last year. There seems to be an idea gaining that it will pay to grow more fall wheat if it only be for the straw fodder.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: The cheapest addition to skim milk for calves is that which I have used for the past two years, namely, fine ground linseed cake at $1 per hundred. My calves have done well on it from the start. It is merely scalded, and skim milk added and stirred.

Huntingdon, Hastings: Corn for ensilage purposes has been grown this year to a far greater extent than in any previous year, but as only a very few have silos the bulk still remains in the field, and there is consequently a considerable waste. Mammoth Southern corn is the variety most sown.

STATISTICS OF

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1896; also the annual mean for each station.

		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wookstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°		°	°	°
January	Highest	36.0	38.0	40.0	38.0	39.0	37.7	32.9	32.0	38 6	32 0
	Lowest	-14.2	-4.3	-4.0	-9.0	-9.0	-10.3	-21.0	-36.0	-25.0	-37.0
	Mean highest	27.7	28.3	28.6	27 2	30.1	28.2	21.9	21.8	17.8	16.9
	Mean lowest	14.6	19.0	16.9	14.2	17.4	15 0	5.5	1.9	4.0	-1.8
	Monthly mean	21.14	23.65	23.57	21.92	24.02	22.18	14.34	13.28	11.89	7 53
February	Highest	43.2	45.5	47.5	44 5	52.0	48.9	44.0	45.0	43 0	42.0
	Lowest	-20.7	-14.7	-17.0	-23.5	-14.0	-17.9	-33 8	-36.0	-30.7	-37.0
	Mean Highest	28.8	28.5	29.3	27.9	31.8	30.0	25.3	25.0	21.4	22.6
	Mean Lowest	13.2	16.2	15.1	12.5	18 4	14.1	6.1	6.1	4.5	-1.3
	Monthly mean	20.51	22.35	23.35	22.00	24.84	22.62	16.00	16.78	12.97	10.60
March	Highest	49.8	58.7	60.5	55.0	62.0	54.9	45.6	45.0	45.0	50.0
	Lowest	-4.5	0.8	-4.0	-2.5	2.0	4.6	-5 1	-16.0	-9.2	-25.0
	Mean highest	32.3	31.4	33.2	30.6	34.9	31.3	28.5	28.1	28.0	28.8
	Mean lowest	12.1	17.8	14.3	12.7	18.6	15.4	8.3	5.0	9.4	0.1
	Monthly mean	20.16	24.60	25.34	22.77	26.61	23.57	18.25	17 31	18.69	14.41
April	Highest	79.0	84.7	84.0	85.0	91.0	79.7	81 6	78.2	82.8	83.0
	Lowest	13.1	19 5	18.0	15.0	20 0	18.3	10.6	11.0	13.0	12.0
	Mean highest	56 2	58.3	59.0	57.4	57.2	55.6	56.2	54 6	54.5	56.4
	Mean lowest	35.9	41.8	38 7	37.9	39 4	37.7	35 5	34.1	33.1	30.3
	Monthly mean	44.99	50.05	50 32	47 63	47.34	45.77	45.01	44.83	43.81	43.35
May	Highest	84.9	88 9	89.0	86.2	93.0	90 8	87.6	81.0	90.5	91.0
	Lowest	33.1	35.0	37.5	37.0	40 0	36.5	36.4	33.0	37 1	30.0
	Mean highest	68 2	74.0	74.4	72.6	71.8	71.4	73.2	70.2	70.7	70.8
	Mean lowest	47.1	51.7	51.4	49 0	51.1	49.2	47.9	45.6	47.6	44.1
	Monthly mean	56 16	62.85	65.22	61.16	61.79	59.79	59.25	58.59	59.15	57.46
June	Highest	83.9	86.2	86.0	86.2	92.0	86.3	89.6	87.0	87.4	89.0
	Lowest	37.1	37.4	38.0	39 0	41.0	41.9	38.8	38.0	42.5	37.0
	Mean highest	72.0	75 1	77.9	77.1	76.5	75.9	77 7	76.1	75.2	78.0
	Mean lowest	51.9	53.4	53.3	52 0	55.4	53.9	51.9	51.4	52.9	49.1
	Monthly mean	62.02	64.25	68.89	65.33	65.92	64.75	64 06	64 89	64.08	63.55
July	Highest	85.9	89.9	89.0	88.0	94.0	91.3	93.9	90.0	92.8	92.0
	Lowest	43.6	43.2	42.0	45.0	47.0	47.2	44.8	45.0	48.5	45.0
	Mean highest	75.3	79 6	80.1	79.5	83.0	80.0	80.2	78 4	79.5	77.9
	Mean lowest	57.9	60.0	59.0	57.4	61.6	59.4	56.2	56 3	58.4	54.9
	Monthly mean	65.83	69.80	71.82	68.95	71.81	68.72	67.72	67.95	68.94	66.40
August	Highest	91.4	93.0	92.5	91.0	95.0	89.9	95.6	90.0	92.1	92.0
	Lowest	42.1	42.5	38.5	35.0	43.0	42.3	38 2	40.0	41.0	42.0
	Mean highest	75.7	77.0	78.4	77.6	81.8	79.2	82.3	78.4	78 6	76 8
	Mean lowest	57.5	57.9	55.9	51.1	60.2	56 6	54.7	53.9	55.4	53.0
	Monthly mean	64.87	67.45	68.93	66.15	71.77	67.49	66.92	66.61	66.99	64.92
September	Highest	79.0	83.7	87 0	86.0	92.0	86.3	89.4	84.0	89.0	84.0
	Lowest	28 1	34.5	27.5	25.0	30.0	27.6	23.9	24.0	30.0	26.0
	Mean highest	64.0	66.2	68 5	66.2	70.4	66.5	66.3	65.2	65 9	64.0
	Mean lowest	47 7	50.1	47.6	44.0	50.9	48.0	45.6	45.5	46.3	43.6
	Monthly mean	54.95	58.13	59.31	56.57	60.94	57.41	55.42	55.22	56.08	53.80
October	Highest	70.0	71.0	70.0	68.9	73.0	66.8	65.9	65.0	64.0	65.0
	Lowest	23.1	23.8	23.0	20.0	28.0	28.7	24.7	24.0	25.8	24.0
	Mean highest	53.3	52.9	54.4	51.4	54.2	52.4	52.2	52 2	51.0	50.9
	Mean lowest	35 8	36.9	34.2	31.6	38.0	37.4	34.2	35.1	35.2	32.1
	Monthly mean	42.01	44.90	44.93	42.83	45.96	44.77	41.67	42.54	43.07	41.50
November	Highest	64.0	63 7	64.0	63.5	70.0	63.8	60.3	60.0	61.0	61.0
	Lowest	17.1	12.0	15.5	14.4	20.0	17.5	9.5	18 0	8.2	-2.0
	Mean highest	45.8	45.1	47.2	45 8	50.9	47.2	44.6	43.5	42.2	39.3
	Mean lowest	31.1	34.3	31.3	29.9	35.5	31.9	28.6	30.2	27.4	25.9
	Monthly mean	37.39	39.70	39.48	37.89	43.17	39.45	36.59	36.65	34.81	32.58
December	Highest	50.2	43.8	51.5	49.4	55.0	48.9	42.1	39.0	41.0	40.0
	Lowest	3.6	-4.0	1.0	1.0	-8.0	1.1	-11.5	-13.8	-15.0	-18 0
	Mean highest	33.4	32.7	33.4	32.3	36.6	33.8	23.9	29.4	24.7	25.1
	Mean lowest	22.0	21.3	20 6	18.8	23.2	21.3	15.3	13.9	9.2	6.9
	Monthly mean	27.07	27.00	27.02	25.52	29 90	27.84	22.10	21.61	16.99	16.02
	Annual mean	43.11	46.23	47.35	44.89	47.84	45.86	42.28	42.18	41 46	39 34

THE WEATHER.

TABLE II. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the fifteen years 1882-96; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	41.6	45 6	46 0	46.1	50 7	44.0	41.1	41.7	39 7	37.3
	Lowest	-8.1	-10 0	-9.5	-12 9	-4.5	-8.1	-21 8	-27.7	-22.6	-33.6
	Mean highest	27.2	26 1	27.7	27 3	32.4	27.9	23.3	23.1	18.8	17.6
	Mean lowest	12.3	13.4	13.1	10 0	18 8	13.1	5 5	3.0	0.6	-6.7
	Monthly mean	19 87	19.72	21.50	20.12	22 01	21.09	14.75	14.05	10.36	5.64
February	Highest	45.0	47.1	46.3	45.9	48.2	44.2	42 5	43.2	40 0	42.1
	Lowest	-11.2	-13.5	-11.2	-12.4	-6.5	-9.2	-18.7	-24.8	-23.2	-34.7
	Mean highest	28.0	27.5	29.1	28.9	32.8	29.1	25.8	25.5	21.4	21.6
	Mean lowest	11 3	13.0	12.6	10 4	18.5	13.2	5.6	4.0	2.0	1.9
	Monthly mean	19.17	20.25	21.76	21.20	23.65	21.71	16.05	15.48	12.35	8.18
March	Highest	51.8	56.0	55.6	54.8	57.4	51.7	48.6	48.5	45.0	49.3
	Lowest	-4.7	-5 6	-3.9	-4.9	4.2	2.5	-9 3	-15 1	-10.4	-24.6
	Mean highest	33.3	34.1	35.3	34.8	38.7	34.3	32.2	32.3	30.6	31.5
	Mean lowest	16.1	18 7	18.2	16 5	24.0	19.8	13 9	10.9	12.4	4.8
	Monthly mean	28.87	26.07	27.67	26 51	29.82	27.17	22.77	20.04	21.82	18.31
April	Highest	74.0	77.8	76.6	76.4	78.2	70.6	74 5	70.6	72.9	73.8
	Lowest	13.6	16.2	18 2	16 2	23.4	29.7	12.4	10 0	12.6	4.7
	Mean highest	49.4	52.8	52.2	53.1	54 3	50 2	51.3	49.1	49.8	49.9
	Mean lowest	30.8	33.3	31.9	31.3	36 8	33.1	29 8	28.4	30.1	25.4
	Monthly mean	39.22	43.05	44.47	42.76	43 74	41.52	40.01	38.78	40.19	37.04
May	Highest	79.8	83.4	82.0	81.3	84.1	77 9	82.7	81.6	83.4	85.9
	Lowest	28.4	28 5	30.6	29.1	35 2	32.2	28.5	27.7	30.7	24.8
	Mean highest	60 8	65.8	65.9	64.5	65.9	62.0	65 3	63.5	66 0	65.4
	Mean lowest	40.8	43.3	43.9	41.8	45 9	43.4	41.4	41 6	43.7	38.3
	Monthly mean	50.11	54.55	56.29	54.06	54.66	52.66	53.06	52.41	55.27	51.43
June	Highest	85.4	88.6	88.0	88.2	91.8	86.2	89.7	88.2	88.9	90.3
	Lowest	37.4	36.6	39.2	38.2	44.2	43.0	38.5	37.2	41.7	34.6
	Mean highest	71.3	76.8	76.5	76.6	79.2	73.9	76.8	75 4	76.4	76.2
	Mean lowest	50.9	53.3	54.1	52.2	58.1	53.9	51.5	51.8	54.2	47.9
	Monthly mean	60.81	65.04	66.66	65.32	66.61	63.77	64.06	63.66	65.86	61.92
July	Highest	86.8	91.6	90.3	90.2	94.7	89.2	91.6	89.1	90.6	90.8
	Lowest	41 5	40.9	43.7	43.2	49.2	47.4	42.1	43.0	46.8	40.5
	Mean highest	78.3	79.9	79.1	79.5	82 5	77.5	79.5	77.8	78.6	77.6
	Mean lowest	54.4	55.6	56.3	54.4	60.0	57.4	53.8	54.9	56.9	52.4
	Mon hly mean	64.02	67.76	69.52	67.93	70.60	67.43	66.37	66.33	68.08	64.09
August	Highest	86.7	91.1	89.6	90.1	92.9	87.2	90.5	88.5	89 2	89.2
	Lowest	40 7	39.8	39.7	40.4	46 8	45.8	38.4	39 6	42.4	38.1
	Mean highest	73.5	77.0	76.8	77.6	80.4	75.3	77.3	75.7	75 8	74.9
	Mean lowest	54.1	54 1	53.8	52.1	58 8	56 4	52.3	53.1	54.3	50.5
	Monthly mean	62.82	65.33	66.76	65.27	69.28	65.60	63 98	63.80	65.31	60.82
September	Highest	84 7	86 9	85.4	86.6	89.5	82.5	86.2	83.3	83 7	84.0
	Lowest	32.5	32.5	31.8	30.7	36 5	36.6	30.1	31.1	31.7	29.2
	Mean highest	68.0	70.6	70.4	70 3	73.5	68.2	69.4	68.6	68.0	67.5
	Mean lowest	48.4	49.4	49.2	46.3	53.1	49.8	45.5	46.4	46.8	43.1
	Monthly mean	56.86	60.07	60.34	58.92	61.70	58.97	56.63	56.86	57.34	52.89
October	Highest	72.8	75.1	73.3	73.6	74.0	70.0	72 4	71 1	68 9	71.5
	Lowest	23.6	23.2	23.5	22.6	26.9	26.1	19.8	21 3	22.7	18.2
	Mean highest	55.0	55 8	55.8	55.4	59.0	54.3	54.1	54.6	52.3	51.9
	Mean lowest	38.3	38.8	37.3	35.6	40.7	38 9	34.8	36.2	35.1	32.5
	Monthly mean	45.26	47.31	47.04	46 00	48.47	46.78	43.50	44 50	44.03	40.74
November	Highest	61.5	63.7	62.4	62.3	65 7	58 9	59.9	59.9	58.1	56.6
	Lowest	12 4	12.2	11.8	9.2	16 5	13 6	3.7	6.1	4.5	1.0
	Mean highest	42 9	42 6	43.7	42.6	46.7	42.9	40 4	40.7	38.6	36.9
	Mean lowest	29.5	30 3	29.2	27.2	32.5	30 2	25.5	25.5	24.9	21.8
	Monthly mean	35.34	36 43	36.80	35.63	39.16	36.71	32.67	33.08	32.10	28.79
December	Highest	50.6	49.7	51.3	49.1	54.5	47.6	45.0	45.3	42 5	42.2
	Lowest	-1.1	-2.7	-2.9	-4.3	1.6	-1.8	-14.0	-13.8	-16.9	-24.3
	Mean highest	33.5	32 5	33.9	32.7	37.1	33.8	29.3	25.7	25 0	24.8
	Mean lowest	20.8	20.9	20.3	17 9	24.0	20 9	13.6	13.8	8.9	5.2
	Monthly mean	27.03	26.72	27.82	26.26	30.45	27.78	21.96	22.43	17.56	14.73
	Annual mean	42.03	44.36	45 55	44.16	46 67	44.27	41.32	40.95	40.88	37.05

THE WEATHER.

TABLE III. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1896, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the fifteen years 1882-96.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun above horizon.	285.7	302.5	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4474.4
Woodstock. 1896	37.4	98.3	159.4	141.1	272.9	262.0	245.9	232.3	159.5	146.5	75.7	69.7	1900.7
Woodstock. 1882-96	59.0	84.8	133 7	181.1	207.0	242.8	272.3	232.4	182 8	128.8	69.7	57.0	1851.4
Toronto ... 1896	44.8	113.2	201.0	191.8	282.0	300.2	246.7	272.2	180.2	143.2	94 1	77.3	2146.7
Toronto ... 1882-96	76.3	101.3	158 9	197.2	221.2	261.9	280.8	249.8	214.0	143.4	79.6	60.7	2045.1
Barrie 1896	34.7	103.4	188.0	156.4	218.0	329.7	220.6	272.1	161.6	145.0	51.6	87.8	1968.9
Barrie 1882-96	72.7	75 4	139.0	175.3	199.6	234.4	256.3	219.5	164.8	110 3	48.5	42.5	1738.3
Lindsay. 1896	63.3	102.0	206.3	195.2	276.1	310.4	209.3	259.4	154.4	121.9	63.2	79.4	2040.9
Lindsay. 1882-96	73.4	100.4	164.7	204.2	218.5	259.2	270.3	247.0	199.6	133.5	69.4	58.3	1998.5
Kingston. 1896	81.4	103.1	185.7	217.1	261.7	308.4	266.3	276.9	184.3	120.9	64.4	89.6	2159.8
Kingston. 1882-96	71.5	103.2	163.3	196.6	219.6	250.6	269.4	246.8	196.2	133.0	76.7	71.4	1998.3
Average of five stations. 1896	52.3	104 0	188.1	180.3	262.1	302.1	237.8	262.6	168.0	135.5	69.8	80.8	2043.4
Average of five stations. 1895	73.0	110.2	179.6	195.1	252.1	286.3	232.4	228.0	194.2	149.0	79.3	57.1	2036.3
Average of five stations. 1882-96	70.6	93.0	151.9	190.9	213.2	249.8	269.8	239.1	191.5	129.8	68.8	58.0	1926.4

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1896 ; also the average derived from the fifteen years 1882-96.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
West and Southwest:													
Rain 1896	0.59	0.43	0.83	1.82	2.39	2.88	3.95	3.65	4.49	1.46	2.59	0.45	25.53
Rain 1882-96	1.14	1.48	1.15	1.80	3.45	3.14	2.50	2.64	2.69	2.72	2.40	1.61	26.72
Snow 1896	10.5	20.7	10.4	1.4	....	...	....	....	....	0.2	3.0	9.7	55.9
Snow 1882-96	16.48	12.30	9.58	2.84	0.06	....	....	....	....	0.30	6.76	12.94	61.26
Northwest and North:													
Rain 1896	0.23	0.19	0.51	1.22	1.95	2.17	1.91	3 88	4.16	2.07	2.28	0.27	20.84
Rain 1882-96	0.87	0.59	0.74	1.40	2.55	2.72	2.47	2.82	3.07	2.83	2.06	1.12	23.24
Snow 1896	24.4	18.6	11.2	4.8	*	....	....	....	....	4.5	13.4	14.9	91.8
Snow 1882-96	28.16	21.14	13 66	4.00	0.44	....	....	....	....	2 00	14.18	20.72	104.30
Centre:													
Rain 1896	1.54	0.91	0.82	0 90	1.98	1.74	2.98	1.33	4 66	1.66	2.43	0.34	21.29
Rain 1882-96	1 24	1.16	1 09	1.56	2.94	2.91	2.38	2.46	2.73	2.35	2.38	1.43	24.63
Snow 1896	13.9	28.0	12.0	1.1	...	....	....	....	....	1.4	4.6	8.4	69.4
Snow 1882-96	18 59	14.55	9.35	3.07	0.07	...	...	....	....	0.57	5.66	10.99	62.85
East and Northeast:													
Rain 1896	0.25	0.32	0.80	1.12	2.08	2.77	2.31	2.57	4.56	1.85	2.72	0.41	21.76
Rain 1882-96	0.89	0.67	0.89	1.36	2 72	2.80	2.81	2.83	2.67	2.20	2.06	1.13	23.03
Snow 1896	19.7	30.6	12.0	2.5	*	....	....	....	....	2.2	3.8	5.5	76.3
Snow 1882-96	22.16	18.78	13.00	4.04	0.18	....	....	....	....	0.72	8.42	13.76	81.06
The Province:													
Rain 1896	0.65	0.46	0.74	1.27	2.10	2.39	2.79	2 86	4.47	1.76	2.50	0.37	22.36
Rain 1882-96	1.03	0.98	0.97	1.53	2 92	2.89	2.54	2.69	2.79	2.53	2.22	1.32	24.41
Snow 1896	17.1	24.5	11.4	2.5	*	....	....	....	....	2.1	6.2	9.6	73.4
Snow 1882-96	21.35	16.69	11.40	3.49	0.19	....	....	....	....	0.90	8.75	14.60	77.37

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TABLE V. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario during the years 1895 and 1896, at stations reporting for the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX:									
Cottam	S. G. Brooker	22.31	88	33.44	95	42.6	26	38.7	14
Pelee Island	J. Quick	18.99	45	25.51	45	85.5	17	31.0	9
KENT:									
Blenheim	Wm. R. Fellows	30.99	69	34.46	78	59.0	30	49.8	21
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	24.22	73	33.00	102	23.6	21	31.1	14
Chatham	R. C. Burt	19.59	71	31.64	87	51.5	29	61.3	21
ELGIN:									
Cowal	S. Maccoll	24.62	68	28.25	61	48 0	22	36.0	16
Port Stanley	M. Payne	23.11	123	29.37	126	74.2	76	73.1	57
NORFOLK:									
Port Dover	J. L. Morgan	20.88	99	27.56	110	83.8	64	55.3	45
HALDIMAND:									
DeCewsville	R. E. King	23.14	92	27.98	90	53.1	61	62.0	41
WELLAND:									
Welland	J. A. Gilchreese	25.86	92	23.41	91	73.5	34	93.7	28
Thorold	Z. W. Durkee	22.34	81	24.21	80	52.2	28	66.0	18
LAMBTON:									
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	20.06	57	26.07	57	53.5	22	26.5	13
Thedford	J. Bissell	25.65	71	22.83	83	66.0	27	85.3	31
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	24.61	83	26.37	86	87.4	41	67.4	42
Wyoming	J. Osborne	21.67	63	23.75	59	50.0	23	23.0	12
HURON:									
Goderich, L.H.	R. Campbell	7.64	41	10 72	51	100.3	36	66.0	21
Sunshine	G. Hood	21.57	69	25.00	90	101.7	51	89.6	52
BRUCE:									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	21.87	79	24.45	97	127.9	88	83.9	70
North Bruce	J. B. Muir	17.08	84	23.33	108	113.7	71	75.8	68
Point Clark	J. Kay	19.70	38	18 29	43	117.0	28	66.0	15
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart.	14.84	97	18.06	106	181.1	99	108.0	90
GREY:									
Bognor	C. Baxter	16.27	77	23.55	91	171.7	71	158.1	72
Owen Sound	D. Mackenzie	19.44	89	22.01	99	160.8	74	98.6	57
Durham	J. Gunn, M.D.	16.26	83	17.86	74	188 5	70	150.0	42
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	23.33	76	24.69	86	181.5	64	95.0	48
SIMCOE:									
Barrie	W. H. Buttery	23.50	85	25.73	113	141.5	81	117.8	78
Coldwater	J. B. Lazonby	19.26	79	22.52	80	150.6	61	137.9	57
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	18.28	90	23.49	90	114.5	78	109.3	61
MIDDLESEX:									
Coldstream	D. Zavitz	24.14	92	26.35	114	73.2	34	61.3	33
London	J. S. Dewar	28.89	114	28.20	108	59.1	57	63 6	58
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	21.87	55	25.83	68	41.0	21	50.0	29
OXFORD:									
Princeton	D. Beamer	18.83	70	23.82	82	63.0	39	84.4	41
Woodstock	Woodstock College.	23.48	90	23.19	84	62.3	59	26.3	12
BRANT:									
Paris	John Kay	22.41	80	28.59	88	55.3	26	48.8	28
St. George	Dr. Kitchen	20.39	70	23.89	70	64.4	22	59.8	30
PERTH:									
St. Mary's	J. Thompson	23.83	98	24.39	99	71.0	44	77.0	51
Stratford	Wm. Dick	24.28	96	24.55	98	89.9	60	93.3	45
WELLINGTON:									
Mount Forest	W. E. Brooks	19.84	83	17.84	90	122.2	74	110.4	76
DUFFERIN:									
Orangeville	N. Gordon	25.89	60	22.66	61	118.3	34	114.5	49

TABLE V. THE WEATHER.—*Concluded.*

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WENTWORTH:									
Stony Creek	C. F. VanWagner	29.50	84	27.52	79	58.7	34	60.4	30
HALTON:									
Georgetown	J. Barber,	22.54	120	20.54	101	74.7	77	99.2	65
YORK:									
Aurora	Rev. R. W. Amos	18.99	79	19.04	67	64.9	47	68.4	32
Scarborough	R. Martin	24.31	95	21.01	91	43.2	42	68.2	37
Deer Park	J. Reeve	22.80	98	21.37	78	40.0	45	44.7	36
Toronto	Observatory	22.53	101	21.77	104	54.8	48	73.3	43
PEEL:									
Alton	Wm. J. Dods	23.67	88	20.50	77	74.8	48	73.6	51
LEN'X & ADDINGTON:									
Denbigh	J. Lane	18.95	45	13.09	43	103.6	34	94.8	32
FRONTENAC:									
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	20.30	113	20.20	88	57.3	77	55.8	44
CARLETON:									
Ottawa	W. T. Ellis	24.37	98	20.94	78	80 4	48	103.8	44
RENFREW:									
Clontarf	A. Schultz	20.66	87	20.71	76	92.0	63	150.0	65
Rockliffe	C. McIntyre	19.00	91	22.11	87	89.2	62	99.6	60
Renfrew	H. Wright	9.13	16	.....	..	45.7	32	.....	.....
LANARK:									
Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	22.96	59	22.01	57	43.3	15	62.6	24
VICTORIA:									
Lindsay	Thomas Beall	17.25	87	20 62	87	102.5	61	121.2	58
PETERBOROUGH:									
Ennismore	J. N. Telford	19.40	48	20.22	49	60.0	22	57.5	21
Peterborough	T. Telford	20.18	72	24.31	80	71.2	29	72.9	42
Lakefield	H. A. Lempriere	22.77	90	19.73	94	77.5	39	93.5	39
HALIBURTON:									
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	22.81	84	26.87	89	73.3	67	72.7	51
HASTINGS:									
Bancroft	J. Cleak	22.11	62	21.81	67	129.8	53	143.9	60
Deseronto	J. Russell	30.76	100	30.16	85	71.6	37	69.2	43
MUSKOKA:									
Bala	E. B. Sutton	20.12	79	30.67	81	123.6	72	133.3	58
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth	19.87	77	30 02	95	151.6	63	141.0	62
Gravenhurst	T. M. Robinson	20.66	97	26.30	73	110.3	62	128.8	56
Huntsville	C. A. Wattson	16.76	62	26.46	65	113.5	41	62.0	42
PARRY SOUND:									
Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosely	17.79	96	21.51	106	203.5	97	115.2	74
Sprucedale	A. Kirkam	17.83	69	26 76	77	135.0	53	92.5	34
Uplands	P. Macdonald	24.51	81	25.92	85	168.0	82	157.5	81
ALGOMA:									
Port Arthur	W. P. Cook	18.03	89	17.79	66	44.4	44	36.9	37
Savanne	Agent C. P. R.	21.71	47	21.01	41	72.0	43	44.0	30
White River	Agent C. P. R.	16.64	92	16.09	83	94.4	105	103.3	82
Thompson	Thomas Baker	20.17	39	24.74	35	63.0	46	57.0	22
Average for the Province		21.27	79	23.84	82	89.6	50	81.5	43

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TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1890-96, as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4′ N., and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. W.

—	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average temperature	45.36	44.28	46.75	43.53	44.61	45.87	45.02
Difference from average (56 years)	+ 1.16	+ 0.08	+ 2.55	— 0.67	+ 0.41	+ 1.67	+ 0.82
Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40′)	— 5.66	— 6.74	— 4.27	— 7.49	— 6.41	— 5.15	— 6.00
Highest temperature	91.3	93.4	90.7	93.3	93.5	91.9	89.4
Lowest temperature	—17.9	—21.2	— 9.9	—17.8	—10.2	— 2.0	— 2.7
Monthly and annual ranges	109.2	114.6	100.6	111.1	103.7	93.9	92.1
Average daily range	17.58	17.23	16.27	17.15	15.58	16.45	16.22
Greatest daily range	38.9	36.9	34.3	36.3	38.6	37.8	36.0
Average height of bar. at 32° Fah	29.6382	29.6171	29.6270	29.5996	29.6325	29.6385	29.6313
Difference from average	+ .0186	— .0025	+ .0050	— .0200	+ .0129	+ .0189	+ .0117
Highest barometer	30.422	30.240	30.516	30.467	30.356	30.266	30.334
Lowest barometer	28.734	28.746	29.035	28.227	28.846	28.536	28.762
Monthly and annual ranges	1.688	1.494	1.481	2.240	1.510	1.730	1.572
Average humidity of the air	75	75	76	77	77	75	78
Difference from average	— 2	— 2	— 1	0	0	— 2	+ 1
Average elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.254	0.253	0.277	0.262	0.272	0.267	0.272
Average temperature of dew point	38.9	41.3	42.9	41.5	42.5	42.0	42.5
Average of cloudiness	0.60	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.62
Difference from average	—.01	—.04	—.01	—.02	.00	—.02	—.01
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of wind	N 88 W	S 78 W	N 78 W	N 66 W	N 54 W	N 57 W	N 48 W
" velocity of the wind	0.75	1.36	1.10	1.95	1.81	1.63	1.80
Average velocity (miles per hour)	8.44	5.60	5.67	8.59	8.17	7.33	9.19
Total amount of rain in inches	21.770	22.531	25.785	31.145	25.285	26.735	32.110
Difference from average	— 5.552	— 4.791	— 1.537	+ 3.823	— 2.037	— 0.587	+ 4.788
Number of days of rain	104	101	114	105	119	108	119
Total amount of snow in inches	73.3	54.8	37.8	85.7	42.2	47.8	52.6
Difference from average	+ 5.0	—13.5	—30.5	+17.4	—26.1	—20.5	—15.7
Number of days of snow	43	48	32	64	43	50	52
Number of fair days	174	196	179	156	165	193	159
Number of days completely clouded	55	48	43	50	57	60	68
Number of auroras observed	18	11	23	18	33	18	7
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights)	194	195	199	208	195	212	186
Number of thunderstorms	25	23	36	41	40	19	21
Number of fogs	30	33	30	31	36	38	43
Number of hours of bright sunshine	2146.7	2150.7	2017.7	2052.4	2054.4	2065.4	1977.6
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3

THE WEATHER AT LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE.

TABLE VII. Annual Summary for the year 1896 at Haileybury, Lake Temiscamingue, Latitude 47° 29′ N., Longitude 79° 39′ W., height above sea 687 feet.

Month.	Temperature.					Wind, direction from									Force of wind.		Rain.		Snow.				
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	C.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Gales.	Fogs.	Thunder.
	°	°	°	°	°												in.		in.				
January	1.28	5.19	4.98	32.8	—40.2	1	1	2	11	4	....	12	9	22	1.5	0.9	....	....	21.3	23	1	....	....
February	4.80	10.20	10.51	40.8	—33.1	3	....	2	6	9	2	10	15	11	1.7	1.6	0.02	1	18.3	14	6	1	....
March	6.39	14 58	12.74	43.7	—25 3	4	....	5	5	3	3	9	22	11	1.8	1.8	0.22	4	11.5	13	3	....	....
April	36.85	40.29	40.16	72 2	5.1	4	2	3	7	8	7	12	7	10	1.4	1.5	0.52	7	11.1	3	1	1	....
May	58 01	54.04	54.28	92.7	30.5	6	1	5	6	7	5	8	11	13	1.4	1.4	4 27	17	....	....	1	3	4
June	60.83	63.15	61 51	87 9	34.5	15	2	2	5	5	5	4	7	13	1.8	1.5	1.18	12	....	....	3	....	2
July	64.01	62 86	64.95	87.8	41.5	8	1	3	6	7	13	10	8	6	1.5	1.3	4.34	15	....	....	1	....	4
August	61.76	59.35	62.20	87.6	35.7	7	2	2	1	5	13	14	12	5	2.2	1.4	4.45	18	....	....	1	....	5
September	49.65	48.93	50 69	73.5	25.0	7	6	....	6	10	5	14	5	7	1.6	1.4	4.72	19	....	....	....	....	....
October	35.00	36.60	38.19	61.4	16.1	9	5	....	9	15	4	9	4	7	1.7	1.7	0.64	9	3.5	9	2	1	....
November	24.78	26.83	28.45	53.8	— 5.7	7	1	5	12	8	4	6	13	4	2.1	1.7	2.97	7	13.8	16	2	....	....
December	8.37	11.68	12.24	41.9	—18.2	6	....	2	3	11	7	9	14	10	1.3	1.2	0.07	3	8.1	9	1	2	....
Year	34.31	36.14	36.74	92.7	—40 2	77	21	31	77	92	68	117	127	119	1.7	1.5	23.40	112	87.6	87	22	8	15

RURAL AREA.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by municipal assessors for 1896.

Counties.	Acres of assessed land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp or marsh.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1896.	1895.			
Essex	422,528	7,487	430,015	256,561	245,736	159,104	14,350	59.7
Kent	556,192	7,723	563,915	367,504	348,458	173,213	23,198	65.2
Elgin	437,146	488	437,634	309,947	308,706	119,323	8,364	70.8
Norfolk	393,354	4,692	398,046	249,809	242,205	105,018	43,219	62.8
Haldimand	278,912	1,400	280,312	224,455	214,234	48,791	7,066	80.1
Welland	225,353	2,611	227,964	171,980	174,042	50,952	5,032	75.4
Totals	2,313,485	24,401	2,337,886	1,580,256	1,533,381	656,401	101,229	67.6
Lambton	641,812	18,910	660,722	370,409	352,305	246,024	44,289	56.1
Huron	791,853	7,630	799,483	604 937	591,976	89,248	105,298	75.7
Bruce	836,755	32,425	869,180	499,330	495,419	234,807	135,043	57.4
Totals	2,270,420	58,965	2,329,385	1,474,676	1,439,700	570,079	284,630	63.3
Grey	1,047,489	11,615	1,059,104	622,535	615,244	232,097	204,472	58.8
Simcoe	927,583	36,615	964,198	549,583	534,371	303,696	110,919	57.0
Totals	1,975,072	48,230	2,023,302	1,172,118	1,149,615	535,793	315,391	57.9
Middlesex	750,162	7,362	757,524	568,414	555,090	172,401	16,709	75.0
Oxford	470,954	1,257	472,211	363,921	362,708	74,024	34,266	77.0
Brant	213,609	2,427	216,036	176,623	179,913	19,233	20,180	81.8
Perth	513,906	4,866	518,772	400,104	402,334	67,122	51,546	77.1
Wellington	626,351	1,439	627,790	462,443	458,388	80,809	84,538	73.7
Waterloo	301,616	4,757	306,373	245,738	243,237	41,781	18,854	80.2
Dufferin	333,423	23,184	356,607	228,793	213,733	41,360	86,454	64.2
Totals	3,210,021	45,292	3,255,313	2,446,036	2,415,403	496,730	312,547	75.1
Lincoln	183,803	7,401	191,210	160,339	159,607	29,776	1,095	83.9
Wentworth	271,246	791	272,037	210 290	209,599	37,207	24,540	77.3
Halton	223,987	923	224,910	169,745	168,423	35,123	20,042	75.5
Peel	283,916	4,121	288,037	249,543	246,312	23,015	15,479	86.6
York	531,822	4,801	536,623	423,441	421,850	50,508	62,674	78.9
Ontario	488,444	9,746	498,190	357,285	350,096	62,954	77,951	71.7
Durham	367,053	3,939	370,992	290,056	288,653	44,137	36,799	78.2
Northumberland	434,032	2,334	436,366	335,064	330,563	66,096	35,206	76.8
Prince Edward	218,844	10,156	229.000	190,978	187,253	20,527	17,495	83.4
Totals	3,003,153	44,212	3,047,365	2,386,741	2,362,356	369,343	291,281	78.3
Lennox & Addington	425,320	10,115	435,435	215,033	216,855	103,087	117,315	49.4
Frontenac	599,792	73,435	673,227	229,751	225,943	261,689	181,787	34.1
Leeds	463,317	7,719	471,036	270,277	265,137	120,023	80,736	57.4
Grenville	266,669	2,287	268,956	166,211	165,210	40,227	62,518	61.8
Dundas	235,805	1,250	237,055	145,234	140,124	45,454	46,367	61 3
Stormont	248,245	1,890	250,135	129,278	128,394	100,707	20,150	51.7
Glengarry	284,655	100	284,755	170,621	159,761	97,227	16,907	59.9
Prescott	269,836	17,137	286,973	159,192	150,947	118,477	9,304	55.5
Russell	227,839	23,284	251,123	86,645	83,330	154,623	9,855	34.5
Carleton	555,631	10,125	565,756	303,843	304,068	103,125	158,788	53.7
Renfrew	917,438	32,884	950,322	310,663	289,975	464,272	175,387	32.7
Lanark	647,503	24,765	672.268	310,449	300,988	190,855	170,964	46.2
Totals	5,142,050	204,991	5,347,041	2,497,197	2,430,732	1,799,766	1,050,078	46.7
Victoria	536 819	53,288	590,107	263,041	259,629	142,250	184,816	44.6
Peterborough	539,940	21,601	561,541	241,219	233,456	216,322	104,000	43.0
Haliburton	551,674	13,152	564,826	34,915	34,635	484,834	45,077	6.2
Hastings	911,547	92,408	1,003,955	370,683	370,069	425,781	207,491	36.9
Totals	2,539,980	180,449	2,720,429	909,858	897,789	1,269,187	541,384	33.4
Muskoka	480,221	44,580	524,801	57,011	55,923	367,731	100,059	10.9
Parry Sound	470,048	48,798	518,846	57,730	55,683	381,545	79,571	11.1
Nipissing	168,975	73,737	242,712	18,648	19,227	176,732	47,332	7.7
Manitoulin	180,592	26,759	207,351	38,868	35,632	119,474	49,009	18.7
*Algoma	420,882	197,095	617,977	32,712	31,551	521,386	63,879	5.3
Totals	1,720,718	390,969	2,111,687	204,969	198,016	1,566,868	339,850	9.7
The Province. 1896	22,174,899	997,509	23,172,408	12,671,851	.....	7,264,167	3,236,390	54.7
The Province. 1895	22,131,895	981,420	23,113,315	.....	12,426,992	7,777,451	2,908,872	53.8

Including Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts in this and succeeding tables.

AREA AND PRODUCE—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	30,267	475,192	15.7	24,522	556,649	22 7	32,034	615,807	19.2
Kent	68,671	1,181,141	17.2	52,736	1,038,899	19.7	60,683	1,208,936	19.9
Elgin	44,401	577.212	13.0	36,425	644,723	17.7	43,335	855,841	19.7
Norfolk	34.690	586,261	16.9	32,777	337,603	10.3	34,121	621,068	18.2
Haldimand	28,098	199,496	7.1	33,994	499,712	14.7	33,400	542,349	16.2
Welland	17,089	138,421	8.1	17,392	245,227	14.1	21,391	340,435	15.9
Totals	223,216	3 157,724	14.1	197,846	3,322,813	16.8	224,964	4,184,436	18.6
Lambton	48,873	992,122	20.3	38,172	790,160	20.7	37,671	742,393	19.7
Huron	53,588	857,408	16.0	42,619	971,713	22.8	60,034	1,226,934	20.4
Bruce	31,864	356,877	11.2	27,400	515,120	18.8	41.250	798,231	19.4
Totals	134,325	2,206,407	16.4	108,191	2,276,993	21.0	138,955	2,767,558	19.9
Grey	24,437	344,562	14.1	18,563	356,410	19.2	23,891	463,123	19.4
Simcoe	51,685	1,126,733	21.8	43,731	1,246,334	28.5	52,557	1,128,947	21.5
Totals	76,122	1,471,295	19.3	62,294	1,602,744	25.7	76,448	1,592,070	20.8
Middlesex	76,080	1,415,088	18.6	61,269	1,347,918	22.0	71,518	1,470,532	20.6
Oxford	39,666	757,621	19.1	36,857	589,712	16.0	39,547	825,448	20.9
Brant	27,456	447,533	16.3	22,700	261,050	11.5	28,343	543,615	19.2
Perth	36,550	771,205	21.1	34,501	755,572	21.9	41,028	862,286	21.0
Wellington	14,242	336,111	23.6	11,878	210,241	17.7	20,306	418,407	20.6
Waterloo	37,473	693,251	18.5	34,346	518,625	15.1	38,326	805,711	21.0
Dufferin	7,611	162,875	21.4	4,833	99,077	20.5	8,149	161,559	19.8
Totals	239,078	4,583,684	19.2	206,384	3,782,195	18.3	247,217	5,087,558	20.6
Lincoln	17,492	204,656	11.7	16,324	280,773	17.2	20,634	370,927	18.0
Wentworth	25,710	336,801	13.1	28,525	439,285	15.4	29,226	552,604	18.9
Halton	23,781	411,411	17.3	22,287	398,937	17.9	21,699	433,319	20.0
Peel	26 064	445,694	17.1	21,731	388,985	17.9	24,945	527,796	21.2
York	33,978	631,991	18.6	26,349	566,504	21.5	34,240	751,918	22.0
Ontario	12,891	293,915	22.8	7,729	168,492	21.8	8,669	191,212	22.1
Durham	10,397	232,893	22.4	5,651	115,846	20 5	4,670	97,021	20 8
Northumberland	16,778	350,660	20.9	10,146	212,051	20.9	12,735	254.080	20.0
Prince Edward	245	3,014	12.3	3,274	66,462	20.3	3,238	57,665	17.8
Totals	167,336	2,911,035	17.4	142,016	2,637,335	18.6	160,056	3,236,542	20.2
Lennox and Addington	2,253	29,064	12.9	2,677	51,398	19.2	2,643	47,993	18.2
Frontenac	218	3,314	15.2	592	13,557	22.9	1,252	23,467	18.7
Leeds	3,495	76,541	21.9	2,020	44,642	22.1	4,087	76,279	18.7
Grenville	354	6,938	19.6	28	560	20.0			
Dundas	631	11,610	18.4	229	6,298	27.5	790	14,939	18.9
Stormont	304	6,080	20.0	246	4,920	20.0	433	8,016	18.5
Glengarry	109	2,420	22.2	60	1,554	25.9	380	6,394	16.9
Prescott	40	920	23.0	23	587	25.5	57	805	14.1
Russell	50	1,250	25.0	24	679	28.3	139	2,521	18.1
Carleton	26	520	20.0	152	3,557	23.4	962	15,216	15.8
Renfrew	360	6,156	17.1	285	5,810	20.7	679	12,436	18.3
Lanark	3,237	77,364	23.9	1,729	43,744	25.3	2,627	52,087	19.8
Totals	11,077	222,177	20.1	8,065	177,306	22.0	14,049	260,153	18.5
Victoria	6,455	147,174	22.8	3,785	84,784	22.4	6,247	125,875	20.1
Peterborough	11,022	257,915	23.4	6,138	113,553	18.5	9,068	178,832	19.7
Haliburton	177	3,469	19.6	113	2,147	19.0	128	2,099	16.4
Hastings	7,008	88,301	12.6	7,712	141,901	18.4	9,435	176,749	18.7
Totals	24,662	496,859	20.1	17,748	342,385	19.3	24,878	483,555	19.4
Muskoka	33	620	18.8	17	255	15.0	49	832	17.0
Parry Sound	30	375	12.5	38	733	19.3	56	893	16.0
Nipissing	21	420	20.0	19	380	20.0	7	122	17.4
Manitoulin	803	21,520	26.8	581	12,143	20.9	526	11,342	21.6
Algoma	252	6,325	25 1						
Totals	1,139	29,260	25.7	655	13,511	20.6	638	13,189	20.7
The Province	876,955	15,078,441	17.2	743,199	14,155,282	19.0	887,205	17,625,061	19.9

AREA AND PRODUCE—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	299	3,110	10.4	300	5,250	17.5	1,305	19,249	14.8
Kent	977	13,092	13.4	713	11,978	16.8	2,899	44,564	15.4
Elgin	46	520	11.3	92	1,334	14.5	1,179	18,331	15.5
Norfolk	74	592	8.0	20	246	12.3	648	9,103	14.0
Haldimand	661	7,007	10.6	419	4,819	11.5	2,766	35,107	12.7
Welland	141	1,791	12.7	142	1,136	8.0	964	13,143	13.6
Totals	2,198	26,112	11.9	1,686	24,763	14.7	9,761	139,497	14.3
Lambton	962	9,428	9.8	1,072	14,686	13.7	4,866	69,903	14.4
Huron	3,940	38,612	9.8	2,630	42,343	16.1	13,046	183,781	14.1
Bruce	5,381	50.043	9.3	4,166	68,325	16.4	11,572	162,841	14.1
Totals	10,283	98,083	9.5	7,868	125,351	15.9	29,484	416,525	14.1
Grey	13,310	143,748	10 8	11,191	173,461	15.5	30,839	434,181	14.1
Simcoe	15,266	216,777	14.2	11,783	203,846	17.3	29,848	450,402	15.1
Totals	28,576	360,525	12.6	22,974	377,307	16.4	60,687	881,583	14.6
Middlesex	615	7,319	11.9	539	9,433	17.5	7,227	109,578	15.2
Oxford	848	8,904	10.5	963	14,252	14.8	6,524	104,798	15.1
Brant	505	4,798	9.5	94	1,053	11.2	1,016	13,868	13.6
Perth	3,526	39,844	11.3	2,495	50,399	20.2	9,810	148,265	15.1
Wellington	17,130	191,856	11.2	15,001	249,017	16.6	20,290	307,435	15.2
Waterloo	1,013	12,764	12.6	445	7,743	17.4	3,816	57,086	15.0
Dufferin	13,469	188,566	14.0	11,661	211,064	18.1	18,997	280,590	14.8
Totals	37,106	454,051	12.2	31,198	542,961	17.4	67,680	1,021,620	15.1
Lincoln	284	2,357	8.3	414	7,162	17.3	1,678	23,277	13.9
Wentworth	597	5,433	9.1	396	4,356	11.0	2,298	33,373	14.5
Halton	884	10,520	11.9	707	8,555	12.1	3,542	51,125	14.4
Peel	5,937	86,680	14.6	4,604	72.283	15.7	12,453	199,803	16.0
York	12,700	185,420	14.6	12,397	189,674	15.3	22,818	374.504	16.4
Ontario	21,290	276,770	13.0	20,833	285,412	13.7	41,350	665,192	16.1
Durham	12,686	161,112	12.7	10,796	152,224	14.1	29,841	457,510	15.3
Northumberland	12,848	170,878	13.3	9,918	130,918	13.2	23,446	311,781	13.3
Prince Edward	3,081	40,977	13.3	1,547	20,420	13.2	5,253	70,327	13.4
Totals	70,307	940,147	13.4	61,612	871,004	14.1	142,679	2,186,892	15.3
Lennox and Addington	3,620	52,490	14.5	3,489	48,148	13.8	5,062	72,598	14.3
Frontenac	5,712	79,397	13.9	4,623	73,506	15.9	7,850	117,980	15.0
Leeds	4,506	68,942	15.3	3,852	60,091	15.6	11,187	176,264	15.8
Grenville	1,654	25,802	15.6	1,690	28,054	16.6			
Dundas	1,893	34,642	18.3	2,093	43,116	20.6	3,991	74,331	18.6
Stormont	1,858	31,772	17.1	1,499	30,430	20.3	3,921	68,514	17.5
Glengarry	4,339	73,329	16.9	3,828	66,607	17.4	7,083	114,668	16.2
Prescott	3,910	69,207	17.7	3,677	67,657	18.4	7,393	117,134	15.8
Russell	1,273	23,932	18.8	745	13,783	18.5	3,366	56,251	16.7
Carleton	10,950	210,240	19.2	9,612	171,094	17.8	20,052	355,007	17.7
Renfrew	22,055	363,908	16.5	20,660	338,824	16.4	24,269	399,368	16.5
Lanark	8,834	120,142	13.6	9,278	148,448	16.0	13,525	207,108	15.3
Totals	70,604	1,153,803	16.3	65,046	1,089,758	16.8	107,699	1,759,223	16.3
Victoria	13,267	188,391	14.2	11,519	167,026	14.5	28,216	409,304	14.5
Peterborough	11,465	141,020	12.3	11,081	115,242	10.4	22,788	296,025	13 0
Haliburton	759	9,639	12.7	865	10,380	12.0	1,310	16,886	12.9
Hastings	6,531	85,556	13.1	6,242	86,140	13.8	12,223	180,753	14.8
Totals	32,022	424,606	13.3	29,707	378,788	12.8	64,537	902,968	14.0
Muskoka	473	6,338	13.4	476	6,474	13.6	1,114	16,460	14.8
Parry Sound	339	4,000	11.8	300	4,230	14.1	1,114	17,187	15.4
Nipissing	389	7,586	19.5	358	7,375	20.6	167	2,817	16.9
Manitoulin	2,025	27,135	13.4	2,732	44,532	16.3	5,266	96,639	18.4
Algoma	1,039	16,936	16.3						
Totals	4,265	61,995	14.5	3,866	62,611	16.2	7,661	133,103	17.4
The Province	255,361	3,519,322	13.8	223,957	3,472,543	15.5	490,188	7,444,411	15.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—BARLEY.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	4,741	134,644	28.4	3,824	112,426	29.4	3,647	95,210	26.1
Kent	10,864	317,229	29.2	8,870	291,823	32.9	7,354	202,612	27.6
Elgin	7,076	155,672	22.0	7,139	206,317	28.9	5,267	137,201	26.0
Norfolk	2,843	69,085	24.3	2,789	61,079	21.9	4,952	122,271	24.7
Haldimand	5,173	110,185	21.3	4,780	101,814	21.3	11,100	236,423	21.3
Welland	655	13,068	20.5	611	13,075	21.4	3,029	68,987	22.8
Totals	31,332	799,883	25.5	28,013	786,534	28.1	35,349	862,704	24.4
Lambton	11,728	320,174	27.3	11,274	351,749	31.2	13,392	339,441	25.3
Huron	20,626	612,592	29.7	22,321	622,756	27.9	24,450	671,019	27.4
Bruce	10,582	288,889	27.3	11,789	297,083	25.2	16,054	418,619	26.1
Totals	42,936	1,221,655	28.5	45,384	1,271,588	28.0	53,896	1,429,079	26.5
Grey	15,063	372,056	24.7	15,476	365,234	23.6	19,295	475,533	24.6
Simcoe	33,527	999,105	29.8	37,536	1,171,123	31.2	31,139	826,996	26.6
Totals	48,590	1,371,161	28.2	53,012	1,536,357	29.0	50,434	1,302,529	25.8
Middlesex	18,716	510,947	27.3	20,276	622,473	30.7	15,119	401,432	26.6
Oxford	12,781	377,040	29.5	12,578	369,793	29.4	15,114	440,865	29.2
Brant	9,351	242,191	25.9	10,999	200,182	18 2	16,279	417,717	25.7
Perth	17,688	581,935	32.9	17,151	555,692	32.4	16,252	481,006	29.6
Wellington	25,293	743,614	29.4	28,596	709,181	24.8	32,203	899,048	27.9
Waterloo	14,524	412,482	28.4	14,634	358,533	24.5	16,343	482,857	29 5
Dufferin	10,365	290,220	28.0	12,140	304,714	25.1	11,460	296,195	25.8
Totals	108,718	3,158,429	29.1	116,374	3,120,568	26.8	122,770	3,418,820	27.8
Lincoln	972	17,204	17.7	779	18,151	23.3	3,434	81,273	23.7
Wentworth	4,945	129,559	26.2	5,053	120,767	23.9	11,082	291,251	26.3
Halton	6,184	156,455	25.3	6,611	158,003	23.9	10,713	286,598	26.8
Peel	26,308	678,746	25.8	26,923	576,152	21.4	31,434	837,452	26.6
York	31,332	918,028	29.3	32,424	768,449	23.7	48,861	1,374,222	28.1
Ontario	22,459	660,295	29.4	23,785	573,219	24.1	33,383	912,324	27.3
Durham	25,682	757,619	29.5	25,002	542,543	21.7	40,028	1,031,854	25 8
Northumberland	11,961	272,711	22.8	11,575	224,555	19.4	34,611	756,115	21.8
Prince Edward	14,422	299,978	20.8	16,301	327,650	20.1	31,333	643,107	20.5
Totals	144,265	3,890,595	27.0	148,453	3,309,489	22 3	244,879	6,214,196	25.4
Lennox and Addington	13,179	303,117	23.0	12,871	287,023	22.3	29,065	637,941	21.9
Frontenac	3,859	89,529	23.2	3,723	82,651	22 2	12,903	293,038	22.7
Leeds	4,510	115,907	25.7	4,431	100,141	22.6	9,595	232,636	24.2
Grenville	2,877	82,858	28.8	2,805	63,112	22.5			
Dundas	2,611	80,680	30.9	2,198	61,104	27.8	5,225	149,558	28 6
Stormont	2,202	60,775	27.6	2,442	63,004	25.8	2,445	64,751	26 5
Glengarry	2,522	65,320	25.9	2,301	61,897	26.9	2,259	52,410	23.2
Prescott	2,601	71,267	27.4	2,365	65,038	27 5	3,172	81,071	25.6
Russell	1,566	43,378	27.7	1,530	48,501	31.7	1,682	41,219	24.5
Carleton	7,637	224,528	29.4	7,639	215,420	28.2	8,096	231,140	28.5
Renfrew	916	20,885	22.8	1,060	22,684	21.4	1,376	32,090	23.3
Lanark	2,555	75,884	29.7	2,697	73,898	27.4	2,885	74,485	25 8
Totals	47,035	1,234,128	26.2	46,062	1,144,473	24.8	78,703	1,890,339	24.0
Victoria	18,172	472,472	26.0	18,911	476,557	25.2	26,924	676,525	25.1
Peterborough	4,902	123,040	25.1	5,546	106,483	19.2	10,210	240,876	23 6
Haliburton	221	5,260	23.8	195	4,154	21.3	245	5,679	23.2
Hastings	14,248	336,253	23.6	13,710	278,313	20.3	29,490	663,155	22.5
Totals	37,543	937,025	25.0	38,362	865,507	22.6	66,869	1,586,235	23.7
Muskoka	677	13,743	20.3	766	16,622	21.7	629	13,189	21.0
Parry Sound	630	16,317	25 9	654	15,107	23.1	710	16,071	22.6
Nipissing	156	4,165	26.7	134	3,296	24.6	82	1,892	23.1
Manitoulin	284	6,617	23.3	832	20,966	25.2	752	19,251	25.6
Algoma	626	16,026	25.6						
Totals	2,373	56,868	24.0	2,386	55,991	23.5	2,173	50,403	23.2
The Province	462,792	12,669,744	27.4	478,046	12,090,507	25.3	655,073	16,754,305	25.6

AREA AND PRODUCE—OATS.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	49,403	1,600,657	32.4	48,316	2,203,210	45.6	35,330	1,298,033	36.7
Kent	45,770	1,675,182	36.6	45,903	1,964,648	42.8	36,412	1,420,442	39 0
Elgin	41,432	1,416,974	34.2	42,069	1,560,760	37.1	34,315	1,238,249	36.1
Norfolk	32,635	969,260	29.7	30,339	922,306	30.4	27,510	837,380	30.4
Haldimand	32,847	1,037,965	31.6	28,985	991,287	34.2	24,923	763,592	30.6
Welland	24,141	738,715	30.6	23,322	839,592	36.0	20,403	609,608	29.9
Totals	226,228	7,438,753	32.9	218,934	8,481,803	38.7	178,893	6,167,304	34.5
Lambton	71,167	2,661,646	37.4	70,133	3,085,852	44.0	48,051	1,721,837	35.8
Huron	128,446	4,482,765	34.9	129,998	5,134,921	39.5	89,728	3,313,001	36.9
Bruce	100,866	3,197,452	31.7	97,751	3,352,859	34.3	70,811	2,328,651	32.9
Totals	300,479	10,341,863	34.4	297,882	11,573,632	38.9	208,590	7,363,489	35.3
Grey	144,585	4,135,131	28.6	139,155	4,411,214	31.7	103,250	3,301,653	32.0
Simcoe	105,767	3,617,231	34.2	107,778	4,451,231	41.3	75,948	2,661,879	35.0
Totals	250,352	7,752,362	31.0	246,933	8,862,445	35.9	179,198	5,963,532	33.3
Middlesex	97,412	3,643,209	37.4	96,768	4,141,670	42.8	78,940	2,923,372	37.0
Oxford	72,895	2,893,932	39.7	71,525	2,953,983	41.3	57,612	2,208,548	38.3
Brant	25,021	928,279	37.1	22,897	718,966	31.4	19,557	674,282	34.5
Perth	93,537	3,872,432	41.4	95,651	4,246,904	44.4	66,695	2,702,649	40.5
Wellington	123,151	4,273,340	34.7	122,641	4,341,491	35.4	83,862	3,054,183	36.4
Waterloo	55,868	2,039,182	36.5	54,813	1,836,236	33.5	41,399	1,510,926	36.5
Dufferin	62,559	2,320,939	37.1	61,285	2,053,048	33.5	38,649	1,352,230	35.0
Totals	530,443	19,971,313	37.7	525,580	20,292,298	38.6	386,714	14,426,190	37.3
Lincoln	21,967	623,863	28.4	21,934	701,888	32.0	18,858	589,415	31.3
Wentworth	36,384	1,204,310	33.1	34,813	1,270,675	36.5	29,884	1,034,272	34.6
Halton	26,097	926,444	35.5	26,195	908,967	34.7	21,108	736,152	34.9
Peel	47,751	1,566,233	32.8	46,734	1,560,916	33.4	34,417	1,254,525	36.5
York	97,170	3,507,837	36.1	95,516	3,514,989	36.8	72,639	2,821,460	38.8
Ontario	72,773	2,597,996	35.7	75,160	2,750,856	36.6	56,271	2,083,461	37.0
Durham	48,607	1,861,648	38.3	48,581	1,685,761	34.7	38,258	1,333,261	34.8
Northumberland	45,013	1,399,904	31.1	44,792	1,312,406	29.3	33,774	993,271	29.4
Prince Edward	19,807	612,036	30.9	16,530	464,493	28.1	14,583	405,029	27.8
Totals	415,569	14,300,271	34.4	410,255	14,170,951	34.5	319,792	11,250,846	35.2
Lennox and Addington	33,063	879,476	26.6	30,733	808,278	26.3	24,522	683,382	27.9
Frontenac	39,562	1,064,218	26.9	37,820	1,070,306	28.3	30,687	867,298	28.3
Leeds	46,556	1,699,294	36.5	46,111	1,175,831	25.5	69,771	2,157,721	30.9
Grenville	33,890	1,216,651	35.9	33,140	901,408	27.2			
Dundas	33,126	1,228,975	37.1	31,145	1,071,388	34.4	30,697	1,071,511	34.9
Stormont	25,797	856,460	33.2	24,580	818,514	33.3	24,633	828,074	33.6
Glengarry	35,140	1,170,162	33.3	33,383	1,148,375	34.4	31,506	993,036	31.5
Prescott	35,590	1,199,383	33.7	32,475	1,117,140	34.4	28,542	873,489	30.6
Russell	21,347	817,590	38.3	21,907	865,327	39.5	19,235	628,396	32.1
Carleton	79,238	3,082,358	38.9	76,122	2,778,453	36.5	64,149	2,244,956	35.0
Renfrew	53,992	1,706,147	31.6	51,355	1,602,276	31.2	43,824	1,391,400	31.7
Lanark	45,143	1,575,491	34.9	43,573	1,546,842	35.5	40,242	1,287,932	32.0
Totals	482,444	16,496,205	34.2	462,344	14,904,138	32.2	407,808	13,017,195	31.9
Victoria	67,328	2,073,702	30.8	66,744	2,429,482	36.4	46,729	1,547,915	33.1
Peterborough	47,814	1,616,113	33.8	47,939	1,227,238	25.6	34,638	1,063,320	30.7
Haliburton	6,048	151,805	25.1	5,340	145,782	27.3	5,269	140,330	26.6
Hastings	58,807	1,664,238	28.3	55,295	1,487,436	26.9	45,771	1,327,694	29.0
Totals	179,997	5,505,858	30 6	175,318	5,289,958	30.2	132,407	4,079,259	30.8
Muskoka	11,753	338,486	28.8	10,754	337,676	31.4	9,698	281,130	29.0
Parry Sound	12,193	334,088	27.4	11,640	335,232	28.8	7,177	209,642	29.2
Nipissing	3,734	126,209	33.8	3,203	108,261	33.8	1,231	38,817	31.5
Manitoulin	5,430	174,846	32.2	10,466	341,192	32.6	6,581	222,508	33.8
Algoma	6,485	199,738	30.8						
Totals	39,595	1,173,367	29.6	36,063	1,122,361	31.1	24,687	752,097	30.5
The Province	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2	2,373,309	84,697,566	35.7	1,838,089	63,019,912	34.3

AREA AND PRODUCE—RYE.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,355	37,916	16 1	2,496	50,419	20.2	1,058	20,171	19.1
Kent	2,688	44,352	16.5	2,186	43,283	19.8	1,029	20,216	19.6
Elgin	4,276	62,002	14.5	3,786	69,662	18.4	1,806	30,565	16.9
Norfolk	13,344	146,784	11.0	12,196	152,450	12.5	7,678	102,744	13.4
Haldimand	1,196	14,830	12.4	960	13,440	14.0	816	12,439	15 2
Welland	2,607	36,237	13.9	1,597	25,073	15.7	828	13,106	15.8
Totals	26,466	342,121	12.9	23,221	354,327	15.3	13,215	199,241	15.1
Lambton	1,248	20,966	16.8	1,070	23,112	21.6	379	6,729	17.8
Huron	1,696	25,535	15.9	697	12,476	17.9	432	7,569	17.5
Bruce	1,798	26,251	14.6	788	12,592	15.9	550	9,298	16.9
Totals	4,652	72,752	15.6	2,555	48,180	18.9	1,361	23,596	17.3
Grey	1,748	29,541	16.9	530	7,685	14.5	672	11,327	16.9
Simcoe	5,753	100,102	17 4	2,879	50,095	17.4	2,523	43,940	17.4
Totals	7,501	129,643	17.3	3,409	57,780	16.9	3,195	55,267	17.3
Middlesex	3,298	52,108	15.8	3,162	61,343	19.4	892	15,757	17.7
Oxford	4,022	60,330	15.0	3,253	53,024	16 3	1,517	24,105	15.9
Brant	5,634	92,398	16.4	4,352	65,715	15.1	1,573	24,093	15.3
Perth	878	19,316	22.0	914	21,479	23.5	300	5,699	19.0
Wellington	4,441	75,497	17.0	2,748	42,869	15.6	1,254	21,545	17.2
Waterloo	3,204	54,468	17.0	2,279	38,515	16 9	857	15,153	17.7
Dufferin	4,807	76,431	15.9	3,298	66,949	20.3	1,094	19,246	17.6
Totals	26,234	430,548	16.4	20,006	349,894	17.5	7,487	125,598	16.8
Lincoln	1,552	22,194	14.3	1,271	22,624	17.8	558	8,805	15 8
Wentworth	3,134	47,637	15.2	2,383	43,371	18.2	1,189	19,869	16.7
Halton	1,441	21,039	14.6	1,130	19,549	17.3	640	10,396	16.2
Peel	2,335	35,259	15.1	1,543	21,911	14.2	1,227	22,062	18.0
York	2,336	34,106	14.6	1,563	28,447	18.2	1,517	25,159	16 6
Ontario	8,594	145,239	16.9	5,689	93,869	16.5	3,016	51,659	17.1
Durham	8,803	128,524	14.6	8,465	117,664	13.9	4,922	72,928	14.8
Northumberland	12,174	168,001	13 8	10,615	141,180	13.3	11,029	146,964	13.3
Prince Edward	5,807	60,393	10.4	6,351	95,900	15.1	7,698	107,698	14.0
Totals	46,176	662,392	14.3	39,010	584,515	15.0	31,796	465,540	14.6
Lennox and Addington	2,916	36,158	12.4	2,970	43,065	14.5	3,992	58,625	14.7
Frontenac	2,212	35,392	16.0	1,525	25,620	16.8	3,172	50,676	16.0
Leeds	1,911	35,545	18 6	1,130	18,193	16.1	4,834	83,140	17.2
Grenville	3,564	63,796	17.9	2,882	44,095	15.3			
Dundas	1,376	31,098	22.6	967	22,048	22.8	1,129	25,184	22.3
Stormont	675	10,125	15.0	347	4,164	12.0	391	7,512	19.2
Glengarry	8	120	15.0	15	398	26.5	56	927	16.6
Prescott							189	3,387	17.9
Russell	89	1,851	20.8	112	2,408	21.5	259	5,002	19.3
Carleton	2,307	40,834	17.7	2,024	34,813	17.2	4,525	81,224	18.0
Renfrew	4,617	73,872	16.0	4 209	74,078	17.6	6,344	117,855	18 6
Lanark	2,124	37,807	17.8	2,039	36,702	18.0	3,464	64,070	18.5
Totals	21,799	366,598	16.8	18,220	305,584	16.8	28,355	497,602	17.5
Victoria	2,192	29,811	13.6	1,472	18,253	12 4	1,253	20,214	16.1
Peterborough	4,721	71,287	15.1	3,534	50,183	14.2	3,540	53,313	15.1
Haliburton	353	7,766	22.0	325	4,648	14.3	244	4,110	16.8
Hastings	7,665	104,244	13.6	7,995	115,128	14.4	11,162	170,982	15.3
Totals	14,931	213,108	14.3	13,326	188,212	14.1	16,199	248,619	15.3
Muskoka	228	3,534	15 5	156	2,855	18.3	312	5,692	18.2
Parry Sound	155	2,279	14.7	102	1,703	16.7	283	5,784	20.4
Nipissing	39	780	20 0	77	1,117	14.5	38	643	16.9
Manitoulin	272	3,808	14.0	268	5,350	22.2	232	4,217	18.2
Algoma	177	3,310	18.7						
Totals	871	13,711	15.7	603	11,625	19.3	865	16,336	18.9
The Province	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	120,350	1,900,117	15.8	102,473	1,631,799	15.9

AREA AND PRODUCE—PEAS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Peas in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,682	47,203	17.6	3,570	81,396	22.8	3,344	63,007	18.8
Kent	3,904	74,176	19.0	2,731	51,616	18.9	7,820	147,247	18.8
Elgin	8,151	136,937	16.8	7,277	136,808	18.8	12,164	216,472	17.8
Norfolk	12,509	225,162	18.0	10,801	166,335	15.4	16,269	290,226	17.9
Haldimand	16,696	273,814	16 4	15,489	247,824	16.0	14,815	247,836	16.7
Welland	6,146	96,492	15.7	5,724	95,018	16.6	4,659	76,755	16.5
Totals	50,088	853,784	17.0	45,592	778,997	17.1	59,011	1,041,543	17.6
Lambton	10,204	156,121	15.3	9,340	177,460	19.0	9,147	165,243	18.1
Huron	45,443	995,202	21.9	42,311	994,369	23.5	36,892	822,917	22.3
Bruce	53,486	1,374,590	25.7	49,715	1,128,531	22 7	41,787	952,828	22.8
Totals	109,133	2,525,913	23.1	101,366	2,300,300	22.7	87,826	1,940,988	22.1
Grey	56,597	1,284,752	22.7	53,331	1,029,288	19.3	48,500	1,028,462	21.2
Simcoe	59,124	1,460,363	24.7	58,274	1,346,129	23.1	39,120	865,433	22.1
Totals	115,721	2,745,115	23.7	111,605	2,375,417	21.3	87,620	1,893,895	21.6
Middlesex	18,791	315,689	16.8	13,212	310,482	23 5	20,612	393,080	19.1
Oxford	16,310	340,879	20.9	14 356	325,881	22.7	16,343	335,013	20.5
Brant	12,396	247,920	20.0	12,530	187,950	15.0	10,617	197,005	18.6
Perth	29,465	701,267	23.8	27,286	750,365	27.5	25,039	561,359	22 4
Wellington	37,899	841,358	22.2	37,562	852,657	22.7	37,621	822,779	21.9
Waterloo	19,273	397,024	20.6	18,928	405,059	21.4	16,297	357 041	21 9
Dufferin	20,021	428,449	21.4	19,382	358,567	18 5	14,276	295,619	20.7
Totals	154,155	3,272,586	21.2	143,256	3,190,961	22.3	140,805	2,961,896	21.0
Lincoln	7,137	104,200	14.6	6,343	111,003	17.5	5,479	94,105	17.2
Wentworth	14,253	263,681	18.5	13,788	239,911	17.4	11,816	225,910	19.4
Halton	13,696	280,768	20 5	12,419	263,283	21.2	11,200	228,042	20.4
Peel	21,328	420,162	19.7	20,154	380,911	18.9	16,441	328,294	20.0
York	41,117	842,899	20 5	40,276	898,155	22.3	32,417	695,330	21.4
Ontario	31,225	711,930	22.8	32,665	538,973	16 5	29,088	588,034	20.2
Durham	34,468	789,317	22.9	36,143	614,431	17.0	26,135	512,849	19.6
Northumberland	35,715	664,299	18.6	37,155	505,308	13.6	24,566	433,369	17.6
Prince Edward	26,242	464,483	17.7	24,159	345,473	14.3	17,108	307,716	18.0
Totals	225,181	4,541,739	20.2	223,102	3,897,448	17.5	174,230	3,413,649	19.6
Lennox and Addington	12,230	207,910	17.0	11,030	181,995	16.5	9,653	172,685	17.9
Frontenac	11,149	186,188	16.7	11,199	176,944	15.8	10,651	188,532	17.7
Leeds	4,063	81,666	20.1	3,915	63,423	16.2	5,936	111,581	18.8
Grenville	1,635	33,191	20.3	1,525	27,298	17.9			
Dundas	1,507	34,812	23.1	1,275	29 070	22.8	1,493	31,943	21.4
Stormont	1.595	31,741	19.9	1.853	38,357	20.7	2,219	43,475	19.6
Glengarry	2,776	59,962	21.6	2,869	54.224	18.9	4,811	82,858	17.2
Prescott	2,854	57,365	20.1	2,415	49,266	20.4	6,674	109,233	16.4
Russell	1,712	40,746	23.8	1,684	35.701	21.2	3,124	58.704	18.8
Carleton	9,136	204.646	22.4	9,270	208,575	22.5	11,821	248,759	21.0
Renfrew	23,7 4	509,636	21.5	24,255	414,761	17.1	21,569	434,395	20.1
Lanark	10,667	237,874	22 3	12,316	221,688	18.0	11.482	237.718	20.7
Totals	83,028	1,685,737	20.3	83,606	1,501,302	18.0	89,433	1,719,883	19.2
Victoria	24,059	505,239	21.0	24,194	401,620	16 6	18,319	367,368	20.1
Peterborough	21,794	468,571	21.5	22,768	311,922	13 7	17,047	327,831	19.2
Haliburton	2,328	44,232	19.0	2,035	31,543	15.5	1,855	33,075	17.8
Hastings	26,210	445,570	17 0	25,457	404,766	15.9	20,275	363,056	17 9
Totals	74,391	1,463,612	19.7	74,454	1,149,851	15.4	57,496	1,091,330	19.0
Muskoka	3.797	78,218	20.6	3.616	73,043	20 2	3,210	65,185	20.3
Parry Sound	3,874	84,841	21.9	3,977	84,312	21.2	2,310	48,865	21.2
Nipissing	1 632	41,942	25.7	1,432	31,074	21.7	556	11,583	20 8
Manitoulin	5,832	137,635	23.6	7.957	185,398	23.3	5,347	133,456	25.0
Algoma	2,769	62,026	22.4						
Totals	17,904	404,662	22.6	16,982	373,827	22.0	11,423	259,089	22.7
The Province	829,601	17,493,148	21.1	799,963	15,568,103	19.5	707,844	14,322,273	20.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—CORN.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area, produce and yield per acre of Corn for husking and for silo and fodder in Ontario for the year 1896; also the total acreage for 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	For husking.			For silo and fodder.			Total area.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	1896 Acres.	1895 Acres.	1882-96 Acres.
Essex	54,155	4,056,210	74.9	2,154	11,265	5.23	56,309	53,618	36,932
Kent	40,349	3,554,747	88.1	2,820	22,447	7.96	43,169	41,507	30,124
Elgin	24,431	2,044,875	83.7	3,546	33,581	9.47	27,977	28,602	17,524
Norfolk	20,985	1,590,663	75.8	4,084	39,860	9.76	25,069	25,452	15,876
Haldimand	3,633	266,299	73.3	3,251	33,778	10.39	6,884	5,142	2,658
Welland	10,030	769,301	76.7	2,019	17,868	8.85	12,049	10,819	7,256
Totals	153,583	12,282,095	80.0	17,874	158,799	8.88	171,457	165,140	110,370
Lambton	20,200	1,704,880	84.4	4,343	41,345	9.52	24,543	23,807	11,594
Huron	2,916	173,502	59.5	7,161	81,850	11.43	10,077	8,821	3,460
Bruce	845	39,462	46.7	6,075	71,017	11.69	6,920	5,240	1,897
Totals	23,961	1,917,844	80.0	17,579	194,212	11.05	41,540	37,868	16,951
Grey	1,289	56,974	44.2	8,007	98,806	12.34	9,296	5,705	2,214
Simcoe	2,463	123,643	50.2	3,605	44,846	12.44	6,068	4,973	2,215
Totals	3,752	180,617	48.1	11,612	143,652	12.37	15,364	10,678	4,429
Middlesex	23,289	1,926,000	82.7	7,939	82,963	10.45	31,228	31,009	15,552
Oxford	12,119	945,282	78.0	8,728	98,452	11.28	20,847	20,393	11,376
Brant	6,514	528,937	81.2	3,639	34,207	9.40	10,153	9,235	5,697
Perth	1,064	65,330	61.4	6,865	77,712	11.32	7,929	7,146	2,402
Wellington	629	25,160	40.0	5,668	66,486	11.73	6,297	5,050	1,784
Waterloo	1,985	125,254	63.1	3,191	33,218	10.41	5,176	3,892	1,984
Dufferin	191	7,640	40.0	903	8,506	9.42	1,094	577	289
Totals	45,791	3,623,603	79.1	36,933	401,544	10.87	82,724	77,302	39,084
Lincoln	8,503	674,288	79.3	2,461	22,149	9.00	10,964	9,557	7,121
Wentworth	4,583	384,514	83.9	5,285	53,220	10.07	9,868	9,416	5,755
Halton	1,384	102,416	74.0	3,950	46,255	11.71	5,334	4,262	2,009
Peel	658	39,480	60.0	3,651	32,092	8.79	4,309	3,268	1,416
York	1,841	90,761	49.3	7,060	70,882	10.04	8,901	7,343	3,051
Ontario	3,145	182,096	57.9	4,620	48 094	10.41	7,765	6,666	3,731
Durham	2,963	167,113	56.4	3,107	28,771	9.26	6,070	5,541	2,846
Northumberland	5,942	367,216	61.8	5,128	57,228	11.16	11,070	10,591	5,930
Prince Edward	8,448	597,274	70.7	3,674	38,357	10.44	12,122	10,193	7,584
Totals	37,467	2,605,158	69.5	38,936	397,048	10.20	76,403	66,537	39,443
Lennox and Addington	4,547	229,169	50.4	3 377	33,365	9.88	7,924	7,578	3,601
Frontenac	3,434	222,523	64.8	4,719	60,545	12.83	8,153	6,432	3,216
Leeds	9,187	680,757	74.1	5,924	73,161	12.35	15,111	13,389	10,891
Grenville	5,207	394,691	75.8	3,648	45,235	12.40	8,855	7,841	
Dundas	4,849	360,281	74.3	4,519	57,075	12.63	9,368	7,973	3,488
Stormont	3,370	230,171	68.3	2,562	29,463	11.50	5,932	5,194	2,593
Glengarry	2,160	135,000	62.5	4,475	60,860	13.60	6,635	5,953	2,295
Prescott	2,895	205,256	70.9	1,462	16,564	11 33	4,357	4,272	2,286
Russell	1,098	65,441	59.6	1,300	13,195	10.15	2,398	2,242	1,068
Carleton	1,979	114,584	57.9	5,258	64,095	12.19	7,237	6,219	3,336
Renfrew	862	48,013	55.7	1,830	23,333	12.75	2,692	2,524	1,106
Lanark	1,748	100,860	57.7	4,464	58,925	13.20	6,212	5,263	2,618
Totals	41,336	2,786,746	67.4	43,538	525,816	12.31	84,874	74,879	36,428
Victoria	564	26,790	47.5	1,615	15,827	9.80	2,179	1,607	859
Peterborough	687	35,243	51.3	2,325	24,571	10.55	3,016	2,398	1,028
Haliburton	212	12,720	60.0	82	615	7.50	294	248	143
Hastings	9,757	573,712	58.8	7,903	71,127	9.00	17,660	15,385	8,969
Totals	11,220	648,465	57.8	11,929	112,140	9.40	23,149	19,638	10,999
Muskoka	265	13,436	50.7	195	1,923	9.86	460	328	265
Parry Sound	132	6,600	50.0	139	1,390	10.00	271	232	100
Nipissing	61	2,440	40.0	55	495	9.00	116	68	27
Manitoulin	62	2,325	37.5	102	1,061	10.40	164	158	102
Algoma	37	2,035	55.0	70	700	10.00	107		
Totals	557	26,836	48.2	561	5,569	9.93	1,118	786	494
The Province	317,667	24,071,364	75.8	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	496,629	452,828	258,198

AREA AND PRODUCE--BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	1,132	22,414	19.8	796	16,716	21.0	989	19,905	20.1
Kent	1,014	16,731	16.5	1,034	20,783	20.1	1,143	21,870	19.1
Elgin	2,285	44,786	19.6	2,591	53,634	20.7	1,784	34,748	19.5
Norfolk	8,270	141,417	17.1	8,464	171,819	20.3	5,581	99,927	17.9
Haldimand	815	14,426	17.7	741	17,784	24.0	771	12,987	16.8
Welland	2,321	45,027	19.4	2,531	48,342	19.1	2,145	38,041	17.7
Totals	15,837	284,801	18.0	16,157	329,078	20.4	12,413	227,478	18.3
Lambton	659	13.180	20 0	845	16,647	19.7	661	11,878	18.0
Huron	733	11,581	15.8	353	7,131	20 2	395	7,326	18.5
Bruce	650	12.025	18.5	351	7,547	21.5	452	8,063	17.8
Totals	2,042	36,786	18.0	1,549	31,325	20.2	1,508	27,267	18.1
Grey	1,938	35,853	18.5	1,501	28,669	19.1	695	12,361	17.8
Simcoe	7,162	139,659	19.5	5,686	137,033	24.1	1,790	35,442	19.8
Totals	9,100	175,512	19.3	7,187	165,702	23.1	2,485	47,803	19.2
Middlesex	1,237	28,451	23.0	1,493	32,846	22.0	766	15,339	20.0
Oxford	1,147	28,506	19.7	1,331	27,818	20.9	781	13,983	17.9
Brant	1,343	18,131	13.5	1,723	24,639	14.3	787	13,254	16.8
Perth	584	13,023	22.3	190	3,800	20.0	162	3,395	21.0
Wellington	850	18,700	22.0	509	13,998	27.5	263	5,710	21.7
Waterloo	144	2,923	20.3	46	667	14.5	146	2,471	16.9
Dufferin	953	20,966	22.0	717	17,925	25.0	239	4,833	20.2
Totals	6,558	130,700	19.9	6,009	121,693	20.3	3,144	58,985	18.8
Lincoln	676	12,371	18.3	388	7,527	19.4	747	14,219	19.0
Wentworth	1,172	13,126	11.2	1,021	17,051	16.7	918	17,118	18.6
Halton	404	6,060	15.0	342	6,840	20.0	220	3,719	16.9
Peel	658	9,870	15.0	208	4,784	23.0	289	4,748	16.4
York	2,966	62,583	21.1	2,325	58,823	25.3	782	16,978	21.7
Ontario	7,027	127,891	18.2	6,764	156,248	23.1	2,598	52,826	20.3
Durham	9,372	160,261	17.1	9,896	215,733	21.8	4,883	97,477	20.0
Northumberland	18,714	273,224	14.6	20,899	363,643	17.4	10,777	205,007	19.0
Prince Edward	12,227	202,968	16.6	10,279	160,352	15.6	9,351	176,570	18.9
Totals	53,216	868,354	16.3	52,122	991,001	19.0	30,565	588,662	19.3
Lennox and Addington	6,301	112,158	17.8	5,145	112,161	21.8	4,218	86,530	20.5
Frontenac	2,447	46,004	18.8	1,648	32,136	19.5	1,966	41,289	21.0
Leeds	3,061	71,321	23.3	2,727	62,994	23.1	5,944	121,298	20.4
Grenville	4,899	118,556	24.2	5,085	110,853	21.8			
Dundas	2,093	43,953	21.0	1,824	41,952	23.0	1,732	41,405	23.9
Stormont	2,408	45,752	19.0	2,243	53,832	24.0	2,222	49,506	22.3
Glengarry	1,526	26,400	17.3	1,625	42,600	25.6	1,320	26,401	20.0
Prescott	1,884	39,752	21.1	1,749	39,178	22.4	1,664	32,113	19.3
Russell	1,364	30,281	22.2	1,391	36,027	25.9	1,051	23,599	22.4
Carleton	6,194	141,223	22.8	5,456	132,035	24.2	4,029	84,341	20.9
Renfrew	2,377	43,737	18 4	2,785	57,093	20.5	1,662	33,264	20.0
Lanark	4,552	89,219	19.6	3,893	98,882	25.4	5,218	105,042	20.1
Totals	39,106	808,356	20.7	35,571	819,743	23.0	31,026	644,788	20.8
Victoria	5,423	85,683	15.8	3,652	79,248	21.7	2,250	39,766	17.7
Peterborough	4,656	55,406	11.9	4,048	83,794	20.7	1,857	33,331	17.9
Haliburton	644	13,202	20.5	660	13,332	20.2	357	6,446	18.1
Hastings	8,027	126,024	15.7	7,349	134,957	18.5	5,500	108,037	19.6
Totals	18,750	280,315	15.0	15,709	311,331	19 8	9,964	187,580	18.8
Muskoka	304	6,019	19.8	278	5,894	21.2	336	7,644	22.8
Parry Sound	279	4,687	16.8	259	6,579	25.4	161	3,101	19.3
Nipissing	113	1,978	17.5	157	3,674	23.4	59	1,189	20.2
Manitoulin	153	2,831	18.5	264	5,729	21.7	164	3,531	21.5
Algoma	148	3,330	22.5						
Totals	997	18,845	18 9	958	21,876	22.8	720	15,465	21.5
The Province	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	135,262	2,791,749	20.6	91,825	1,798,028	19.6

AREA AND PRODUCE—BEANS.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	847	12,874	15.2	761	14,611	19.2	753	13,726	18.2
Kent	38,750	678,125	17.5	40,809	877,393	21.5	20,922	351,141	16.8
Elgin	6,802	124,477	18.3	7,338	150,429	20.5	2,472	46,118	18.7
Norfolk	1,137	19,784	17.4	849	15,791	18.6	671	9,822	14.6
Haldimand	354	5,699	16.1	291	3,929	13.5	230	3,569	15.5
Welland	1,578	22,092	14.0	1,501	24,616	16.4	953	12,947	13.6
Totals	49,468	863,051	17.4	51,549	1,086,769	21.1	26,001	437,323	16.8
Lambton	2,829	50,922	18.0	3,020	61,306	20.3	892	15,348	17.2
Huron	369	6,273	17.0	241	4,627	19.2	144	3,078	21.4
Bruce	249	4,980	20.0	256	4,736	18.5	127	2,272	17.9
Totals	3,447	62,175	18.0	3,517	70,669	20.1	1,163	20,698	17.8
Grey	449	10,103	22.5	548	10,631	19.4	219	3,949	18.0
Simcoe	613	10,911	17.8	888	18,914	21.3	235	4,301	18.3
Totals	1,062	21,014	19.8	1,436	29,545	20.6	454	8,241	18.2
Middlesex	2,780	51,708	18.6	3,439	75,314	21.9	804	14,714	18.3
Oxford	312	5,304	17.0	289	5,347	18.5	261	5,091	19.5
Brant	440	7,920	18.0	338	5,171	15.3	360	4,876	13.5
Perth	138	2,070	15.0	235	4,700	20.0	66	1,357	20.6
Wellington	64	1,440	22.5	32	720	22.5	43	734	17.1
Waterloo	93	1,860	20.0	95	2,375	25.0	44	779	17.7
Dufferin	105	1,733	16.5	63	1,260	20.0	33	616	18.7
Totals	3,932	72,035	18.3	4,491	94,887	21.1	1,611	28,167	17.5
Lincoln	216	2,808	13.0	320	5,088	15.9	181	3,073	17.0
Wentworth	211	4,093	19.4	127	2,540	20.0	145	2,648	18.3
Halton	77	1,155	15.0	116	2,320	20.0	45	758	16.8
Peel	228	3,420	15.0	45	1,125	25.0	57	1,137	19.9
York	487	9,740	20.0	655	10 939	16 7	217	4,489	20.7
Ontario	565	6,893	12.2	639	12,333	19.3	336	5,547	16.5
Durham	746	10,742	14.4	759	14,421	19.0	449	7,493	16.7
Northumberland	1,547	23,360	15.1	2,298	44,122	19.2	880	15,068	17.1
Prince Edward	829	14,010	16.9	914	10,602	11.6	496	8,831	17.8
Totals	4,906	76,221	15.5	5,873	103,490	17.6	2,806	49,044	17.5
Lennox and Addington	270	4,779	17.7	301	7,525	25.0	219	4,441	20.3
Frontenac	394	8,668	22.0	273	3,959	14.5	261	5,646	21.6
Leeds	221	4,044	18.3	271	4,255	15.7	399	7,374	18.5
Grenville	223	2,394	10.5	248	3,670	14.8			
Dundas	274	5,179	18.9	304	6,414	21.1	239	5,142	21.5
Stormont	232	3,480	15.0	191	4,011	21.0	168	3,809	22.7
Glengarry	203	4,060	20.0	277	5,125	18.5	195	3,556	18.2
Prescott	411	7,193	17.5	370	7,104	19.2	465	10,050	21.6
Russell	170	3,604	21.2	179	4,475	25.0	209	3,965	19.0
Carleton	729	17,642	24.2	719	16,106	22 4	484	10,223	21.1
Renfrew	576	12,068	20.9	620	10,044	16.2	512	10,261	20.0
Lanark	205	4,100	20.0	151	3,111	20.6	221	4,607	20.8
Totals	3,913	77,181	19 7	3,904	75,799	19 4	3,372	69,074	20.5
Victoria	380	6,080	16.0	558	7,700	13.8	168	2,671	15.9
Peterborough	224	2,083	9.3	282	2,961	10.5	157	2,247	14.3
Haliburton	61	1,098	18.0	63	863	13.7	34	577	17.0
Hastings	850	14,790	17.4	947	19,698	20.8	434	7,738	17.8
Totals	1,515	24,051	15.9	1,850	31,222	16.9	793	13,233	16.7
Muskoka	43	387	9.0	38	380	10.0	45	744	16 5
Parry Sound	38	570	15.0	39	468	12.0	23	393	17.1
Nipissing	15	300	20.0	10	150	15.0	11	214	19.5
Manitoulin	20	400	20.0	40	800	20.0	22	429	19.5
Algoma	10	150	15.0						
Totals	126	1,807	14.3	127	1,798	14 2	101	1,780	17.6
The Province	68,369	1,197,535	17.5	72,747	1,494,179	20.5	36,301	627,560	17.3

AREA AND PRODUCE—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96 also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	39,882	60,621	1.52	41,518	44,424	1.07	38,134	59,061	1.55
Kent	50,007	82,512	1.65	50,707	48,172	.95	52,343	80,213	1.53
Elgin	52,682	86,234	1.64	49,815	29,889	.60	51,285	76,502	1.49
Norfolk	32,850	36,464	1.11	33,412	11,694	.35	40,113	53,592	1.34
Haldimand	49,023	33,826	.69	53,356	24,010	.45	50,898	62,698	1.23
Welland	50,315	40,755	.81	52,929	37,580	.71	48,237	64,210	1.33
Totals	274,659	340,412	1.24	281,737	195,769	.69	281,010	396,276	1.41
Lambton	63,985	82,541	1.29	64,472	43,196	.67	59,154	84,377	1.43
Huron	102,359	91,100	.89	103,091	50,515	.49	101,714	138,110	1.36
Bruce	93,810	75,048	.80	96,845	35,833	.37	90,993	110,581	1.22
Totals	260,154	248,689	.96	264,408	129,544	.49	251,861	333,068	1.32
Grey	117,371	83,333	.71	127,868	44,754	.35	121,296	146,716	1.21
Simcoe	85,666	81,383	.95	88,026	73,062	.83	81,763	107,611	1.32
Totals	203,037	164,716	.81	215,894	117,816	.55	203,059	254,327	1.25
Middlesex	87,903	130,096	1.48	90,222	64,058	.71	91,686	139,612	1.52
Oxford	60,434	78,564	1.30	60,500	43,560	.72	62,538	96,650	1.55
Brant	27,900	27,063	.97	28,580	10 860	.38	31,232	45,240	1.45
Perth	74,752	68,772	.92	77,406	45,670	.59	70,334	103,901	1.45
Wellington	86,928	79,104	.91	94,194	55,574	.59	86,256	125,635	1.46
Waterloo	38,175	28,631	.75	39,060	17,186	.44	41,976	61,620	1.47
Dufferin	33,679	27,954	.83	36,556	19,740	.54	34,968	45,767	1.31
Totals	409,771	440,184	1.07	426,518	256,648	.60	418,990	618,425	1.48
Lincoln	38,867	23,709	.61	41,397	25,666	.62	40,873	54,180	1.33
Wentworth	38,636	24,727	.64	40,383	18,172	.45	44,524	62,935	1.41
Halton	30,319	17,282	.57	31,881	16,259	.51	33,355	44,741	1.34
Peel	33,855	19,636	.58	37,595	15,790	.42	38,415	53,527	1.39
York	73,718	50,865	.69	80,813	58,185	.72	76,019	104,313	1.37
Ontario	59,995	58,195	.97	61,205	48,964	.80	55,001	77,633	1.41
Durham	48,690	52,098	1.07	48,215	34,715	.72	44,445	60,612	1.36
Northumberland	57,088	45,670	.80	58,368	39,107	.67	54,966	67,534	1.23
Prince Edward	29,106	12,225	.42	32,914	11,849	.36	31,249	38,865	1.24
Totals	410,274	304,407	.74	432,771	268,707	.62	418,847	564,340	1.35
Lennox and Addington	53,778	40,871	.76	60,445	32,036	.53	53,339	64,296	1.21
Frontenac	63,414	36,146	.57	67,247	49,090	.73	64,244	77,781	1.21
Leeds	66,521	50,556	.76	68,354	41,696	.61	112,226	141,974	1.27
Grenville	41,511	36,530	.88	41,770	32,163	.77			
Dundas	36,288	34,111	.94	39,797	58,104	1.46	36,467	55,535	1.52
Stormont	35,524	26,643	.75	38,828	50,865	1.31	33,872	49,143	1.45
Glengarry	43,508	50,034	1.15	46,118	65,488	1.42	39,101	59,332	1.52
Prescott	46,914	45,507	.97	48,926	61,647	1.26	37,959	55,143	1.45
Russell	24,564	25,792	1.05	26,537	45,644	1.72	20,204	29 019	1.44
Carleton	72,890	72,890	1.00	77,314	115,971	1 50	63,833	89,183	1 40
Renfrew	73,726	65,616	.89	75,852	91,781	1.21	66,244	75,209	1.14
Lanark	65,540	51,777	.79	70,403	73,219	1.04	63,966	85,588	1.34
Totals	624,178	536,473	.86	661,591	717,704	1.08	591,455	782,203	1.32
Victoria	43,939	47 891	1.09	48,910	38,639	79	41,046	49,546	1.21
Peterborough	39,807	35,825	.90	40,553	16,221	.40	39,620	43,954	1.11
Haliburton	11,515	7,254	.63	12,400	7,812	.63	10,825	10,936	1.01
Hastings	75,255	48,163	.64	79,954	47,173	.59	72.571	86,357	1 19
Totals	170,515	139,136	.82	181,817	109,845	.60	164,062	190,793	1.16
Muskoka	23,389	23 389	1 00	24,177	17,649	.73	21,597	26,082	1.21
Parry Sound	20,728	16,168	78	20,782	12,054	.58	13,949	15,530	1.11
Nipissing	7,022	9,696	1 38	6,125	7,350	1.20	2,612	3,591	1.37
Manitoulin	12,985	19 478	1 50	21,854	16,828	.77	14,461	19,437	1.34
Algoma	9,909	17,498	1.75						
Totals	74 124	86,223	1 16	72,938	53,881	.74	52,619	64,640	.23
The Province	2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	2,537,674	1,849,914	.73	2,381,903	3,204,072	1.35

AREA AND PRODUCE—POTATOES.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,390	328,830	97	3,370	394,290	117	2,932	276,299	94
Kent	3,730	410,300	110	3,746	546,916	146	3,336	388,429	116
Elgin	3,482	414,358	119	3,984	585,648	147	2,958	307,930	104
Norfolk	3,813	377,487	99	3,938	527,692	134	3,354	336,043	100
Haldimand	1,447	144,700	100	1,434	174,948	122	1,411	142,950	101
Welland	2,956	271,952	92	3,195	392,985	123	2,490	235,006	94
Totals	18,818	1,947,627	100	19,667	2,622,479	133	16,481	1,686,657	102
Lambton	3,977	401,677	101	3,800	592,800	156	3,131	308,897	99
Huron	5,221	730,940	140	5,260	873,160	166	5,012	624,532	125
Bruce	4,896	641,376	131	5,133	759,684	148	4,639	546,477	118
Totals	14,094	1,773,993	126	14,193	2,225,644	157	12,782	1,479,906	116
Grey	7,439	1,100,972	148	6,914	1,057,842	153	6,787	855,705	126
Simcoe	9,276	1,187,328	128	9,738	1,908,648	196	7,471	970,868	130
Totals	16,715	2,288,300	137	16,652	2,966,490	178	14,258	1,826,573	128
Middlesex	7,380	885,600	120	7,621	1,333,675	175	5,742	638,788	111
Oxford	3,411	426,375	125	3,603	565,671	157	3,245	368,146	113
Brant	2,748	348,996	127	2,601	327,726	126	2,273	254,311	112
Perth	4,195	654,420	156	4,331	818,589	189	3,787	460,877	122
Wellington	7,395	983,535	133	7,824	1,384,848	177	6,037	780,136	129
Waterloo	3,381	415,863	123	3,534	551,304	156	2,982	361,354	121
Dufferin	5,033	634,158	126	5,447	849,732	156	3,507	484,247	138
Totals	33,543	4,348,947	130	34,961	5,831,515	167	27,573	3,347,859	121
Lincoln	2,539	205,659	81	2,715	339,375	125	1,940	189,054	97
Wentworth	4,839	658,104	136	4,489	565,614	126	3,762	440,332	117
Halton	1,886	184,828	98	1,911	286,650	150	1,626	180,257	111
Peel	4,750	503,500	106	4,175	597,025	143	3,257	347,021	107
York	9,780	958,440	98	9,929	1,737,575	175	7,768	858,757	111
Ontario	6,102	659,016	108	6,587	1,165,899	177	4,641	580,253	125
Durham	3,547	361,794	102	3,884	613,672	158	3,250	405,036	125
Northumberland	5,072	512,272	101	5,378	747,542	139	4,486	497,585	111
Prince Edward	2,143	214,300	100	2,353	280,007	119	2,313	215,762	93
Totals	40,658	4,257,913	105	41,421	6,333,359	153	33,043	3,714,057	112
Lennox and Addington	2,805	277,695	99	3,114	467,100	150	3,148	349,281	111
Frontenac	3,751	408,859	109	3,963	531,042	134	3,911	407,565	104
Leeds	3,510	459,810	131	3,815	637,105	167	7,232	862,185	119
Grenville	3,414	385,782	113	3,717	743,400	200			
Dundas	2,426	303,250	125	2,442	446,886	183	2,354	318,710	135
Stormont	1,882	201,374	107	1,884	293,904	156	1,976	222,458	113
Glengarry	2,279	289,433	127	2,312	360,672	156	2,359	259,902	110
Prescott	2,354	383,702	163	2,516	467,976	186	2,415	311,593	129
Russell	1,396	182,876	131	1,467	268,461	183	1,461	161,436	110
Carleton	6,021	812,835	135	6,139	920,850	150	5,999	761,429	127
Renfrew	4,488	637,296	142	4,434	647,364	146	3,957	569,000	144
Lanark	3,231	465,264	144	3,290	631,680	192	3,483	485,005	139
Totals	37,557	4,808,176	128	39,093	6,416,440	164	38,295	4,708,564	123
Victoria	3,220	309,120	96	3,238	599,030	185	3,131	400,248	128
Peterborough	3,319	302,029	91	3,693	601,959	163	2,870	342,003	119
Haliburton	728	7,552	134	798	151,620	190	688	93,010	135
Hastings	5,531	492,259	89	6,054	829,398	137	5,628	647,959	115
Totals	12,798	1,200,960	94	13,783	2,182,007	158	12,317	1,483,220	120
Muskoka	1,379	175,133	127	1,403	200,629	143	1,336	177,712	133
Parry Sound	1,375	203,500	148	1,443	268,398	186	971	147,369	152
Nipissing	659	104,000	160	715	129,415	181	260	39,591	152
Manitoulin	680	102,000	150	1,316	214,508	163	928	152,982	165
Algoma	698	94,928	136						
Totals	4,782	679,561	142	4,877	812,950	167	3,495	517,654	148
The Province	178,965	21,305,477	119	184,647	29,390,884	159	158,244	18,761,490	119

AREA AND PRODUCE—MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-Wurzels in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	546	204,750	375	614	272,002	443	307	124,221	405
Kent	603	278,586	462	631	305,404	484	362	156,279	432
Elgin	839	452,221	539	837	405,108	484	396	181,429	458
Norfolk	463	198,627	429	423	217,422	514	258	107,070	415
Haldimand	340	115,940	341	260	80,600	310	189	61,785	327
Welland	183	69,540	380	147	61,446	418	142	58,102	409
Totals	2,974	1,319,664	444	2,912	1,341,982	461	1,654	688,886	416
Lambton	1,055	521,170	494	976	537,776	551	538	230,716	429
Huron	3,143	1,684,648	536	3,032	1,573,608	519	1,914	922,318	482
Bruce	1,017	447,480	440	846	351,090	415	528	225,924	429
Totals	5,215	2,653,298	509	4,854	2,462,474	507	2,980	1,378,958	463
Grey	713	307,303	431	635	241,300	380	430	181,574	422
Simcoe	661	282,247	427	669	324,465	485	619	259,994	420
Totals	1,374	589,550	429	1,304	565,765	434	1,049	441,568	421
Middlesex	2,716	1,453,060	535	2,707	1,426,589	527	1,622	735,147	453
Oxford	2,009	1,121,022	558	1,848	924,000	500	1,371	665,364	485
Brant	600	354,000	590	579	233,916	404	406	203,156	500
Perth	3,464	1,939,840	560	3,343	1,711,616	512	2,056	976,917	475
Wellington	2,207	1,127,777	511	1,863	849,528	456	1,206	552,103	458
Waterloo	812	349,972	431	622	240,714	387	532	231,986	436
Dufferin	209	107,635	515	178	92,738	521	135	58,984	437
Totals	12,017	6,453,306	537	11,140	5,479,101	492	7,328	3,423,657	467
Lincoln	311	109,472	352	280	121,240	433	249	98,629	396
Wentworth	883	439,734	498	760	394,440	519	513	249,807	487
Halton	881	338,304	384	837	348,192	416	509	227,133	446
Peel	829	328,284	396	800	373,600	467	526	212,831	405
York	2,492	912,072	366	2,312	984,912	426	1,826	806,159	441
Ontario	1,229	540,760	440	961	449,748	468	807	366,604	454
Durham	597	241,188	404	588	248,724	423	525	232,814	443
Northumberland	587	249,475	425	538	238,872	444	504	217,996	433
Prince Edward	233	84,579	363	313	125,200	400	165	51,430	312
Totals	8,042	3,243,868	403	7,389	3,284,928	445	5,624	2,463,403	438
Lennox and Addington	144	43,200	300	196	67,228	343	131	44,536	340
Frontenac	350	120,570	345	354	127,086	359	204	73,329	359
Leeds	370	137,270	371	395	169,455	429	312	123,946	397
Grenville	213	82,218	386	178	73,692	414			
Dundas	247	104,975	425	263	128,081	487	133	57,295	431
Stormont	230	99,590	433	201	77,988	388	69	26,302	381
Glengarry	255	70,125	275	261	135,198	518	105	38,951	371
Prescott	136	62,424	459	132	52,272	396	90	33,504	372
Russell	382	178,394	467	583	228,536	392	153	62,169	406
Carleton	892	380,884	427	926	353,732	382	616	232,108	377
Renfrew	242	92,444	382	257	108,197	421	137	52,094	380
Lanark	290	144,420	498	286	136,708	478	184	76,621	416
Totals	3,751	1,516,514	404	4,032	1,658,173	411	2,134	820,855	385
Victoria	1,434	635,262	443	1,284	586,788	457	753	350,042	465
Peterborough	447	140,805	315	517	210,419	407	349	130,857	375
Haliburton	44	10,780	245	35	11,235	321	12	3,889	324
Hastings	599	208,452	348	764	314,004	411	494	176,996	358
Totals	2,524	995,299	394	2,600	1,122,446	432	1,608	661,784	412
Muskoka	64	18,880	295	40	11,760	294	51	14,056	276
Parry Sound	22	8,250	375	23	6,900	300	14	4,862	347
Nipissing	29	5,800	200	19	6,973	367	4	1,216	304
Manitoulin	55	30,250	550	70	21,000	300	32	11,223	351
Algoma	34	14,722	433						
Totals	204	77,902	382	152	46,633	307	101	31,357	310
The Province	36,101	16,849,401	467	34,383	15,961,502	464	22,478	9,910,468	441

AREA AND PRODUCE—CARROTS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1896 and 1895, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	254	100,330	395	232	83,520	360	109	32,006	294
Kent	185	74,000	400	246	96,924	394	170	53,655	316
Elgin	571	144,319	389	428	159,048	376	205	73,487	358
Norfolk	300	108,600	362	328	112,832	344	186	56,956	306
Haldimand	145	41,035	283	149	35,909	241	93	24,299	261
Welland	65	22,295	343	83	28,469	343	80	23,464	293
Totals	1,320	490,579	372	1,461	516,702	354	843	263,867	313
Lambton	476	246,092	517	392	170,520	435	249	85,185	342
Huron	385	150,150	390	409	150,103	367	467	179,013	383
Bruce	336	130,032	387	398	106,664	268	308	105,371	342
Totals	1,197	526,274	440	1,199	427,287	356	1,024	369,569	361
Grey	313	124,574	398	401	123,508	308	492	177,216	360
Simcoe	474	165,900	350	615	218,325	355	560	203,708	364
Totals	787	290,474	369	1,016	341,833	336	1,052	380,924	362
Middlesex	1,016	432,816	426	972	424,764	437	572	200,344	350
Oxford	349	165,775	475	372	136,152	366	335	135,390	404
Brant	197	87,468	444	231	82,929	359	191	78,600	412
Perth	344	155,155	455	329	114,163	347	371	142,284	384
Wellington	355	141,645	399	442	155,142	351	316	110,830	351
Waterloo	365	151,840	416	364	141,232	388	323	132,345	410
Dufferin	138	56,994	413	169	50,700	300	139	47,065	339
Totals	2,761	1,191,693	432	2,879	1,105,082	384	2,247	846,858	377
Lincoln	208	59,280	285	218	56,898	261	130	39,643	305
Wentworth	252	113,148	449	198	78,408	396	218	83,946	385
Halton	77	18,865	245	69	24,150	350	107	40,691	380
Peel	365	96,725	265	359	124,932	348	299	99,906	334
York	483	152,145	315	480	167,520	349	604	239,552	397
Ontario	105	33,495	319	140	51,240	366	396	152,570	385
Durham	221	76,687	347	230	86,710	377	410	155,383	379
Northumberland	311	95,065	315	388	118,708	306	285	96,017	337
Prince Edward	80	24,390	271	115	40,250	350	68	16,293	240
Totals	2,112	672,700	319	2,197	748,806	341	2,517	924,001	367
Lennox and Addington	83	23,655	285	111	28,860	260	66	18,768	284
Frontenac	218	70,632	324	169	43,771	259	171	47,125	276
Leeds	199	64,078	322	399	70,844	356	239	77,009	322
Grenville	204	67,932	333	205	70,110	342			
Dundas	280	91,840	328	283	112,351	397	128	48,623	380
Stormont	267	88,949	420	199	63,083	317	86	27,477	316
Glengarry	249	87,150	350	265	108,120	408	100	31,149	311
Prescott	136	9,945	365	127	46,101	363	71	21,612	304
Russell	233	115,102	494	253	109,043	431	168	59,759	356
Carleton	398	143,280	360	375	123,000	328	511	165,051	323
Renfrew	150	49,640	292	184	60,720	330	138	42,795	307
Lanark	225	78,075	347	211	79,736	376	172	59,274	345
Totals	2,622	824,301	314	2,581	905,729	355	1,850	597,942	323
Victoria	246	100,860	414	207	75,497	364	282	104,353	370
Peterborough	382	122,240	320	344	131,752	383	373	127,594	342
Haliburton				90	27,000	300	28	7,688	275
Hastings	462	148,428	322	645	194,370	300	223	69,267	297
Totals	1,135	380,423	335	1,306	420,619	322	906	308,902	337
Muskoka	144	42,768	297	119	33,915	283	99	28,460	287
Parry Sound	112	37,072	330	108	30,744	283	58	16,936	292
Nipissing	22	4,000	200	18	4,680	260	7	1,647	235
Manitoulin	66	27,390	415	118	36,934	313	52	14,776	284
Algoma	35	18,070	516	36	10,577	291	216	61,819	286
Totals	379	129,300	340	279	116,850	418	432	123,638	286
The Province	12,333	4,615,419	374	13,002	4,581,373	352	10,665	3,753,882	352

AREA AND PRODUCE—TURNIPS.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	209	56,221	269	198	78,606	397	237	66,889	282
Kent	254	97,028	382	308	111,496	362	363	125 636	346
Elgin	518	232,064	448	610	256,810	421	424	161,216	380
Norfolk	1,942	703,004	362	2,203	870,185	395	1,289	496,393	385
Haldimand	224	65,856	294	224	65,632	293	134	39,488	295
Welland	227	76,726	338	272	90,032	331	197	66,353	337
Totals	3,374	1,230,899	365	3,815	1,472,761	386	2,644	955,975	362
Lambton	522	193,140	370	514	244,150	475	407	140,721	346
Huron	8,315	3,957,940	476	9,138	3,682,614	403	7,304	3,021,202	414
Bruce	7,864	3,774,720	480	8,776	3,361,208	383	6,532	2,756,085	422
Totals	16,701	7,925,800	475	18,428	7,287,972	395	14,243	5,918,008	416
Grey	11,036	5,374,532	487	11,808	4,581,504	388	9,948	4,160,830	418
Simcoe	7,480	3,366,000	450	7,214	3,607,000	500	4,547	2,006,575	441
Totals	18,516	8,740,532	472	19,022	8,188,504	430	14,495	6,167,405	425
Middlesex	2,775	1,443,000	520	2,599	1,099,377	423	1,980	784,080	396
Oxford	8,113	4,421,585	545	8,363	3,905,521	467	6,164	2,821,581	458
Brant	4,485	2,565,420	572	4,546	1,822,946	401	3,230	1,513,415	469
Perth	5,612	2,963,136	528	5,423	2,429,504	448	5,064	2,104,527	416
Wellington	14,445	7,496,955	519	14,975	6,094,825	407	13,534	6,017,491	445
Waterloo	5,865	2,914,905	497	5,708	1,923,596	337	5,329	2,218,909	416
Dufferin	4,455	2,481,435	557	4,135	1,988,935	481	2,903	1,272 370	438
Totals	45,750	24,286,436	531	45,749	19,264,704	421	38,204	16,732,373	438
Lincoln	468	142,272	304	482	153,758	319	282	97,469	346
Wentworth	3,826	2,031,606	531	4,036	1,642,652	407	2,846	1,335,168	469
Halton	2,545	1,045,995	411	2,625	989,625	377	1.933	846,423	438
Peel	2,338	1,031,058	441	2,347	880,125	375	1,623	657,161	405
York	7,130	2,773,570	389	7,049	2,875,992	408	4,359	1,808,148	415
Ontario	13,413	5,901,720	440	13,636	5,918,024	434	12,652	5,503,964	435
Durham	7,237	3,329,020	460	7,690	3,745,030	487	5,760	2,614,573	454
Northumberland	5,653	2,606,033	461	5,822	2,398,664	412	3,866	1,610,305	417
Prince Edward	239	80,543	337	317	134,725	425	135	39,379	292
Totals	42,849	18,941,817	442	44,004	18,738,595	426	33,456	14,512,590	434
Lennox and Addington	163	44,173	271	202	48,884	242	164	40,985	250
Frontenac	577	223,876	388	399	139,650	350	423	133,113	315
Leeds	665	266,000	400	635	262,890	414	409	153,841	376
Grenville	189	82,782	438	250	106.250	425			
Dundas	165	63,030	382	132	65,340	495	92	33,643	366
Stormont	125	47,500	380	161	51,520	320	95	27,864	293
Glengarry	221	80,665	365	181	92,310	510	101	41,939	415
Prescott	254	105,410	415	265	147,870	558	169	65,090	385
Russell	451	225,500	500	381	162,687	427	412	179,845	437
Carleton	2,167	1,011,989	467	1,916	749,156	391	1,704	646,922	380
Renfrew	1,140	514,140	451	985	475,755	483	689	250.884	364
Lanark	985	506,290	514	992	477,152	481	614	246,468	401
Totals	7,102	3,171,355	447	6,499	2,779,464	428	4,872	1,820,594	374
Victoria	5,156	2,119,116	411	5,543	2,161,770	390	3,928	1,558,033	397
Peterborough	2,901	1,212,618	418	3,031	1,354,857	447	1,769	708,907	401
Haliburton	325	100,100	308	425	108,375	255	317	90,085	284
Hastings	2,378	998,760	420	2,410	1,115,830	463	1,227	433.681	353
Totals	10,760	4,430,594	412	11,409	4,740,832	416	7,241	2,790,706	385
Muskoka	826	261,016	316	785	239,425	305	924	295,561	320
Parry Sound	1,233	469.773	381	1,110	411,810	371	799	257,492	322
Nipissing	206	43,878	213	140	49,000	350	82	26,410	322
Manitoulin	383	141,327	369	845	323,635	383	597	211,941	355
Algoma	534	171,414	321						
Totals	3,182	1,087,408	342	2,880	1,023,870	356	2,402	791,404	329
The Province	148,234	69,814,841	471	151,806	63,496,702	418	117,557	49,689,055	423

RATIO OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1896 to average of total yields for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Essex	77	16	141	123	188	75	113	94	119	165	313	84	103
Kent	98	29	157	118	219	50	77	193	106	178	138	77	103
Elgin	67	3	113	114	203	63	129	270	135	249	196	144	113
Norfolk	94	7	57	116	143	78	142	201	112	186	191	142	68
Haldimand	37	20	47	136	119	110	111	160	101	188	169	167	54
Welland	41	14	19	121	276	126	118	171	116	120	95	116	63
Group	75	19	93	121	172	82	125	197	115	192	186	129	86
Lambton	134	13	94	155	312	94	111	332	130	226	289	137	98
Huron	70	21	91	135	337	121	158	204	117	183	84	131	66
Bruce	45	31	69	137	282	144	149	219	117	198	123	137	68
Group	80	24	85	140	308	130	135	300	120	192	142	134	75
Grey	74	33	78	125	261	125	290	256	129	169	70	129	57
Simcoe	100	48	121	136	228	169	394	254	122	109	81	168	76
Group	92	41	105	130	235	145	369	255	125	134	76	142	65
Middlesex	96	7	127	125	331	80	185	351	139	198	216	184	93
Oxford	92	8	86	131	250	102	204	104	116	168	122	157	81
Brant	82	35	58	138	384	126	137	162	137	174	111	176	60
Perth	89	27	121	143	339	125	384	153	142	199	109	141	66
Wellington	80	62	83	140	350	102	327	196	126	204	128	125	63
Waterloo	86	22	85	135	359	111	118	239	115	151	115	131	46
Dufferin	100	67	98	172	397	145	434	281	131	182	121	195	61
Group	90	44	92	138	343	110	222	256	130	188	141	145	71
Lincoln	55	10	21	106	252	111	87	91	109	111	150	146	44
Wentworth	61	16	44	116	240	117	77	155	149	176	135	152	39
Halton	95	21	55	126	202	123	163	152	103	149	46	124	39
Peel	84	43	81	125	160	128	268	301	145	154	97	157	37
York	84	50	67	124	136	121	369	217	112	113	64	153	49
Ontario	154	42	72	125	281	121	242	124	114	148	22	107	75
Durham	240	35	73	140	176	154	164	143	89	104	49	127	86
Northumberland	138	55	36	141	114	153	133	155	103	114	102	162	68
Prince Edward	5	58	47	151	56	151	115	159	99	164	150	205	31
Group	90	43	63	127	142	133	48	155	115	132	73	131	54
Lennox and Addington	61	72	48	129	62	120	130	108	80	97	126	108	64
Frontenac	14	67	31	123	70	99	111	154	100	164	150	168	47
Leeds and Grenville	109	54	85	135	119	103	157	87	98	177	171	227	61
Dundas	78	47	54	115	123	109	106	101	95	183	189	187	61
Stormont	76	46	94	103	135	73	92	91	91	379	320	170	54
Glengarry	38	64	125	118	13	72	100	114	111	180	280	192	84
Prescott	114	59	88	137	..	53	124	72	123	186	263	162	83
Russell	50	43	105	132	37	69	128	91	113	287	193	125	89
Carleton	3	59	97	137	50	82	167	173	107	164	81	156	82
Renfrew	50	91	65	123	63	117	131	117	112	177	117	205	87
Lanark	149	58	102	122	59	100	85	89	96	188	146	205	60
Group	85	66	65	127	74	98	125	112	102	185	156	174	69
Victoria	117	46	70	134	147	138	215	228	77	181	94	136	97
Peterborough	144	48	51	152	134	143	166	93	88	108	96	171	82
Haliburton	165	57	93	108	190	134	205	190	105	277	152	111	66
Hastings	50	47	51	125	61	123	117	191	76	118	215	230	56
Group	103	47	59	135	86	134	149	182	81	150	123	159	73
Muskoka	75	39	104	120	62	120	79	52	99	134	150	88	90
Parry Sound	42	23	102	159	39	174	151	145	138	170	222	182	104
Nipissing	344	269	220	325	121	362	166	140	263	477	301	166	270
Algoma, Manitoulin, etc	246	46	118	168	169	150	174	128	129	401	313	148	190
Group	222	47	113	156	84	156	122	102	131	248	213	137	133
The Province	86	47	76	132	137	122	145	191	114	170	123	141	71

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1896 to the average yields per acre for fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.
Essex	82	70	109	88	84	94	99	84	103	93	134	95	98
Kent	86	87	106	94	84	101	86	104	95	107	127	110	108
Elgin	66	73	85	95	86	94	101	98	114	118	109	118	110
Norfolk	93	57	98	98	82	101	96	119	99	103	118	94	83
Haldimand	44	83	100	103	82	98	105	104	99	104	108	100	56
Welland	51	93	90	102	88	95	110	103	98	93	117	100	61
Group	76	83	105	95	85	97	98	104	98	107	119	101	86
Lambton	103	68	108	104	91	85	111	105	102	115	151	107	90
Huron	78	70	108	95	91	98	85	79	112	111	102	115	65
Bruce	68	66	105	96	86	113	104	112	111	103	113	114	66
Group	82	67	108	97	90	105	99	101	109	110	122	114	73
Grey	73	77	100	89	100	107	104	125	117	102	111	117	59
Simcoe	101	94	112	98	100	112	98	97	98	102	96	102	72
Group	93	86	109	93	100	110	101	109	107	102	102	111	65
Middlesex	90	78	103	101	89	88	115	102	108	118	122	131	97
Oxford	91	65	101	104	94	102	110	87	111	115	118	119	84
Brant	85	70	101	108	107	108	80	133	113	118	108	122	67
Perth	100	75	111	102	116	106	106	73	128	118	118	127	63
Wellington	115	74	105	95	99	101	101	132	103	112	114	117	62
Waterloo	88	84	96	100	96	94	120	113	102	99	101	119	51
Dufferin	108	95	109	106	90	103	109	88	91	118	122	127	63
Group	93	81	105	101	98	101	106	105	107	115	115	121	72
Lincoln	65	60	75	91	91	85	96	76	84	89	93	88	46
Wentworth	69	63	100	96	91	97	60	106	116	102	117	113	45
Halton	87	82	94	102	90	100	89	89	88	86	64	94	43
Peel	81	91	97	90	84	99	91	75	99	98	79	109	42
York	85	89	104	93	88	96	97	97	88	83	79	94	50
Ontario	103	81	108	97	99	113	90	74	86	97	83	101	69
Durham	108	83	114	110	99	117	86	86	82	91	92	101	79
Northumberland	105	100	105	106	104	106	77	88	91	98	93	111	65
Prince Edward	69	99	101	111	74	98	88	95	108	116	113	115	34
Group	86	88	106	98	98	103	84	89	94	92	87	102	55
Lennox and Addington	71	101	105	95	84	95	87	87	89	88	100	108	63
Frontenac	81	93	102	95	100	94	90	102	105	96	117	123	47
Leeds and Grenville	116	97	111	117	105	107	117	77	103	95	102	109	64
Dundas	97	98	108	106	101	108	88	88	93	99	86	104	62
Stormont	108	98	104	99	78	102	85	66	95	114	133	129	52
Glengarry	131	104	112	106	90	126	87	110	115	74	113	88	76
Prescott	163	112	107	110	...	123	109	81	126	123	120	108	67
Russell	138	113	113	119	108	127	99	112	119	115	139	114	73
Carleton	127	108	103	111	98	107	109	115	106	113	104	123	71
Renfrew	93	100	98	100	86	107	92	105	99	101	95	124	78
Lanark	121	89	115	109	96	108	98	96	104	120	112	128	59
Group	109	100	109	107	96	106	100	96	104	105	10	120	65
Victoria	113	98	104	93	84	104	89	101	75	95	112	104	98
Peterborough	119	95	106	110	100	112	66	65	76	84	94	104	81
Haliburton	120	98	103	94	131	107	113	106	99	76	77	108	62
Hastings	67	89	105	98	89	95	80	98	77	97	108	119	54
Group	104	95	105	99	93	104	80	95	78	96	99	107	71
Muskoka	111	91	97	99	85	101	87	55	95	107	103	99	83
Parry Sound	78	77	115	94	72	103	87	88	97	108	115	118	70
Nipissing	115	115	116	107	118	124	87	103	105	66	96	66	101
Algoma, Manitoulin, etc.	122	78	97	93	87	93	95	94	87	144	135	96	120
Group	124	83	103	97	83	100	88	81	96	123	115	104	94
The Province	86	91	107	100	94	104	91	101	100	106	106	111	69

ACREAGE UNDER CROP: ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario, the total area under crop enumerated in tables IX XXII for the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the area in Pasture and in Orchard and Garden for the same period.

Counties.	Acres under crop.			Pasture.		Orchard and Garden.	
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Essex	192,316	184,135	157,111	34,273	36,368	10,484	10,262
Kent	270,586	252,127	224,960	49,615	53,950	14,998	14,366
Elgin	200,238	190,988	175,114	65,146	68,924	9,841	9,509
Norfolk	169,939	163,991	158,446	36,846	40,506	9,962	9,332
Haldimand	143,903	146,224	144,204	34,507	34,952	6,340	6,132
Welland	120,453	120,265	112,774	27,294	26,481	9,871	10,540
Totals	1,097,435	1,057,730	972,609	247,681	261,181	61,496	60,141
Lambton	242,228	228,887	190,132	80,575	86,137	10,554	9,861
Huron	384,251	370,921	344,99[illegible]	148,840	154,769	14,042	13,789
Bruce	319,719	309,454	287,500	126,828	132,155	9,918	9,560
Totals	946,198	909,262	822,624	356,243	373,061	34,514	33,210
Grey	404,295	393,626	368,528	149,763	156,008	13,520	12,590
Simcoe	388,522	379,790	330,335	82,386	79,594	10,704	10,139
Totals	792,817	773,416	698,863	232,149	235,602	24,224	22,729
Middlesex	351,947	335,288	313,032	165,225	167,710	16,038	16,102
Oxford	243,444	236,231	222,728	81,595	86,040	10,820	10,527
Brant	128,229	121,405	121,561	27,150	27,328	5,984	5,511
Perth	278,659	276,401	243,366	84,412	84,715	7 497	7,418
Wellington	340,697	343,315	304,975	81,999	84,649	7,451	7,319
Waterloo	185,366	178,766	170,354	29,646	31,398	5,698	5,705
Dufferin	164,498	160,441	134,838	35,025	36,554	2,894	2,860
Totals	1,692,840	1,651,847	1,510,854	505,052	518,394	56,382	55,442
Lincoln	103,653	102,422	102,144	24,582	25,192	18,408	18,694
Wentworth	144,710	145,388	144,176	34,339	35,063	13,230	13,015
Halton	113,606	111,392	108,706	31,860	33,921	9,050	9,486
Peel	177,055	170,486	166,799	36,268	39,389	5,489	5,332
York	324,590	319,431	307,118	51,973	53,231	11,857	11,385
Ontario	265,433	262,459	251,939	56,573	57,777	7,666	7,416
Durham	217,123	211,441	206,422	46,352	46,112	7,201	6,920
Northumberland	234,531	228,183	221,855	64,546	62,625	13,077	11,870
Prince Edward	126,593	125,560	130,574	36,889	38,566	8,058	7,751
Totals	1,707,294	1,676,762	1,639,733	383,382	391,876	94,036	91,863
Lennox and Addington	138,729	140,862	139,823	51,016	51,897	4,135	4,075
Frontenac	142,016	139,966	140,911	66,577	69,314	3,749	3,680
Leeds	154,699	151,244	243,062	87,234	89,317	3,716	3,823
Grenville	103 487	101,364		50,439	50,505	2,380	2,539
Dundas	92,285	90,925	87,958	37,424	38,324	2.747	2,569
Stormont	78,971	79,868	75,053	39,616	38,072	2,025	2,129
Glengarry	99,770	99,448	91,671	48,706	47,760	1,915	1,780
Prescott	101,461	99,312	91,146	39,594	39,056	1,298	1,341
Russell	56,995	59,035	52,531	20,047	19,600	887	902
Carleton	205,822	203,883	190,117	79,225	79,520	3,539	3,238
Renfrew	191,055	189,465	172,506	73,725	70,820	2,202	2,189
Lanark	153,800	156,121	150,701	113,047	110,990	2,473	2,189
Totals	1,519,090	1,511,493	1,435,479	706,650	705,175	31,066	30,454
Victoria	193,440	191,644	180,105	44,697	47,279	3,503	3,809
Peterborough	156,469	151,872	145,314	54,678	53,843	3,316	3,680
Haliburton	23,552	23,592	21,455	7,901	7,884	396	442
Hastings	231,231	229,919	223,412	97,655	100,853	8,529	8,882
Totals	604,692	597,027	570,286	204,931	209,859	15,744	16,813
Muskoka	43,570	42,953	39,665	9,925	10,946	963	778
Parry Sound	41,279	40,707	27,725	10,834	10,196	593	513
Nipissing	14,144	12,475	5,143	2,604	2,520	162	145
Manitoulin	29,152	47,501	35,062	5,446	9,845	562	699
Algoma	22,933			4,847		380	
Totals	151,078	143,636	107,595	33,656	33,507	2,660	2,135
The Province	8,511,444	8,321,173	7,758,043	2,669,744	2,728,655	320,122	312,787

APPLES.

TABLE XXVI. Showing by Counties, Municipalities and Groups of Counties in Ontario, the number of Apple Trees in 1895 and 1896; also the estimated yield in bushels for 1896.

Counties.	Apple Trees.				Yield of apples in 1896.	
	15 years and over.		Under 15 years.			
	1896.	1895.	896.	1895.	Bushels.	Bush. per tree.
Essex	147,083	139,922	115,548	107,174	1,519,837	10.33
Kent	251,499	253,034	179,523	226,775	3,040,514	12.09
Elgin	181,967	184,168	96,141	94,860	2,413,888	13.09
Norfolk	156,064	154,975	50,232	53,004	2,048,464	13.13
Haldimand	134,321	134,831	36,969	35,876	1,532,603	11.41
Welland	194,750	206,809	36,763	36,702	2,531,750	13.00
Totals	1,068,063	1,073,739	515,176	554,391	13,087,056	12.25
Lambton	203,892	187,141	145,733	126,834	2,285,629	11.21
Huron	319,768	318,611	140,067	151,619	3,309,599	10.35
Bruce	205,665	205,738	109,519	120,930	1,641,207	7.98
Totals	729,325	711,490	395,319	399,383	7,236,435	9.92
Grey	266,453	252,694	235,544	208,516	1,875,829	7.04
Simcoe	175,763	152,744	181,530	169,022	1,427,196	8.12
Totals	442,216	405,438	417,074	377,538	3,303,025	7.47
Middlesex	314,365	306,852	145,690	139,151	4,105,607	13.06
Oxford	202,281	192,203	44,315	43,457	2,496,148	12.34
Brant	103,435	96,505	42,552	32,398	1,226,739	11.86
Perth	145,707	142,815	54,513	52,500	1,492,040	10.24
Wellington	148,919	144,007	77,974	55,269	1,057,325	7.10
Waterloo	117,113	111,892	38,249	43,802	1,132,483	9.67
Dufferin	44,172	44,519	44,930	43,265	294,627	6.67
Totals	1,075,992	1,038,793	448,223	409,842	11,804,969	10.97
Lincoln	222,913	218,299	41,149	41,750	2,666,039	11.96
Wentworth	166,420	184,589	58,687	47,996	1,694,156	10.18
Halton	167,631	201,187	78,207	69,728	1,419,835	8.47
Peel	110,273	99,936	48,630	43,353	823,739	7.47
York	236,064	229,299	104,473	95,989	1,909,758	8 09
Ontario	157,772	162,601	111,609	91,526	1,046,028	6.63
Durham	152,768	163,959	91,022	75,639	1,029,656	6.74
Northumberland	331,907	322,968	231,642	209,984	2,432,878	7.33
Prince Edward	193,443	205,780	109,937	94,438	1,251,576	6 47
Totals	1,739,191	1,788,618	875,356	770,403	14,273,665	8.21
Lennox and Addington	84,799	75,271	71,506	64,921	779,303	9.19
Frontenac	67,354	55,481	61,156	66,135	550,956	8.18
Leeds	72,488	72,550	63,388	56,921	538,586	7.43
Grenville	59,095	53,323	30,031	32,052	400,664	6.78
Dundas	71,478	66,097	39,171	38,950	536,085	7 50
Stormont	53,220	54,433	39,573	34,419	372,540	7 00
Glengarry	35,609	31,898	36,073	34,204	261,014	7.33
Prescott	27,270	28,547	31,271	30,322	175,073	6.42
Russell	7,616	8,181	23,167	20,929	49,047	6.44
Carleton	44,928	41,173	70,411	65,602	312,250	6.95
Renfrew	15,247	16,382	42,994	41,391	128,227	8.41
Lanark	37,817	37,976	48,269	46,351	256,399	6.78
Totals	576,921	541,312	557,010	532,197	4,360,144	7.56
Victoria	56,561	51,492	57,144	56,564	273,755	4.84
Peterborough	65,199	57,767	54,974	58,792	436,181	6.69
Haliburton	2,265	2,221	11,269	12,195	8,426	3.72
Hastings	149,624	157,648	148,127	135,418	1,080,285	7.22
Totals	273,649	269,128	271,514	262,969	1,798,647	6 57
Muskoka	3,857	3,307	25,219	20,424	15,582	4.04
Parry Sound	1,379	1,255	13,671	12,885	4,482	3.25
Nipissing	428	422	3,087	3,433	1,284	3.00
Manitoulin	1,529	2,413	13,297	18,936	5,856	3 83
Algoma	1,356		13,112		4,610	3.40
Totals	8,549	7,397	68,386	55,678	31,814	3.72
The Province	5,913,906	5,835,915	3,518,058	3,362,401	55,895,755	9.45

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing by County, Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1896, per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.	Totals.
Essex	118.0	1.2	18.5	192.6	9.2	10.4	219.5	4.4	3.3	13.2	2.1	1.0	.8	155.4	749.6
Kent	186.9	2.7	29.6	124.5	7.3	10.6	117.5	2.8	105.4	10.1	1.6	.5	.7	136.1	736.3
Elgin	143.3	.1	22.8	133.7	13.8	26.3	90.3	7.4	21.9	11.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	169 6	646.0
Norfolk	138.9	.3	11.4	130.6	53.4	50.1	100.3	33.1	4.5	15.3	1.9	1.2	7.8	131.5	680.3
Haldimand	125.2	2.9	23.1	146.3	5.3	74.4	30.7	3.6	1.6	6.5	1.5	.6	1.0	218.4	641.1
Welland	99.4	.8	3.7	140.4	15 1	35.7	70.0	13.5	9.2	17.2	1.1	.4	1.3	292.6	700.4
Group	141.3	1.4	19.8	143.2	16.7	31.7	108.5	10.0	31.3	11.9	1.9	.8	2.1	173.8	694.4
Lambton	131.9	2.6	31.7	192.1	3.4	27.5	66.3	1.8	7.6	10.7	2.9	1.3	1.4	172.7	653.9
Huron	88.6	6.5	34.1	212.3	2.7	75.1	16.7	1.2	.6	8.6	5.2	.6	13.8	169.2	635.2
Bruce	63.8	10 8	21.2	202.0	3.6	107.1	13.9	1.3	.5	9.8	2.0	.7	15.7	187.9	640.3
Group	91.1	7.0	29.1	203.8	3.2	74.0	28.2	1.4	2.3	9.6	3.5	.8	11.3	176.4	641.7
Grey	39.3	21.4	24.2	232.3	2.8	90.9	14.9	3.1	.7	12.0	1.2	.5	17.7	188.5	649.4
Simcoe	94.1	27.8	61.0	192.5	10.5	107.5	11.0	13.0	1.1	16.8	1.2	.9	13.6	155.9	706.9
Group	64.9	24.4	41.5	213.6	6.4	98.7	13.1	7.8	.9	14.3	1.2	.7	15.8	173.2	676.5
Middlesex	133.8	1.1	32.9	171.4	5.8	33.1	54.9	2.2	4.9	13.0	4.8	1.8	4.9	154.6	619.2
Oxford	109.0	2.3	35.1	200.3	11.0	44.8	57.3	4.0	.8	9.4	5.5	1.0	22.3	166.1	668.9
Brant	155.4	2.9	52 9	141 7	31.9	70.2	57 5	7.6	2.5	15.5	3.4	1.1	25.4	158.0	726 0
Perth	91.4	8.8	44.2	233.8	2.2	73.6	19.8	1.5	.3	10 5	8.7	.9	14.0	186.8	696.5
Wellington	30.8	37.0	54.7	266.3	9.6	82.0	13.6	1.8	.1	16.0	4.8	.8	31.2	188.0	736.7
Waterloo	152.5	4.1	59.1	227.3	13.0	78.4	21.1	.6	.4	13.8	3.3	1.5	23.9	155.3	754.3
Dufferin	33.3	58.9	45.3	273.4	21.0	87.5	4.8	4 2	.4	22.0	.9	.6	19 5	147.2	719.0
Group	97.7	15.2	44.4	216.9	10.7	63.0	33 8	2.7	1.6	13.7	4.9	1.1	18.7	167.5	691.9
Lincoln	109.1	1.8	6.1	137.0	9.7	44.5	68.4	4.2	1.4	15.8	1.9	1.3	2.9	242.4	646.5
Wentworth	122.3	2.8	23.5	173.0	14.9	67.8	46.9	5.6	1.0	23.0	4.2	1.2	18.2	183.7	688.1
Halton	140.1	5.2	36.4	153.7	8.5	80.7	31.4	2.4	.5	11.1	5.2	.5	15.0	178.6	669.3
Peel	104.4	23.8	105.4	191.3	9.4	85.5	17.3	2.6	.9	19.0	3.3	1.5	9.4	135.7	709.5
York	80.2	30 0	74.0	229.5	5.5	97.1	21.0	7.0	1.2	23.1	5.9	1.1	16.8	174.1	766.5
Ontario	36.1	59.6	62.9	203.7	24.0	87.4	21.7	19.7	1.6	17.1	3.4	.3	37.5	167.9	742.9
Durham	35.8	43.7	88.5	167.6	30 3	118.8	20.9	32.3	2.6	12.2	2.1	.8	25.0	167.9	748.5
Northumberland	50.1	38.4	35.7	134.3	36.3	106.6	33.0	55.9	4.6	15.1	1.8	.9	16.9	170.4	700.0
Prince Edward	1.3	16.1	75.5	103.7	30.4	137.4	63.5	64.0	4.3	11.2	1.2	.5	1.3	152.4	662.8
Group	70.1	29 5	60.4	174.1	19.3	94.3	32 0	22.3	2.1	17.0	3.4	.9	18.0	171.9	715.3
Lennox & Add.	10.5	16 8	61.3	153.8	13.6	56.9	36.8	29.3	1.2	13.0	.7	.4	.8	250.1	645.2
Frontenac	1.0	24.9	16.8	172.2	9.6	48.5	35.5	10.7	1.7	16.3	1.5	.9	2.5	276.0	618.1
Leeds	12.9	16.7	16.7	172.3	7.1	15.0	55.9	11.3	.8	13.0	1.4	.7	2.5	246.1	572.4
Grenville	2.1	10.0	17.3	203 9	21.4	9.8	53.3	29.5	1.4	20.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	249.8	622.6
Dundas	4.3	13.0	18.0	228.1	9.5	10.4	64.5	14.4	1.9	16.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	249.9	635.4
Stormont	2.4	14.1	17.0	199 5	5.2	12.3	45.9	18.6	1.8	14.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	274 8	610.9
Glengarry	.6	25.4	14.8	205.9	.0	16.3	38.9	8.9	1.2	13.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	255.0	584.7
Prescott	.2	24.6	16.3	223.6	.0	17.9	27.4	11.8	2.6	14.8	.8	1.0	1.6	294.7	637.3
Russell	.6	14.7	18.1	246.4	1.0	19.7	27.7	15.7	2.0	16.1	4.4	2.7	5.2	283 5	657.8
Carleton	.1	36.1	25.1	260.8	7 6	30.1	23.8	20.4	2.4	19.8	2.9	1.3	7.1	239.9	677.4
Renfrew	1.2	71.0	2.9	173.8	14.9	76.3	8.7	7.6	1.9	14.4	.8	.5	3.7	237.3	615.0
Lanark	10.4	28.5	8.2	145 4	6.8	34.4	20.0	14.7	.7	10.4	.9	.7	3.2	211.1	495.4
Group	4.4	28.3	18.8	193.2	8.7	33.3	34.0	15.7	1.6	15.0	1.5	1.0	2.8	250.0	608.3
Victoria	24 5	50.4	69.1	256.0	8.3	91.5	8.3	20.6	1.5	12.2	5.5	.9	19.6	167.0	735.4
Peterborough	45.7	47.5	20 3	198.2	19.6	90.4	12.5	19.3	9	13.8	1.9	1.6	12.0	165.0	648.7
Haliburton	5.1	21.7	6.3	173.2	10.1	66.7	8.4	18.4	1.8	20.9	1.3	1.6	9.3	329.8	674.6
Hastings	18 9	17.6	38.4	158.7	20.7	70.7	47.6	21.7	2 3	14.9	1.6	1.3	6.4	203.0	623.8
Group	27.1	35.2	41.3	197.8	16 4	81.8	25.4	20.6	1.7	14.1	2.8	1.2	11.8	187.4	664 6
Muskoka	.6	8.3	11.9	206.1	4.0	66.6	8.1	5.3	.8	24.2	1.1	2.5	14 5	410.2	764.2
Parry Sound	.5	5.9	10 9	211.2	2.7	67.1	4.7	4.8	.7	23.8	.4	1.9	21.4	359.0	715.0
Nipissing	1.1	20.9	8.4	200.2	2.1	87.5	6.2	6.1	.8	34.9	1.5	1.2	11.0	376 6	758.5
Manitoulin	20.7	52.1	7.3	139.7	7 0	150 0	4.2	3.9	.5	17.5	1.4	1.7	9.9	334.1	750.0
Algoma	7.7	31.8	19.1	198.2	5.4	84.7	3.3	4.5	.3	21.3	1.0	1 7	16.4	305.7	701.1
Group	5.6	20.8	11.6	193.2	4.2	87.4	5.5	4.9	.6	23.4	1.0	2.0	15.5	361.6	737.3
The Province	69.2	20.2	36.5	191.4	11.7	65.5	39.2	11.5	5.4	14.1	2.8	.9	11.7	191.5	671.6

ONTARIO vs. AMERICAN STATES.

TABLE XXVI. A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union and of Manitoba is presented in the following table for the ten years 1882-96, together with the annual average for the fourteen years 1882-96:

—	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	Average 1882-96.
Fall wheat.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario	**17.0**	**19.0**	**21.2**	**19.2**	**21.2**	**25.7**	**19.8**	**15.8**	**16-7**	**16.1**	**19.9**
New York	6.0	18.1	14·	14.5	16.2	16.6	14 5	13.8	14.1	15.2	15.2
Pennsylvania	14.0	16.6	15 0	14.0	14.6	15.6	12.0	12.3	13.5	9.7	13.3
Ohio	.0	13.3	19.0	14.5	13.6	17.1	12.5	14.6	10.8	13.1	13.6
Michigan	12.8	13.2	15.8	13.2	14.7	18.8	13.5	14.7	14.6	13.3	15.0
Indiana	9.0	9.2	18.4	14.1	14.7	18.1	11.2	14.7	10.4	13.5	13.2
Illinois	14.7	11.0	18.2	11.5	16 2	18.0	.8	16.0	13.7	15.2	13.8
Missouri	11.7	12.0	15.3	9.5	12.5	13.6	11.0	13.0	12.0	16.2	12.1
Kansas	10.6	7.7	10.4	8.4	17.4	15.5	13.7	18.4	15.2	9.6	13.5
California	14.6	13.0	11.3	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.0	13.3	12.1	11.0	12.5
Spring wheat.											
Ontario	**13.8**	**15.5**	**14.6**	**11.7**	**12.7**	**21.0**	**12.8**	**14.3**	**17.5**	**11.6**	**15.2**
Manitoba	14.3	27.8	17.0	15.6	16.5	25.3	21.1	12.4	.....	27.7	19.8
Wisconsin	13.3	15.5	16.5	13.3	11.5	13.5	12.2	14.2	11.5	10.3	13.0
Minnesota	14.2	23.0	13.5	9.6	11.6	17.6	12.2	14.6	9.0	11.6	13.6
Iowa	16.0	19.5	14 8	11.5	11.5	15.3	11.3	13.1	9.8	10.0	12.6
Nebraska	14.0	12.0	7.0	8.7	12.5	15.0	10.8	12.0	9.3	10.1	11.6
Dakota	11.5	16.7	9.4	9.1	12.3	16.8	9.6	9.4	9.7	14.3	12.6
Barley.											
Ontario	**27.4**	**25.3**	**22.6**	**21.0**	**24.6**	**29.2**	**22.2**	**26.7**	**26.1**	**22.3**	**25.6**
Manitoba	24.8	36.7	24.9	22.1	29.0	35.6	32.1	13.6	.....	36.3	27.6
New York	23.2	23.9	17.5	20.3	22.2	23,3	16.7	21.1	21.8	0.3	21.8
Wisconsin	27.4	29.3	28.6	24.0	25.5	26.5	22.7	24.5	22.5	18.5	24.4
Minnesota	27.2	36.0	23.5	22.1	24.9	27.3	22.5	25.6	18.5	19.0	24.1
Iowa	26.3	28.0	15.5	22.6	21.1	27.3	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.0	22.5
Nebraska	19.9	28.4	5.7	12.0	22.2	27.2	17.3	22.7	22.5	21.0	20.7
California	21.6	20.3	15.2	22.5	24.0	23.7	22.3	20.3	20.0	20.5	20.5
Oats.											
Ontario	**34.2**	**35.7**	**30.0**	**30.3**	**34.8**	**40.8**	**28.0**	**33 5**	**35.4**	**29.6**	**34.3**
Manitoba	28.3	46.7	28.8	25.3	35.0	48.3	41.3	16.8	.....	46.2	34.9
New York	33.0	31.7	22.1	24 0	28.0	31.5	17.8	24.5	28.1	23.5	27.5
Pennsylvania	31.0	31.7	22.3	26.8	25.2	27.2	17.2	26.2	26.5	25.5	26.6
Ohio	31.0	31 7	30.3	28.6	26.3	31.3	18.0	32.3	31.8	30.0	30.0
Michigan	30.0	23.9	26.1	26.0	28 7	32.5	26.6	33.7	33.2	29.6	30.3
Indiana	29.0	22.9	32 3	27.5	26.5	23.5	17.5	27.7	26.5	27.0	26.9
Illinois	28 0	24.4	36.1	27.2	26.3	36.2	21.0	37.5	35.8	29.5	31.5
Wisconsin	35.0	33.8	32.3	27.6	30.2	33.3	26.0	35.5	29.4	24.2	30.9
Minnesota	33.0	39.9	28.1	24.8	27.3	36.5	25.6	28.0	28.7	30.0	31.6
Iowa	27.5	46 2	25.6	24.8	25.4	36.7	25.8	34 5	26.2	30.5	31.5
Missouri	18.0	27.7	23.3	23.4	20 0	23.8	17.4	25.5	25.2	29.3	24.4
Kansas	13.0	17.9	17.9	18.4	28.5	30.0	24.0	31.5	25.3	26.6	26.2
Nebraska	19.0	23.8	12.6	15.0	26.7	35.5	21.3	31.6	25.8	27.5	26.7

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

In one or two cases of obvious errors in the American and Indian official returns, commercial estimates are given in preference (in bushels). (*Corn Trade News*, August 17, 1897).

Estimates are given in Imperial bushels (2218.19 cubic inches.)

—	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
EUROPE:					
France	340,000,000	340,000,000	342,800,000	278,000,000	301,600,000
Russia proper	*300,000,000	*291,000,000	*340,000,000	*360,000,000	233,600,000
Poland	19,600,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	20,000,000	23,400,000
Caucasia	45,000,000	66,800,000	59,000,000	66,000,000	68,800,000
Hungary	139,600,000	143,600,000	146,000,000	150,000,000	141,600,000
Austria	41,600,000	40,000,000	47,000,000	42,000,000	46,400,000
Croatia and Sclavonia	5,800,000	6,100,000	7,000,000	6,800,000	6,400,000
Herzogovina and Bosnia	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Italy	134,000,000	114,000,000	112,000,000	131,000,000	112,200,000
Germany	110,000,000	103,000,000	111,000,000	110,000,000	116,400,000
Spain	76,000,000	100,000,000	104,000,000	86,000,000	74,000,000
Portugal	6,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,400,000
Roumania	80,000,000	66,400,000	44,000,000	58,000,000	58,400,000
Bulgaria	40,000,000	30,400,000	25,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000
Eastern Roumelia	8,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,800,000
Servia	14,400,000	11,200,000	7,200,000	10,000,000	9,000,000
Turkey-in-Europe	22,000,000	18,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Greece	4,800,000	3,600,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,500,000
United Kingdom	58,500,000	38,300,000	61,000,000	51,000,000	60,900,000
Belgium	19,200,000	17,600,000	19,000,000	17,000,000	20,000,000
Holland	6,400,000	5,600,000	5,200,000	5,500,000	6,200,000
Switzerland	4,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	2,400,000	4,000,000
Sweden	4,560,000	3,600,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	3,200,000
Denmark	5,000,000	4,400,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Norway	400,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	300,000
Cyprus, Malta, etc	2,400,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Europe	1,483,960,000	1,442,150,000	1,497,900,000	1,467,800,000	1,358,900,000
AMERICA:					
U. S. A.	†470,000,000	†490,000,000	†525,000,000	†475,000,000	†580,000,000
Canada	38,100,000	53,200,000	42,000,000	42,300,000	47,700,000
Mexico	15,000,000	14,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000
Argentina	25,000,000	44,000,000	60,000,000	90,000,000	55,400,000
Chili	13,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	18,400,000
Uruguay	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,800,000	5,500,000	3,200,000
Total America	564,100,000	621,200,000	670,800,000	644,800,000	719,700,000
ASIA:					
India	206,000,000	256,000,000	†232,000,000	†240,000,000	206,400,000
Turkey-in-Asia	40,000,000	45,000,000	43,000,000	45,000,000	40,000,000
Persia	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	19,000,000	17,500,000
Japan	14,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total Asia	280,000,000	339,000,000	312,000,000	319,000,000	278,900,000
AFRICA:					
Algeria	17,600,000	24,000,000	28,000,000	20,000,000	24,000,000
Tunis	5,600,000	7,200,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Egypt	7,200,000	8,000,000	7,600,000	8,000,000	6,700,000
The Cape	2,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,000,000
Total Africa	32,400,000	41,700,000	50,600,000	38,800,000	42,700,000
AUSTRALASIA:					
Victoria	6,700,000	5,669,000	11,445,000	15,255,000	14,814,000
South Australia	2,700,000	5,929,000	7,500,000	13,618,000	9,240,000
New Zealand	6,800,000	6,843,000	3,613,000	4,891,000	8,378,000
New South Wales	7,400,000	5,195,000	7,044,178	6,502,000	6,817,000
Tasmania	900,000	1,164,000	872,000	833,000	1,018,000
West Australia	200,000	188,000	550,000	520,000	429,000
Queensland	250,000	123,000	600,000	413,000	462,000
Total Australasia	24,950,000	25,111,000	31,624,178	42,032,000	41,158,000
World's total bushels	2,384,300,000	2,469,161,000	2,562,924,178	2,512,432,000	2,441,358,000

N.B.—The crops are those harvested prior to the 1st September in the years mentioned, excepting in the cases of Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, the Cape and Chili, which are those of the Nov.-Feb. following.

* The 1893 census of area taken from this date. † Commercial estimates taken in preference to the official.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A. Estimates are given in Winchester bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).

Country.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
AMERICA:					
United States	427,684,000	467,103,000	460,267,000	396,132,000	515,949,000
Canada	40,809,000	57,460,000	44,583,000	42,650,000	49,701,000
Mexico	8,000,000	14,000,000	18,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000
Argentina	48,000,000	60,000,000	80,000,000	57,000,000	36,000,000
Uruguay	6,000,000	10,000,000	8,915,000	5,703,000	3,292,000
Chili	12,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	19,000,000	16,500,000
Totals	542,493,000	623,563,000	627,765,000	535,485,000	635,442,000
EUROPE:					
Austria	43,991,000	41,767,000	48,190,000	43,660,000	50,174,000
Hungary	150,660,000	146,000,000	141,858,000	158,425,000	142,558,000
Croatia-Sclavonia	8,000,000	6,200,000	8,786,000	8,223,000	7,071,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,050,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Montenegro	220,000	220,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Servia	9,300,000	9,400,000	7,500,000	8,651,000	10,000,000
Roumania	69,200,000	68,503,000	43,587,000	60,115,000	63,942,000
Turkey in Europe	24,000,000	21,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bulgaria	45,600,000	37,000,000	30,600,000	35,987,000	40,441,000
Greece	4,800,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	4,500,000
Italy	132,000,000	106,181,000	121,595,000	135,227,000	115,685,000
Spain	83,000,000	92,000,000	105,600,000	93,484,000	82,288,000
Portugal	5,600,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
France	337,823,000	339,129,000	347,537,000	277,509,000	310,836,000
Switzerland	4,800,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	3,300,000	4,000,000
Germany	106,140,000	103,159,000	110,681,000	110,040,000	116,215,000
Belgium	17,216,000	18,000,000	19,800,000	17,300,000	19,500,000
Netherlands	5,400,000	5,000,000	4,346,000	4,971,000	5,380,000
Great Britain	58,851,000	38,348,000	61,038,000	50,800,000	60,407,000
Ireland	1,191,000	1,109,000	1,532,000	1,665,000	2,214,000
Denmark	4,340,000	4,591,000	4,162,000	4,661,000	4,964,000
Sweden	4,671,000	3,798,000	4,467,000	3,893,000	4,343,000
Norway	300,000	260,000	275,000	275,000	250,000
Russia in Europe	365,148,000	376,885,000	418,225,000	461,861,000	337,570,000
Totals	1,484,301,000	1,437,050,000	1,521,029,000	1,514,298,000	1,410,588,000
ASIA:					
Russia in Asia	75,000,000	83,499,000	87,608,000	76,997,000	72,000,000
British India	181,997,000	234,379,000	252,784,000	268,539,000	206,640,000
Asiatic Turkey	44,000,000	46,000,000	45,000,000	48,000,000	44,000,000
Persia	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	18,567,000
Japan	16,000,000	16,500,000	20,310,000	16,848,000	15,741,000
Cyprus	2,400,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Totals	339,397,000	404,578,000	429,702,000	432,384,000	358,948,000
AFRICA:					
Egypt	12,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	8,252,000
Tunis	5,600,000	7,500,000	10,700,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
Algeria	17,600,000	24,800,000	28,900,000	20,274,000	19,979,000
Cape Colony	3,200,000	2,542,000	3,195,000	4,014,000	3,500,000
Totals	38,400,000	48,842,000	54,795,000	38,288,000	39,731,000
AUSTRALASIA:					
New South Wales	5,359,000	7,263,000	6,708,000	7,032,000	4,089,000
Victoria	5,848,000	11,807,000	15,736,000	15,282,000	14,110,000
South Australia	6,116,000	8,027,000	14,047,000	9,531,000	6,639,000
Western Australia	194,000	176,000	537,000	443,000	305,000
Tasmania	1,202,000	899,000	860,000	1,051,000	967,000
New Zealand	7,059,000	3,727,000	5,046,000	8,642,000	10,581,000
Queensland	128,000	562,000	426,000	477,000	405,000
Totals	25,906,000	32,461,000	43,360,000	42,458,000	37,096,000
Grand totals	2,430,497,000	546,494,000	2,676,651,000	2,562,913,000	2,481,805,000

PRINCIPAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1896.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
Maine	170,940	546,860	5,869,880	378,063	8,108,100	939,192
New Hampshire	51,387	1,161,720	1,160,558	156,316	2,223,504	566,906
Vermont	205,972	1,994,322	4,716,306	603,735	3,499,136	1,054,789
Massachusetts	.....	1,845,560	549,864	55,170	2,900,232	734,376
Rhode Island	.....	300,832	112,950	11,049	684,390	79,585
Connecticut	.....	1,773,004	641,016	.....	2,580,782	488,961
New York	6,349,968	17,892,738	49,916,064	4,934,965	34,353,911	3,434,228
New Jersey	1,555,260	9,325,338	3,620,490	.....	4,324,470	455,807
Pennsylvania	17,737,286	52,475,000	36,086,821	176,317	21,181,098	2,712,805
Delaware	1,758,816	4,933,676	548,071	.....	396,708	56,036
Maryland	7,878,769	19,936,128	2,040,192	.....	2,154,240	273,297
Virginia	5,724,913	38,067,986	8,492,296	.....	3,591,474	636,682
North Carolina	4,621,922	29,504,148	5,777,256	.....	1,446,411	177,616
South Carolina	957,902	15,781,374	2,954,798	.....	231,920	190,903
Georgia	1,699,872	32,829,654	5,085,288	.....	303,820	189,735
Florida	.....	4,860,940	549,732	.....	98,100	9,407
Alabama	394,184	32,445,075	4,454,870	.....	438,976	92,385
Mississippi	37,927	27,973,390	1,599,273	.....	412,020	83,236
Louisiana	.....	15,565,030	345,450	.....	511,555	46,970
Texas	4,529,210	32,228,617	12,668,860	28,320	671,008	324,622
Arkansas	1,260,720	29,723,854	5,075,456	.....	1,468,274	187,632
Tennessee	6,628,462	71,893,446	7,205,418	27,902	2,130,258	493,807
West Virginia	4,056,511	21,689,160	3,847,872	.....	3,561,342	591,396
Kentucky	6,976,861	80,932,348	10,515,981	27,291	3,940,005	462,479
Ohio	21,800,016	123,691,957	32,553,689	549,379	17,405,285	2,204,308
Michigan	15,719,898	40,041,930	30,079,260	1,283,700	18,337,528	1,542,871
Indiana	20,647,440	133,468,265	34,433,237	110,615	8,855,640	2,138,631
Illinois	28,668,146	284,572,764	84,581,952	409,820	16,800,788	2,840,933
Wisconsin	8,898,950	38,890,071	65,257,675	8,944,045	12,616,344	1,790,505
Minnesota	46,599,061	34,446,974	56,766,336	11,330,350	10,076,220	2,813,556
Iowa	11,473,152	321,719,541	105,641,855	10,246,664	20,060,540	8,025,894
Missouri	16,594,473	176,768,649	19,850,490	13,983	7,857,642	3,298,201
Kansas	30,794,452	247,734,004	23,808,759	86,659	7,465,938	4,931,897
Nebraska	19,390,602	298,599,638	34,092,631	907,778	11,383,020	3,250,006
South Dakota	27,583,450	31,136,950	17,957,445	3,308,736	6,048,384	2,683,320
North Dakota	29,848,501	974,540	11,238,788	3,791,872	3,310,206	727,805
Montana	1,204,240	34,606	3,050,770	142,525	841,840	476,906
Wyoming	224,126	62,075	417,312	.....	460,586	365,805
Colorado	2,797,182	2,852,928	2,600,724	257,220	2,846,360	1,675,925
New Mexico	818,097	388,160	221,157	.....	53,424	109,545
Arizona	333,500	.....	.....	23,579	.....	103,501
Utah	2,803,753	216,250	958,132	.....	863,660	489,702
Nevada	180,030	.....	.....	172,519	256,310	367,909
Idaho	2,404,112	.....	1,302,168	162,272	629,856	502,161
Washington	8,358,192	95,452	3,017,772	1,042,444	1,781,250	569,449
Oregon	10,247,141	297,638	3,854,319	674,841	1,299,345	1,232,336
California	45,097,195	2,202,573	1,827,171	19,837,094	1,772,640	2,858,140
Oklahoma	2,601,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1896	427,684,346	2,283,875,165	707,346,404	69,695,223	252,234,540	59,282,158
" 1895	467,102,947	2,151,138,780	824,143,537	87,072,744	297,237,370	47,078,541
" 1894	460,267,416	1,212,770,052	662,036,928	61,400,465	170,787,338	54,874,408
" 1893	396,131,725	1,619,496,131	638,854,850	69,869,495	183,034,203	65,766,158

According to the eleventh census of the United States (1890) the average number of acres per 1,000 acres of cleared land, devoted to wheat was 93.9; corn, 201.6; oats, 79.2; barley, 9.0; hay, 148.1; and cotton, 56.2.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.

Years.	Total area of crop.	Total production. (Shelled corn	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel	Average yield per acre.	Average value per acre.	Exports for fiscal years beginning July 1.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	$	Cents.	Bush.	$	Bushels.	P. ct. of crop.
1880	62,317,842	1,717,434,543	679,714,499	39.6	27.6	10.91	93,648,147	5.5
1881	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	759,482,170	63.6	18.6	11.82	44,340,683	3.7
1882	65,659,545	1,617,025,100	783,867,175	48.5	24.6	11.94	41,655,653	2.6
1883	68,301,889	1,551,066,895	658,051,485	42.4	22.7	9.63	46,258,606	3.0
1884	69,683,780	1,795,528,000	640,735,560	35 7	25.8	9.19	52,876,456	2.9
1885	73,130,150	1,936,176,000	335,674 630	32.8	26.5	8.69	64,829,617	3.3
1886	75,694,268	1,665,441,000	610,311,000	36 6	22.0	8 06	41,368,584	2.5
1887	72,392,720	1,456,161,000	646,106,770	44.4	20.1	8.93	25,360,869	1.7
1888	75,672,763	1,987,790,000	677,561,580	34.1	36.3	8.95	70,841,673	3.6
1889	78,319,651	2,112,892,000	597,918,829	28.3	27.0	7.63	103,418,709	4 9
1890	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,438.451	50.6	20.0	10.48	32,041,529	2.2
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,439,228	40.6	27.0	10.98	76,602,285	3.7
1892	70,626,658	1 628,464,000	642,146,630	39 4	23.1	9.09	47,121,894	2.9
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	36.5	22.5	8.21	66,489,529	4.1
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	45.7	19.4	8.86	28,585,405	2.4
1895	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	544,985,534	25.3	26.2	6.64	101,100,375	4.7
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967	21.5	28.2	6.06	.....	.....
Average from 1870 to 1879	43,741,331	1,184,486,954	504,571,048	42.6	27.1	11.54	55,077,828	4.4
Average from 1880 to 1889	70,543,457	1,703,443,054	668,942,370	39.3	24.1	9.48	58,459,000	3.4
Average from 1890 to 1896	73,789,094	1,777,981,133	630,765,228	35.5	24.1	8.55	*58,656,836	*3.5

*Average from 1890 to 1895.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.

Year.	Total area of crop.	Total production.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel	Average yield per acre.	Average value per acre.	Exports for fiscal years beginning July 1.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	$	Cents	Bush.	$	Bushels.	P. ct. of crop.
1880	37,986,717	498,549,868	474,201,850	95.1	13.1	12.48	186,321,514	37.4
1881	37,709,020	383,280,090	458,880,427	119.2	10.2	12.12	121,892,389	31.8
1882	37,067,194	504,185,470	444,602,125	88.2	13 6	11.99	147,811,316	29.3
1883	36,455,593	421,086,160	383,649,272	91.1	11.6	10.52	111,534,182	26.5
1884	39,475,885	512,765,000	330,862,260	64.5	13.0	8.38	132,570,367	25.9
1885	34,189,246	357,112,000	275,320,390	77.1	10.4	8.05	94,565,794	26.5
1886	36,806,184	457,218,000	314,226,020	68.7	12.4	8.54	153,804,970	33.6
1887	37,641,783	456,329,000	310,612,960	68.1	12.1	8.25	119,625,344	26.2
1888	37,336,138	415,868,000	385,248,030	92.6	11.1	10.32	88,600,743	21.3
1889	38,123,859	490,560,000	342,491,707	69.8	12.9	8.98	109,430,467	22.3
1890	36,087,154	399,262,000	334,773,678	83.8	11.1	9.28	106,181,316	26.6
1891	39.916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711	83.9	15.3	12.86	225,665,812	36.9
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881	62.4	13.4	8.35	191,912.635	37.2
1893	34,629,418	396,131.725	213,171,381	53.8	11.4	6.16	164,283,129	41.5
1894	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025	49.1	13 2	6.48	144,812.718	31.5
1895	34,047,332	467,102,947	237,938,998	50.9	13.7	6.99	126,443,968	27.1
1896	34,618,646	427,684,346	310,602,539	72.6	12.4	8.97	.....	.....
Average from 1870 to 1879	25,187,414	312,152,728	327,407,258	104.6	12.4	13.00	84,592,977	27.1
Average from 1880 to 1889	37,279,162	449,695,359	371,809,504	82.7	12.1	9.97	126,615,709	28.2
Average from 1890 to 1896	36,105,188	468,311,062	308,281,888	65 8	13.0	8.54	*159,883,263	*33.7

*Average from 1890 to 1895.

In the tables of production and exports of corn and wheat, the fiscal years to which the figures on exports relate are those beginning on July 1 in the years indicated. Thus, the exports set opposite the year 1895 are not for the calendar year 1895, nor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, but for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896. In this way the exports are placed on the same line with the crop out of which they are mainly drawn. As the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, is incomplete, the corresponding space in the volume of exports is necessarily left blank.

WORLD'S BARLEY CROP. (From *Corn Trade News.*)

Countries.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	†Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Algeria	3,700,000	4,200,000	4,500,000	3,952,000	4,200,000
Tunis	500,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	900,000	900,000
Austria-Hungary	13,300,000	13,300,000	14,700,000	14,300,000	13,900,000
Belgium	400,000	430,000	460,000	400,000	470,000
Bulgaria	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,680,000
Canada	2,000,000	2,200,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,850,000
Denmark	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,200,000	3,400,000
France	6,000,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	4,200,000	5,760,000
Germany	14,500,000	13,300,000	13,381,000	13,800,000	13,300,000
Holland	650,000	600,000	570,000	620,000	670,000
Italy	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	890,000	890,000
Roumania	3,800,000	2,700,000	2,100,000	4,300,000	2,500,000
*Russia	20,300,000	21,300,000	24,000,000	28,000,000	19,670,000
Sweden	1,700,000	1,850,000	1,800,000	1,600,000	1,800,000
United Kingdom	9,600,000	9,400,000	9,800,000	8,200,000	9,600,000
United States	8,700,000	10,800,000	7,700,000	8,700,000	9,000,000
Totals	91,650,000	92,580,000	92,961,000	95,562,000	89,590,000

* Sixty Governments, according to Agricultural Ministry. † A quarter contains 8 bushels.

WORLD'S OATS CROP. (From *Corn Trade News.*)

Countries.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	† Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Algeria	600,000	700,000	555,000	313,000	300,000
Austria-Hungary	19,600,000	20,500,000	20,400,000	17,700,000	19,600,000
Belgium	2,800,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	2,400,000	3,100,000
Bulgaria and E. Roumelia	700,000	800,000	800,000	600,000	900,000
Canada	12,000,000	13,400,000	10,200,000	8,600,000	9,500,000
Denmark	4,800,000	4,600,000	4,510,000	3,250,000	4,800,000
France	31,700,000	32,900,000	31,700,000	21,600,000	28,250,000
Germany	39,000,000	37,800,000	37,800,000	31,000,000	34,100,000
Holland	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,600,000	1,685,000	1,500,000
Italy	2,700,000	2,300,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,100,000
Roumania	1,800,000	1,260,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	1,415,000
*Russia	67,400,000	72,000,000	88,000,000	84,312,000	66,000,000
Sweden	6,800,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
United Kingdom	20,400,000	21,800,000	23,800,000	21,100,000	21,000,000
United States	88,400,000	103,000,000	82,700,000	80,000,000	82,600,000
Totals	300,700,000	324,960,000	317,465,000	283,460,000	282,265,000

* Sixty Governments, according to Agricultural Ministry. † A quarter represents 304 lbs.

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY, AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Considering the prospects when correspondents wrote in November the condition of live stock in the spring was a cause for congratulation. The animals were put into winter quarters with very limited stores, as the hay crop had been a comparative failure; yet with wise and careful feeding the bulk of live stock got on the early grass in fair condition of health, although as a rule thinner than usual. In some localities hay was imported from Quebec, and from the more favored portions of our own Province, but the remarks of correspondents lead to the conclusion that the larger use of straw, corn, grain and roots as a supplement to, and in some instances as a substitute for, hay, has taught farmers a valuable lesson in the economy of the manger. Horses came through the winter perhaps better than any other class of live stock, although in certain localities some suffered from starvation, or as some correspondents term it, "fodder hunger" In many sections straw and oats were their general fare, hay being at a premium and bedding very scarce. Horned cattle were not in as poor condition in the spring as might have been expected, and with the exception of a few minor cases of sickness, and some cases of "lumpy jaw" in the townships of Keppel, Sullivan, Sydenham and Amaranth, they were remarkably free from disease. In some quarters, but more especially in the counties of Bruce and Grey, many cattle had barely enough to support life, and there was hardly enough bedding to keep them comfortable and clean, but taking the Province as a whole, the general condition of both dairy and beefing stock was most encouraging. Sheep were in a good state of health generally, only a few cases of liver disease and grub in the head being reported, and the ewes generally dropped fine lambs. Swine were freer from disease than usual, although a few cases of paralysis were spoken of. The low price of pork, however, was most discouraging to hog raisers. Regarding the supply of hay for live stock during the winter, and the tendency of farmers to hold for a rise in price, some correspondents, writing in May, stated that a few of their neighbors who refused to sell hay at $12 and $14 a ton in the winter were now willing to dispose of it at $8 or $9 a ton.

The August bulletin had the following: "Between the drouth of June and grasshoppers, pastures were rather brown and bare until the more showery weather of the last fortnight enabled the fields to pick up. Live stock generally are in a healthy condition, although perhaps a little on the lean side. But little disease has been reported, and nothing of an epidemic nature. The horn fly has not yet disappeared, but, except in Perth and a few other western counties, it has caused but small annoyance this summer. The milk supply has fallen off greatly, and a number of factories have closed up for lack of patronage, while the low price of cheese has had a depressing effect upon patrons. Hay will be scarce, but such supplementary fodder as corn and straw will be abundant, and live stock, from present appearances, can be easily carried through the winter."

The following summary of the returns of correspondents was given in the November bulletin: "As the drouth of last summer was very irregular in its distribution the reports as to pastures are varied. In a few townships of the west the grass was short

even after the fall rains ; in other townships the reports are that fall pasture was never better. In the east it has been good to excellent. On the whole there has been plenty of good pasture. Stock are in good condition, no trouble of any consequence being reported from any quarter. There appears to be plenty of fodder for winter feeding, an improvement on a year ago. The reports indicate that market supplies will be fairly abundant, but the universal complaint of low prices is again met with here. The lowest record is 1½c. per pound for cattle, live weight (Renfrew Co). Apples have been freely fed to stock, to hogs especially ; millet and rape have turned out well as supplementary crops ; but mention is made principally of corn as the most welcome addition to fodders. The effect of instruction is most apparent ; farmers are growing their corn in drills in place of broadcast, and are growing the varieties recommended by the officers of the Ontario Experimental Farm and others who are making special study of corn growing. The varieties are numerous : Mammoth Southern Sweet, Red Cob Ensilage, Compton's Early, Longfellow, etc., are frequently mentioned. Some stook it in the field for winter use others dry and stand it on end in the barn, and many others store it in the silo, In some sections silos are increasing in number, in others they are being discarded—opinions differ as to ensilage being more profitable than dry curing. The acreage of corn is certainly increasing more rapidly than the construction of silos."

HORSES. The following table gives the number of horses by classes for 1895 and 1896 by county groups and by the Province ; also the number of horses in each district and in the Province for each of the five years 1882-96 :

Horses.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses.	1896	60,633	43,962	38,419	84,985	89,776	79,778	29,755	7,076	434,384
	1895	58,097	43,973	37,483	84,009	87,335	77,908	28,725	6,143	423,673
Breeding mares.	1896	8,325	8,888	6,432	14,104	12,514	11,011	4,063	1,546	66,883
	1895	8,787	8,810	6,699	15,243	14,357	11,795	4,738	1,727	72,156
Unbroken horses	1896	17,601	14,076	10,515	26,389	25,961	18,504	8,169	2,267	123,482
	1895	21,827	17,221	12,706	32,341	32,058	23,774	9,755	2,185	151,867
Totals.....	1896	86,559	66,926	55,366	125,478	128,251	109,293	41,987	10,889	624,749
	1895	88,711	70,004	56,888	131,593	133,750	113,477	43,218	10,055	647,696
	1894	93,416	72,938	59,460	135,239	139,962	118,463	45,760	9,539	674,777
	1893	96,091	73,856	60,065	135,597	142,043	120,351	47,844	9,340	685,187
	1892	96,995	74,437	59,582	135,355	142,423	122,411	48,565	9,046	688,814

There has been an increase in the number of working horses, but the decrease in the number of breeding mares and unbroken horses has been greater, the result being that there are now 624,749 horses of all classes in the Province, or 22,947 less than in the preceding year. The Lake Huron group was the only district which failed to make an increase in the number of working horses, while it was also the only district which had an increase in the number of breeding mares. Every group, excepting the Northern Districts, fall below the figures of 1895 in the number of unbroken horses. The Lake Ontario district has the largest number of horses, although it has not so many breeding mares or unbroken horses as the West Midland group.

HORNED CATTLE. The following table shows by classes the number of cattle in 1895 and 1896 by county groups and for the Province, together with the total number in each of the five years 1892-96:

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen	1896	367	371	587	213	154	539	383	797	3,411
	1895	386	449	626	262	267	655	643	982	4,270
Milch cows	1896	93,110	81,968	66,449	174,614	146,308	263,849	77,679	16,369	920,346
	1895	88,101	79,811	65,025	170,996	139,596	255,779	74,656	14,264	888,228
Store cattle over 2 years	1896	38,765	65,772	41,114	84,700	51,196	58,935	22,545	7,382	370,409
	1895	36,806	66,964	42,687	85,276	49,849	54,367	22,855	6,840	365,644
Young and other cattle	1896	91,023	123,399	90,819	186,941	135,581	173,395	63,130	23,504	887,792
	1895	89,502	123,959	94,587	188,746	136,950	171,880	64,501	21,836	891,961
Totals	1896	223,265	271,510	198,969	446,468	333,239	496,718	163,737	48,052	2,181,958
	1895	214,795	271,183	202,925	445,280	326,662	482,681	162,655	43,922	2,150,103
	1894	215,611	268,713	201,329	438,413	310,767	461,882	161,014	41,572	2,099,301
	1893	218,320	265,366	194,065	433,118	300,067	446,433	160,165	40,348	2,057,882
	1892	221,512	263,057	191,654	424,747	296,462	437,172	155,096	39,440	2,029,140

There has been a considerable increase in the number of milch cows, and also a gain n the number of store cattle, but working oxen and young and other cattle are fewer n number than 1895. The net result is a gain of 31,855 in the total number of cattle, which now reaches 2,181,958. The Georgian Bay group is the only district which does not show an increase in the total number of cattle. Working oxen are fast decreasing in numbers in every district, while the opposite is the case in the matter of milch cows; but the increase or decrease in the other two classes is variable when taken by districts. The greatest number of store and young cattle are in the West Midland district, the largest number of milch cows are in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, which also are credited with the largest total number of cattle.

HOGS. In the following table the total number of swine are given by county groups and for the Province for each of the five years 1892-96, and for 1895 and 1896 by classes of over and under one year:

Hogs.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year	1896	44,804	20,743	21,631	43,494	37,768	51,443	18,511	5,362	243,756
	1895	44,930	20,501	22,039	42,142	38,817	50,570	20,218	4,968	244,185
Under 1 year	1896	201,385	100,869	90,474	225,499	196,699	139,078	57,580	14,291	1,025,875
	1895	200,179	100,476	94,672	233,933	203,608	142,935	63,993	15,091	1,054,887
Totals	1896	246,189	121,612	112,105	268,993	234,467	190,521	76,091	19,653	1,269,631
	1895	245,109	120,977	116,711	276,075	242,425	193,505	84,211	20,059	1,299,072
	1894	212,536	99,443	106,648	231,534	211,781	182,598	79,368	18,225	1,142,133
	1893	183,004	87,737	94,857	203,816	185,726	168,885	71,859	16,138	1,012,022
	1892	182,353	87,878	96,312	200,400	183,399	159,715	70,737	16,180	996,974

There has been a decrease of 429 in the number of hogs over one year, and also a falling off of 29,012 in the number under one year, the total number of swine in the Province being 1,269,631, compared with 1,299,072 in 1895. There is, however, an increase in the total number of hogs in two of the western groups, namely, the Lake Erie and Lake Huron districts. The West Midland group has the greatest total number of these animals.

SHEEP. The table following gives by classes the number of sheep in 1895 and 1896 by county groups and for the Province, together with the total number in each of the five years 1892-6:

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year....	1896	108,684	134,172	128,521	172,449	157,079	194,124	66,438	34,149	995,616
	1895	121,853	149,080	149,637	190,502	168,823	213,791	70,191	32,118	1,095,995
Under 1 year ..	1896	95,955	131,715	107,772	156,676	130,637	155,350	50,611	25,016	853,732
	1895	107,411	142,364	117,977	171,620	139,013	170,432	53,701	24,222	926,740
Totals	1896	204,639	265,887	236,293	329,125	287,716	349,474	117,049	59,165	1,849,348
	1895	229,264	291,444	267,614	362,122	307,836	384,223	123,892	56,340	2,022,735
	1894	229,052	294,759	265,689	360,188	295,900	383,740	135,772	50,705	2,015,805
	1893	214,008	289,683	239,715	353,928	284,314	370,288	139,093	44,909	1,935,938
	1892	210,713	279,092	232,185	340,228	263,955	357,766	124,815	41,719	1,850,473

There are 1,849,348 sheep in the Province, which is 173,387 less than in 1895, both classes sharing in the decline in number. None of the groups exhibit an increase in either of the classes except the Northern Districts, which has an increase in sheep both under and over a year old. The greatest number of sheep are found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district, although the Midland counties have the largest number under one year.

THE WOOL CLIP. The following table gives the total number of fleeces, with total and average weights, by county groups and for the Province for 1895 and 1896, and the average of the Province for the fifteen years, 1882-96:

Districts.	1896.			1895.			1892-96.		
	Fleeces	Pounds.	lb per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb per fleece.
Lake Erie.	107,551	625,055	5.81	123,008	702,465	5.71	108,776	615,177	5.66
Lake Huron	134,875	775,907	5 75	151,875	877,098	5.78	129,800	750,979	5.79
Georgian Bay	129,240	730,157	5 65	152,246	855,048	5.62	121,883	684,353	5.61
West Midland.....	171,393	1,001,499	5.84	192,548	1,130,283	5 87	187,905	1,090,219	5.80
Lake Ontario	156,717	934,599	5.96	171,491	1,013,661	5.91	158,045	942,296	5.96
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	192,204	982,491	5.11	214,656	1,090,638	5.08	214,020	1,064,969	4.98
East Midland	65,487	352,381	5.38	70,776	372.292	5.26	67,930	358,455	5.28
Northern Districts.....	33,904	179,298	5.29	32,540	173,326	5.33	17,899	99,159	5.54
The Province.....	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,109,140	6,214,811	5.60	1,006,258	5,605,607	5.57

The average weight per fleece for the season of 1896 is 5.63 pounds, which is .3 pound more than the preceding year, and .6 pound more than the average for the fifteen years. The number of fleeces, however, is only 991,371, or 17,769 less than in the pre-

vious year, the result being that the total weight of the clip is 633,424 pounds short of that of 1895. In the Lake Ontario counties the fleeces have the high average of 5.96 pounds both in 1896 and for the fifteen years, while in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group the average weight of but 5.11 is reported for this season, and only 4.98 for the fifteen years.

POULTRY. The following table gives by county groups and for the Province the number of poultry, by classes, for the years 1895 and 1896, and also the total number for each of the five years, 1892-6 :

Poultry.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys. 1896	92,079	84,915	51,787	140,131	130,756	154,476	49,285	12,341	715,770
Turkeys. 1895	83,723	71,490	45,326	141,020	142,872	153,339	49,350	9,484	696,604
Geese 1896	42,911	49,831	39,880	75,300	71,257	78,326	28,020	6,022	391,547
Geese 1895	43,041	51,486	43,454	76,669	82,240	84,583	32,413	6,136	420,022
Other fowls 1896	993,470	742,298	540,898	1,337,730	1,288,327	1,171,124	445,999	107,004	6,626,850
Other fowls 1895	965,488	739,016	547,162	1,319,541	1,334,730	1,179,658	436,337	114,282	6,636,214
Totals 1896	1,128,460	877,044	632,565	1,553,161	1,490,340	1,403,926	523,304	125,367	7,734,167
Totals 1895	1,092,252	861,992	635,942	1,537,230	1,559,842	1,417,580	518,100	129,902	7,752,840
Totals 1894	1,029,046	825,368	651,343	1,498,649	1,501,417	1,420,990	498,690	127,159	7,552,662
Totals 1893	921,453	764,568	622,164	1,424,418	1,388,009	1,396,371	480,717	116,736	7,114,436
Totals 1892	893,995	776,690	623,988	1,418,000	1,360,248	1,409,098	482,721	114,233	7,078,973

There is an increase of 19,166 in the number of turkeys in the Province, but this increase is not shared in by the West Midland, Lake Ontario and East Midland districts. Every group shows a falling off in the number of geese, and the total number of other fowls in the Province is smaller than in the previous years. There are 7,734,166 fowls of all classes in the Province, or 18,673 less than in 1895. The St. Lawrence counties have the most turkeys and geese, but the greatest number of other fowls are credited to the West Midland group.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Colchester, Essex: Poultry are healthy, but are not pushed for all that is in them. Each farmer keeps from 100 to 200, but the old system is followed.

Gosfield N., Essex: My wife raised twenty turkeys and a lot of chickens. They picked our cherries, ate the grapes and apples, and now are husking and shelling a small field of corn.

Gosfield N., Essex: Poultry are all right in Essex. I guess there must be some profit in growing the birds as nearly every farmer raises a considerable number and sells them to the hucksters who take them to Detroit.

Tilbury W., Essex: Poultry have done well where properly handled, and pay as well, if not better than anything on the farm in the matter of both eggs and flesh.

Camden, Kent: I believe the hen is the most paying fowl we have on the farm. Eggs are as good as money any time, and you have not to wait till fall to get your returns, and you can always sell a good chicken at a good price.

Harwich, Kent: Poultry are in a healthy and thrifty condition here. I think they are as profitable as anything kept on a farm, as they give a regular supply for the market and the table all the year round, and save many dollars for home supplies.

Harwich, Kent: Poultry raising is profitable if properly attended to and the old stock are killed off. Some of my neighbors keep old hens and wonder why they do not get more eggs than they do.

Howard, Kent: I know all about them. I feed them night and morning, and the girls have been dressing them and selling them at Ridgetown for five cents a pound. It doesn't pay.

Orford, Kent: Best paying industry on the farm.

Raleigh, Kent: No complaints of any disease. There are large flocks of chickens and turkeys in almost every farmyard. A great improvement is taking place in the different breeds.

Raleigh, Kent: Hens promise to be the most profitable feature of farming.

Dunwich, Elgin: The few who give attention to this industry claim that it pays equal to any other on the farm. It certainly deserves all the attention given it by those who take an interest in it; while farmers who fail to give a fair share of attention to it miss a table luxury and market profit greater than they are aware of.

Malahide, Elgin: The prices of eggs have ruled very low this year. There have been more fowls kept by farmers which gave a greater export trade with, I think, a good profit to the shippers.

Yarmouth, Elgin: There is an increase in the quantity of poultry raised. Many farmers who have built good quarters for them find them the most profitable stock on the farm.

Canboro', Haldimand: Poultry are on the increase. Conditions and profits are ahead of anything else on the farm.

Canboro', Haldimand: Hens and turkeys, when well taken care of, seem to be giving best returns.

Cayuga S., Haldimand: Poultry has paid better this year than last. The demand has been rather above the supply. Their condition is good.

Seneca, Haldimand: The poultry industry is in a good condition. Although the prices of eggs and poultry are not high, they have paid as well or better this year than any other part of farm industry.

Stamford, Welland: Poultry are in fine condition, and the industry has taken an upward tendency. More farmers are going into poultry raising.

Plympton, Lambton: The old man has often declared that he will buy a shot gun the next time he goes to town and shoot every "blamed" hen seen scratching, but the old lady persists in keeping them, as she knows there is profit in poultry.

Ashfield, Huron: Almost all farmers keep a flock of hens for the use of the family, which they regard as costing them very little. The good wife disposes of quite a few dozen of eggs in the summer, but the low price of this commodity is not to her liking. When the poultry is supported on what would be otherwise wasted their keeping is regarded as profitable, but, if their food is to be bought and paid for, their keeping is regarded as a doubtful investment.

Howick, Huron: Poultry are in a healthy condition. I am very doubtful if there is any profit in a large quantity of poultry on a farm. A limited number will pay very well, as they can be fed on much that would go to waste if one had none.

Hullett, Huron: Poultry are in good condition. Hens are not so profitable on account of the low price of eggs. Geese and turkeys are plentiful but not many are sold yet.

Morris, Huron: There is more profit from hens than from cows. My wife has got $27 for the eggs from thirty-four hens this season. On many farms hens are troubled with lice; there are none on ours or in our hen house.

Tuckersmith, Huron: All kinds of poultry seem healthy, but in regard to profits—no one keeping a debtor and credit account—it would be only a piece of guesswork to give an opinion. Numerous trials have been made in small yards, but the general opinion of those who have tried this plan is that fowls become unhealthy with long confinement and do not pay for their keep and care. When fowls are allowed to range in an orchard or barnyard the birds do well and the eggs are of better quality—not so watery.

Wawanosh E., Huron: Poultry are in fair condition, but profits have been light. Eggs were eight cents per dozen, and for some months in summer seven cents per dozen.

Wawanosh E., Huron: Poultry pay as well as anything about the farm. Their produce is a cash article every time.

Brant, Bruce: Speaking of our experience, we would say that poultry are the most profitable thing on the farm. We had sixty hens laying, and they averaged twenty-one dozen eggs per week. We sold about an average of $2 worth per week from the first of April to about the middle of October.

Culross Bruce: There is little or no profit in poultry. Eggs at seven cents per dozen during summer will not pay.

Elderslie, Bruce: I consider the common hen to be the best feather in the farmer's cap at the present time.

Artemesia, Grey: They will pay if properly cared for, but the rail fence or orchard does not make a very successful or comfortable poultry house.

Bentinck, Grey: Turkeys are fat this fall. We had any amount of feed in the shape of grasshoppers, but, all things considered, it was very expensive feed—no profit in it.

Bentinck, Grey: Poultry are in good condition; never did better than this year. Eggs were very cheap, but they paid as well as anything on the farm.

Glenelg, Grey: Poultry are all right if you do not have too many. Keep enough to eat up all the small grain and refuse on the farm.

Glenelg, Grey: Poultry are given more attention than formerly. Improved breeds are being introduced, although the great majority are of mongrel breed.

Sullivan, Grey: It is generally conceded that a large number of poultry on the farm are unprofitable; they do not receive the care necessary for profit.

Essa, Simcoe: Poultry are meeting with more care than usual and form a very productive branch of the farm. I never remember seeing fowls so plentiful or so many varieties of birds, or a greater interest manifested in raising poultry.

Medonte, Simcoe: Poultry on a farm are as a rule reckoned deadheads. They produce a lot of eggs, but they tear up and destroy more than you could buy the eggs for. On the whole they are a nuisance.

Sunnidale, Simcoe: We think there is a good profit in keeping hens for eggs for the market; but we do not think there is much profit in raising geese or turkeys.

Vespra, Simcoe: Where properly cared for fowls are profitable—in fact, speaking from personal experience, they are the most profitable animals on the farm.

Nissouri W., Middlesex: Poultry, with the exception of turkeys, have done well, and they are as profitable as anything on the farm if properly taken care of.

Zorra W., Oxford: Hens have done well in production of eggs, but very low prices prevailed in the earlier part of the season. They were not as profitable as last year.

Brantford, Brant: The condition of poultry is good, and if given the same care as other live stock on the farm there would be more profit in them than from the way they are now cared for on most farms.

Dumfries S., Brant: The hen pays about equal to anything on the farm, and, in fact, better.

Oakland, Brant: I have always found poultry fairly profitable. Barred Plymouth Rock is the variety we keep. They are good winter layers and mature early for market.

Fullarton, Perth: I have not made a specialty of poultry, but I think that well-kept hens pay the best, and with the least bother and trouble.

Arthur, Wellington: Poultry, especially hens, are healthy in appearance, and as to profit I consider there is no animal on the farm will pay nearly so well as hens if fed and cared for properly and encouraged to lay in winter when fresh eggs are in paying prices.

Luther W., Wellington: Poultry have done well. Grasshoppers are most abundant. Eggs are plentiful and there are magnificent flocks of turkeys everywhere.

Waterloo, Waterloo: Poultry have done nicely and have paid as well as anything else, although eggs were cheap. It is no use talking of "profit"; if there be any it is small at present.

Beverly, Wentworth: The women have charge of that department, and it is hard to find out from them what money they get for poultry or eggs. Certainly when they go to town to dispose of butter and eggs they seldom bring any money back.

Glanford, Wentworth: The interest in poultry raising steadily increases. Mostly every farm now prides itself on some specialty—some for eggs and others for fine chickens. Strictly fresh eggs and fancy poultry always bring remunerative prices, a fact that has never been so keenly realized as during the present hard times.

Trafalgar, Halton: Poultry, as usual, have been the best paying investment on the farm to those who have given that branch proper attention. That farmer is very unfortunate indeed who cannot appreciate the value of the hen on the farm and give her proper attention.

Chinguacousy, Peel: This has been a good year for poultry. Turkeys and chickens pay very well.

Toronto Gore, Peel: It has been a good year for poultry, as dry years are always favorable. We think they pay about the best of anything on the farm.

Etobicoke, York: A very large number of all kinds of fowl are kept here. The raising of turkeys especially appears to be largely on the increase, and at the low price of grain is a success.

Georgina, York: Poultry are neglected by most farmers, and are allowed to shift in almost any kind of a place. However, a few are beginning to realize that the hens are a source of profit when properly attended to, and we look for considerable improvement in this line.

Markham, York: Poultry pay if proper attention is paid them. They require as much attention as horses and cattle (proportionately), which they have not been getting. Habits, diseases and feed have all to be studied as well as varieties.

Mara, Ontario: Hens have been paying better this year than last. Eggs have kept a better price. Farmers to a great extent have quit raising turkeys and geese, as they have not paid for their feed and trouble.

Haldimand, Northumberland: Some of the best cared for flocks have died from what is commonly called cholera. I think that in many cases too much hard grain has been fed.

Camden, Addington: A good deal of poultry has been raised this year. No farmer appears to keep a record of the cost of the food. Chickens bring from 30 to 35 cents a pair.

Pittsburg, Frontenac: Poultry are in good condition, and are considered generally as one of the best paying factors in the farm economy at the present time.

Storrington, Frontenac: All kinds of poultry are in good condition, it being a dry season. Turkeys are a good crop and as they thrive best in dry weather there are great quantities of them. Geese and ducks are also in great quantities and in good condition.

Hawkesbury, Prescott: Poultry, I consider, have been profitable this season. Eggs were a fair price, and the "Biddies" performed their share of the contract.

Fitzroy, Carleton: There is not much profit in poultry when eggs are sold all season at nine or ten cents per dozen.

Osgoode, Carleton: I consider that poultry are the most profitable thing on the farm, except sheep, when you take into account the small amount of labor that is required in attending to them.

Brudenell, Renfrew: Poultry is the only thing money can be made by at present, as there is always a market for turkeys and chickens. Eggs fetch but a small price—from eight to ten cents a dozen.

Drummond, Lanark: There is no profit in the way the average farmer keeps his poultry. If more business methods were adopted with regard to their feeding and management a great deal better returns would be realized.

Camden, Victoria: The condition of poultry is good, and there is better profit from them than from anything else raised on the farm.

Laxton, Victoria: More attention has been paid to poultry during the last two years than before. Turkeys are being raised for shipment to the British market. Those who have tried it say it pays.

Laxton, Victoria: Poultry are the best scavengers a farmer can employ. They will allow nothing to go to waste around a barnyard. Their condition on the whole is good. Late chicks need more care in feeding and shelter.

Tyendinaga, Hastings: The raising of poultry is growing in favor yearly. Farmers are realizing the profits that may be obtained by paying a little special attention to the poultry department, and yearly commodious hen houses are being erected.

Monck, Muskoka: Wife says there are twenty hens, while I can count fifty. She says that it takes all they get for eggs to buy tobacco for me. I think our hens eat nearly as many oats as five horses.

Morrison, Muskoka: There are about the usual number of poultry. Foxes, skunks, hawks and other vermin decimate them.

Stephenson, Muskoka: The poultry business is greatly on the increase and compares favorably with any other branch of the farm industry.

St. Joseph, Algoma: People are just awaking to the fact that there is money in taking care of poultry. I would put the profit of 100 hens at $50 a year, besides our own supply for private use.

LIVE STOCK SOLD. The table following shows the number of each class of live stock sold in 1895 and 1896, by county groups and for the Province:

Live stock sold.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Horses	1896	5,598	6,633	4,263	9,079	8,698	6,384	2,951	852	44,458
	1895	5,107	5,595	4,040	8,047	8,282	6,327	2,158	790	40,346
Cattle	1896	45,842	71,366	45,832	107,529	70,109	62,203	24,455	9,115	436,451
	1895	44,911	70,730	40,347	107,892	68,477	57,134	21,103	7,537	418,131
Sheep	1896	92,498	119,668	92,959	142,241	127,444	133,644	41,989	16,453	766,896
	1895	80,814	102,532	81,237	133,430	116,092	122,727	32,056	13,427	682,315
Hogs	1896	231,268	137,158	108,243	321,935	268,930	144,103	75,229	17,493	1,304,359
	1895	199,762	119,161	100,214	282,439	241,041	132,214	70,080	15,081	1,159,992
Poultry	1896	465,955	247,184	201,295	510,028	617,461	468,944	157,588	43,316	2,711,771
	1895	394,743	233,530	177,590	455,641	551,444	407,872	134,512	37,126	2,392,458

In every district an increase has taken place in the number of horses, sheep, hogs and poultry sold; while in cattle the West Midland district is the only group showing a decrease in the number of animals disposed of by sale.

THE APIARY.

The following cheerful report regarding bees and their produce appeared in the August bulletin: "Not for many years have bee-keepers had so much to encourage them. There has been an abundance of nectar, and the flow of honey has been liberal. While a few correspondents mention only ten or twenty pounds of honey per hive, a number speak of extracting fully one hundred pounds. The average yield is about fifty-five pounds, and this will likely be augmented, as buckwheat was in bloom as correspondents wrote. Colonies have been about doubled by swarming, and no disease is complained of."

November returns were also favorable, the crop being regarded as an average one, and the bees being reported in very fair condition.

BEES. The table following gives by county groups and for the Province the number of hives of bees kept in the township municipalities during each of the five years 1892-6, together with their value (including outfit) in each of the four years 1893-6 :

Bees.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
No. of hives	1896	23,107	14,406	9,347	20,195	29,425	48,551	13,924	1,121	160,076
	1895	27,264	18,368	11,708	23,625	36,023	43,880	11,013	1,292	173,173
	1894	36,019	25,159	14,644	29,146	39,544	46,231	8,094	1,257	200,094
	1893	37,816	27,786	14,019	31,244	38,594	46,382	8,161	1,166	205,168
	1892	36,191	28,924	12,030	28,201	38,672	43,730	7,064	1,010	195,822
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Value of bees and outfit	1896	120,266	80,435	52,400	119,940	162,125	241,521	70,957	6,764	854,408
	1895	148,386	104,990	60,630	140,489	198,504	217,098	60,884	7,677	938,658
	1894	179,126	139,685	78,575	167,578	207,983	226,867	44,857	6,903	1,051,574
	1893	201,855	186,265	72,663	209,213	222,465	220,952	42,569	6,963	1,162,945

In every group, excepting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts, there has been a decrease in the number of hives, and the total number now in the Province is 160,076, which means a falling off of 13,097 from the previous year. The total value of bees and outfits amounts to $854,408, or $84,250 less than the figures for 1895.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM THE AUGUST RETURNS.

Tilbury N., Essex : Bees went crazy and could hardly be controlled. They increased 100 per cent. and would have doubled that if they had not been controlled. Alsike was king for nectar here. Basswood was heavily loaded with bloom, but did not last long, but they have been working on alsike from May until now.

Malahide, Elgin : Nearly all colonies have more than doubled this season.

Zorra E., Oxford : Swarms doubled. Basswood and white clover were good and plenty. Bees are in good condition and with plenty of honey.

Trafalgar, Halton : Bees have done well, and there has been a large increase by swarming, as well as an abundant yield of honey.

Caledon, Peel : Bees have been most prolific. I had fifteen colonies in the spring and have sixty now. Some swarmed twice. Nectar was not very abundant in this locality.

Kingston, Frontenac : Bees swarmed early and often. Nectar was scarce in the field, but there wa an extra yield from basswood.

Otonabee, Peterborough : All the old hives put out two swarms and made a good share of honey, and the frames are filled again for winter use.

Rawdon, Hastings : Early in the season honey came in fast enough to keep the queens laying good, causing lots of swarming. Basswood lasted over three weeks and gave much surplus honey.

FROM THE NOVEMBER RETURNS.

Gosfield N., Essex : A good summer for bees ; plenty of swarms ; no disease.

Tilbury N., Essex : Bees did not do so well here as we expected they would in the fore part of the season, as it turned out too wet. The rain washed the nectar out of the flowers, and with the exception of basswood they got it very slowly, although they were getting some the whole season. The yield was about fifty pounds spring count.

Orford, Kent : Bees wintered well. They did not build very fast until the basswood began to bloom. Those colonies that were strong then gathered a good surplus and the others built up strong. There was very little to be had after that, which was a great surprise to me.

Yarmouth, Elgin : Bees did well right from the early spring. Swarming was excessive. Clover failed to yield, but basswood and thistle yielded well. The net result was about eighty pounds spring count and stock doubled.

Canboro', Haldimand: Bees did remarkably well. A neighbor of mine had about half a ton of buck wheat honey.

Moore, Lambton: It was a poor season. I got some honey in July but no fall honey. There were plenty of alsike, clover blossoms, golden rod and sweet clover, but the weather was too cold to produce honey.

Goderich, Huron: The beginning of the season was good, there being quite a flow of nectar, but later has been very little. I find bees are not profitable. I have lost mine every season, and so I will quit them.

Huron, Bruce: Bees had a hard time last winter and a great many died, but they did better this summer than for years.

Glenelg, Grey: This has been a good season for bees and the yield of honey has been large.

Sydenham, Grey: Bees have done well. Caps are full of honey. I do not know the amount as the bees could not be worked with while the apple season was in progress.

Oxford E., Oxford: Very few bees were left alive last spring, but what were have done very well.

Zorra E., Oxford: The present year has been very good for both bees and honey. Mine averaged eighty pounds to the colony, spring count.

Brantford, Brant: The crop was good, being over 125 pounds, spring count, and the bees doubled. Foul brood is not prevalent, but exists to some extent. Bees are in good condition for winter unless it turns very warm and the bees work on apples and gather the juice.

Burford, Brant: Bee swarming commenced early—on the 11th of May—and it was kept up through the season. I had three colonies in spring and now I have sixteen, all in good shape. The honey flow was the largest I ever saw.

Mulmur, Dufferin: The yield of honey has been large, with the usual increase of colonies.

Trafalgar, Halton: The past has been the best season for beekeepers for several years. The supply of honey has been large and of prime quality.

Etobicoke, York: Swarming moderate; about thirty pounds per colony of surplus honey.

Scott, Ontario: Nearly all the farmers hereabout keep bees. Honey is in good supply and selling at seven to eight cents a pound for best grades, poorer grades lower.

Darlington, Durham: Bees did not do very well this season. The honey crop has been light.

Seymour, Northumberland: Where bees have been skilfully managed there has been some honey produced, but generally the yield is small, the excessive drouth making the pastures very bare.

Barrie, Frontenac: The yield of honey this year does not amount to much. The grasshoppers ate most of the supply of flowers. I did not see a single head of white clover, and even the thistles were not allowed to blossom by these pests. I think most of the colonies of bees have enough honey to carry them through the winter.

Bedford, Frontenac: Bees did a lot of swarming, but did not make much surplus honey.

Elizabethtown, Leeds: What bees came through the winter and spring did well. A great harvest of honey has been gathered.

Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew: Bees have done exceedingly well, but most are kept in old fashioned box hives and badly managed. I had nearly 1½ tons of honey from 29 hives, spring count.

Laxton, Victoria: Bees have been very productive in gathering, and have done well where cared for and attended to right.

Harvey, Peterborough: I do not think there are a dozen hives of bees in this township. Sometimes the settlers find a bee tree, and try to save them, but the swarms dwindle and give out very soon.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: A few have begun the keeping of bees. Honey was exhibited at our agricultural show this year for the first time.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: The bee industry is gradually increasing. Honey has been a good yield, but a little dark in color.

Rawdon, Hastings: Bees swarmed fairly well. There was a fair crop of white clover, but no buckwheat.

Lash, Rainy River: I do not know of any bees being kept in the whole district except my own. I obtained two colonies last spring from the President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. I now have four, and they are in extra fine condition. I obtained a good quantity of honey in August. They are now stored in the cellar in their winter quarters, and the hives are full.

THE DAIRY.

August reports were to the effect that the milk supply had fallen off greatly, and that a number of cheese factories had to close for lack of patronage, while the low price of cheese had a depressing effect upon patrons:

The November bulletin said: "Dairying began in the spring of the present year under rather depressing conditions; prices were low. In addition many western districts suffered from short pastures, and the low prices and reduced output of cheese factories

caused a "blue ruin" feeling among many who had hitherto felt that dairying must always boom. Butter production suffered less than cheese. The eastern producers appear to have been, on the whole, more generally satisfied with results. However, dairy prices, especially in cheese, took an upward movement in the fall, and the tone at time of reporting, was much more confident. Owing to increased prices—over ten cents a pound—many factories were kept open longer than usual. Reports as to the success of butter-making vary with different townships, much depending upon the local market. Some speak of better prices in 1896 than in 1895; others of lower. On the whole there appears to have been an improvement in the quality of butter. As usual, correspondents differ as to the best dairy cows. The good old Canadian cow, Durham grades and Ayrshire grades appear to be the favorites. One man says the scrub must surely be the favorite in his township Very many have strong recommendations for both Jerseys and Holsteins. As for fodder one man sums it up by saying: Corn is our mainstay; corn is all the go."

The proprietors of a cheese factory append to their annual report forwarded to this, Department the following note: "Got a bad dose of rape and roots last sale, which accounts for the low price. The annual meeting passed a resolution prohibiting the feeding of any rape or turnips while milk is going to the factory."

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

From the May Returns.

Yarmouth, Elgin: There is an increase in growing beans and corn. Not many silos have yet been built, as we raise so much corn for the grain that we consider the silos would not pay.

Harwich, Kent: I think farmers in this section will have to commence dairying, as their farms are going to run down by raising so much beans and wheat. It seems to be very hard to get them at the dairy business. They don't like to pull teats.

Brant, Bruce: On the whole, methods of farmin are well up to the times. Nearly all are either doing some dairying or feeding stock, either by stall feedin or grazing, and are trying to get the best breeds for these purposes.

McGillivray, Middlesex: Our farmers adhere tenaciously—I think blindly—to raising calves and making poor butter, which sells from five to ten cents per pound less than creamery butter. Thousands of dollars are lost every year on poor butter.

Downie, Perth: Winter dairying is on the increase in this township, two factories having had a very large output during the past winter, and one of them still running till middle of May. Preparations are being made for the building of many silos this summer. It will be rare after this year to find a farmer without one. Corn in this locality will assume about the ratio of ten to forty of other cereal crops.

Wallace, Perth: Preparations for cheese-making are as active as ever, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Dairymen's Associations for factories not to commence before the first of June. Factories about here will generally commence Monday, May 4th.

Lancaster, Glengarry: This section is fast coming to the dairy system, and that means corn, cows and pigs, with any amount of labor and very few to do it. A domestic servant would be a curiosity here.

Osgoode, Carleton: Farm help is plenty. Wages are lower than formerly. Butter-making is receiving more attention, but cheese will be made on a large scale. No new factories are going up this year, but five were erected within a radius of five miles last year.

Watt, Muskoka: Farmers are going more into stock and dairying. Away from the lakes a cheese factory is running successfully, and at and around the lake region the tourist trade creates a good cash market for fresh butter, eggs and lambs. By all accounts farming prospects are as good here as elsewhere.

From the August Returns.

Sarnia, Lambton: Live stock are tormented with the horn fly so that they do not thrive as they might.

Wawanosh E., Huron: The supply of dairy produce is not more than half of what it would have been if pasture had been equal to other years of good growing showers.

Kincardine, Bruce: As for fodder, there will be plenty of straw and corn. Last year taught farmers a severe lesson, and this year they have gone extensively into growing corn.

Glenelg, Grey: In June, pastures were completely burnt, and eaten by grasshoppers. There has been plenty of rain since the middle of June and pastures are improving There will probably be plenty of feed for winter use. There has been a shortage in dairy produce, but it is improving.

Vespra, Simcoe: Pastures are very bare owing to drouth and grasshoppers. There will be plenty of feed for winter this year, as more fodder crops are sown than in former years, to supplement the hay—chiefly corn, but also millet, etc.

Westminster, Middlesex: Live stock are not doing any too well, as the horn fly is very bad, but there is plenty of food for winter keep. Not so much cheese is being made this season as usual, as the factories have not been so fully supplied as in previous years, many patrons stopping entirely.

Dumfries N., Waterloo: Live stock are improving, but having such a hard winter they are hardly up to good condition yet. Prospects for winter keep are not as good as we would wish, yet if roots turn out well farmers will get through.

Nelson, Halton: The light rains have improved pastures, but they are short. It will be an awful squeeze to get through the winter.

Cartwright, Durham: Live stock are in good condition; fodder is plentiful, except hay The supply of dairy produce is about the average; the low prices for cheese and butter have discouraged the industry.

Hamilton, Northumberland: Pasture is very dry, but live stock are in a fair condition. There are poor prospects for fall pasture, but winter feed will be ample. The dairy produce was good as usual, but there are great complaints as to prices.

Percy, Northumberland: Pastures are poor, owing to dry weather; farmers are holding live stock up with green corn. There is a large falling off in the product of milk—probably of one-third.

Kingston, Frontenac: Pastures have been poor until the late rains, which have improved them. Live stock are in good condition, and although the hay crop is short there is abundance of food, such as corn, straw, grain, roots, etc. The supply of dairy products is middling.

Yonge and Escott Rear, Leeds: Pastures are poor. I think there will be plenty of feed, as there is a large area of corn planted. There is an abundance of dairy products, but prices are low.

Kenyon, Glengarry: Pastures are perfectly dried up, so that we are feeding green fodder and shorts. Live stock are thin, and feed will be short, except with those who have gone into corn. The supply of dairy products exceeds the demand.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Pastures are pretty bare at present, but live stock are in fair condition. There is plenty of straw, but the hay crop is short. A good many are plowing their hay fields and sowing corn or millet.

Drummond, Lanark. Pastures are poor. Some cattle are being fed corn, of which a large acreage is sown. There will be sufficient fodder for winter use. Cheese is the chief dairy product here, and it is low in price.

Douro, Peterborough: Pastures are dried up, but live stock are in fair condition, and the prospects for fall and winter keep are satisfactory. Dairy produce is falling off, owing to poor pasture.

Dysart, Haliburton: Pastures are bad, as want of rain has largely damaged them. Live stock are in fair condition. The prospect is that winter fodder will be scarce. Dairy produce has fallen off owing to drouth.

Watt, Muskoka: Pastures are getting bare, but stock are in fair condition. The prospect for winter feed is good. There is more than enough of dairy produce.

From the November Returns.

Raleigh, Kent: Cheese making is on the increase.

Dorchester, S., Elgin: There is a cheese factory here, and the proprietor put in a butter plant three years ago, and now makes butter all winter, beginning about December 1st.

Sherbrooke, Haldimand: In this township there is no creamery or cheese factory. Farmers make their own butter and buy their cheese. The butter is sold chiefly to summer resorts.

Enniskillen, Lambton: Interest in cheese is growing. Many are giving up private butter making and are sending their milk to the factory. Cheese was low in price in the early part of the season, but later it paid better than butter.

Warwick, Lambton: The dairy industry has been good in regard to cheese, but butter has been low in price.

Grey, Huron: The cheese industry has been good this year, and the factories are still running.

Brant, Bruce: Dairying is not booming, but is somewhat better than last year. Considerably more cheese is made than butter.

Egremont, Grey: Butter has taken the lead here this season. It has sold at from 16 to 18½ cents nearly all summer, while cheese was 8 and 9 cents; but lately factories have sold at 10½ cents.

Matchedash, Simcoe: We have a factory in this neighborhood, but it did not work this season. The owner offered a half cent a pound for the milk, and farmers would not sell at that figure.

Orillia, Simcoe: The cheese factory was shut up this season. Butter production was not very good, as prices were very low.

McGillivray, Middlesex: The dairy industry is not in a satisfactory condition. The farmers of this township will not patronize either creamery or cheese factory. One factory, after languishing during the summer, shut down, and another factory in the township also stands idle.

Westminster, Middlesex: There is evidently strong faith in the cheese industry, and cows are in demand. The creamery or butter business is not on the same solid basis, seemingly depending upon cold storage. It is a football to be kicked by steamship companies, politicians, railway companies and commission men. It is also in bad odor owing to its past record.

Zorra E., Oxford: About the usual quantity of cheese made; very little butter made here.

Brantford, Brant: Dairying is in a very good state now. Cheese ruled very low in the early part of the season. Butter is made for local use, and during the summer only.

Fullarton, Perth: Butter has been about two cents lower than last year, but cheese, during the latter part of the season, has been nearly as high as last year, although low early in the season.

Grimsby S., Lincoln: The dairy industry is growing in this township. More butter is manufactured than cheese, but during the past season cheese has paid the better of the two.

Beverly, Wentworth: The dairy business, as regards cheese, has been a poor one this summer, but it has been looking up a little lately. Butter has paid better, but if any great number were to go into it it would be as bad or worse than cheese.

Glanford, Wentworth: Butter making and city milk constitute almost exclusively the lines of dairying followed.

Esquesing, Halton: The dairy industry has never had the attention it deserves in this locality, as it is not worked on the co-operative plan. There is but one small cheese factory, working on the eastern boundary of the township.

Chinguacousy, Halton: The dairy industry has been greatly advanced of late years. Although there are no butter or cheese factories here, a good deal of butter is made on the farms for the Toronto market.

Hamilton, Northumberland: The dairy interest in our township is principally in cheese. I should think fully 75 per cent of the milk is made into cheese. We have no creameries. Our cows are chiefly grades.

Percy, Northumberland: There are four cheese factories in the township and four other factories in the adjoining township. There is only one butter factory, and that is run only in the fall and winter.

Seymour, Northumberland: There are two creameries near here, but cheese is altogether the most important branch of the dairy industry.

Hillier, Prince Edward: The dairy industry is in about the same state as during the past three or four years; about six cows are kept to the 100 acres. Cheese is paying the best here this year.

Richmond, Lennox: In point of production cheese leads, and is likely to continue to do so, as there is a better demand and greater profits for a longer period of production.

Storrington, Frontenac: The dairy industry is booming. No butter is made for sale here during the cheese making season.

Bastard, Leeds: The intention was to start the creameries on the 1st of November, but so long as cheese holds as firm as it is now the cheese factories will continue to run.

Lansdowne, Leeds: Two creameries have been built in this township this season, and will start about the 15th of November.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: More than three-fourths of farmers send milk to the cheese factories; there are no creameries in this township.

Plantagenet N., Prescott: There is very little butter made in this township. In fact, until the cheese factories close we cannot get enough of it to eat.

Fitzroy, Carleton: The dairy business is being carried on pretty extensively; the greater part of the milk is made into cheese.

Gloucester, Carleton: All summer dairying was very discouraging; so far as profits are concerned one one was just as bad as the other, until lately. They both sell pretty well now, when we have no milk to make them.

March, Carleton: The dairy industry at present is very encouraging, as prices are good for both butter and cheese.

Beckwith, Lanark: Cheese is all the rage in this section; every person sends milk to the factory. There is no butter factory in this section.

Drummond, Lanark: The dairy business is alive with cheese factories all around. There are no creameries yet.

Eldon, Victoria: We have in this township two cheese factories, and consequently butter is not made to the same extent as years ago.

Verulam, Victoria: The condition of the dairy industry is satisfactory now. The first and middle of the season was poor. Owing to bare pasture the milk was deficient both in quantity and qualtity, and the price of cheese was low. Not much butter is made in the summer.

Harvey, Peterborough: Butter has improved much in quality since the travelling dairy visited us. Cheese is also gaining in quality. If properly taken care of there is very little odds as between butter and cheese so far as profits are concerned.

Watt, Muskoka: I saw the report for our cheese factory to-day, in which the supply of milk per cow from the different patrons varied from less than 1,000 to 3,000 lbs, per cow. If this does not let daylight into some of their pates I do not know what will do it.

McKellar, Parry Sound: The production of butter is not so large as usual, owing to the dry season. The quality is improving since the visit of the travelling dairy.

Campbell and Carnarvon, Algoma: Thanks to the travelling dairy, butter-making has been wonderfully improved.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—The following table gives the statistics of 1,147 cheese factories operated in Ontario in 1896. These figures are given by groups of counties. Comparative figures are given for the Province for fourteen years:

Districts.		Number.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Milk required to make one lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Amount paid to patrons.	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.					Total.	Ave. per 100 lb. of milk.
			lb	lb	$		lb	$ c.	$	cts.
Lake Erie..	1896	75	84,552,872	7,879,868	642,466	5,520	10.75	8 15	499,128	59.0
	1895	82	84,586,648	7,694,602	597,190	6,643	10.99	7 76	462,630	54.7
Lake Huron..	1896	62	52,742,169	4,882,466	405,991	4,301	10.80	8 32	305 523	57.9
	1895	63	58,165,551	5,283,936	426,059	5,436	11.01	8 06	322,606	55.5
Georgian Bay.	1896	30	13,576,704	1,256,055	102,610	1,282	10.81	8 17	73,824	54.4
	1895	37	17,588,586	1,603,591	125,209	2,179	10.97	7 81	88,471	50.3
West Midland	1896	145	230,300,812	21,280,422	1,772,431	10 660	10.77	8 29	1,435,222	62.3
	1895	150	229,771,579	20,842,027	1,655,304	12,164	11.02	7 94	1,332,143	58.0
Lake Ontario.	1896	105	100.317,494	9,295,847	773.827	6,684	10.79	8 32	610,523	60.9
	1895	105	107,499,761	9,836,600	766,030	7,451	10.93	7 78	584,474	54.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1896	581	491,687,286	46,982,415	3,915,222	22,397	10.47	8 33	3,264,822	66.4
	1895	572	534,670,093	50,702,830	3,997,798	24,907	10.55	7 88	3,287,864	61.1
East Midland	1896	145	134,160,389	12,642.336	1,028,159	6,717	10 61	8 13	848,083	63.2
	1895	150	140,902,089	13,186,609	1,033,391	6,771	10 69	7 84	840,736	59.7
Northern Districts	1896	4	786,933	74,576	6,029	74	10.55	8 08	3,802	48.3
	1895	5	824,285	80,145	6,408	110	10.28	7 99	4,038	49.0
The Province:										
1896..... ...		1,147	1,108.124,659	104,393,985	8,646,735	57,635	10 62	8 28	7,040,927	63.5
1895...		1,164	1,174,008.592	109,230,940	8,607,389	65,661	10 75	7 88	6,922,962	59 0
1894		1,011	1,027,577,831	97,284,547	9,441,247	54.889	10.56	9 70	7,931,022	77.2
1893.....		897	911,791,204	86,166.719	8,338 709	50.870	10.58	9 68	.....	.....
1892.....		856	984,356,444	93,848,948	8,959,939	48,601	10.49	9 55	.....	.....
1891.....		838	865,453,574	81,929,042	7,656.484	45,066	10.56	9 35	.....	.....
1890.....		817	876,387.516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	10.54	9 06	.....	.....
1889.....		784	760,146,327	72.592,847	6,787,619	43,215	10 47	9 35	.....	.....
1888.....		737	686,369,013	65.299 751	6,031 470	42,065	10.51	9 24	.....	.....
1887.....		737	691 934,579	65,638,656	6,918.913	42,512	10.54	10 54	.....	.....
1886.....		770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5.893,818	37,667	10.27	9 25	.....	.....
1885.....		752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	10 30	8 12	.....	.....
1884.....		751	685,964.727	66,939,575	6,998.889	38,646	10.25	10 46	.....	.....
1883.....		635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	10.08	10 45	*	*
Average 1883-96.		850	832,853,654	79,366,678	7,345,863	46,318	10.49	9 26	7,298,304	66.2

* Average for three years.

The number of cheese factories operated in Ontario in 1896 was 1,147, a slight falling off from the previous season, owing to two successive dry seasons. Nearly five million pounds less of cheese was manufactured than in 1895, although the make of 1896 was considerably more than in any other year. Better prices prevailed to the extent of 40 cents per 100 lb., while the patrons realized 63 5 cents per 100 lb. of milk as compared with 59 cents in 1895.

In table vii. (page 116) will be found the full estimated output of cheese for each county for 1896. Oxford stands first in the order of production with 9,649,849 pounds in 44 factories to its credit. Hastings comes second with 8,838,636 pounds in 92 factories, and Leeds third with 7,840,423 pounds in 82 factories.

Monthly Statistics of Cheese Factories. The following table has been compiled from returns of cheese factories which give full monthly statistics:

Months.	Milk required to make one lb. of cheese.			Gross value of cheese per pound.			Gross value of product of 100 lb. of milk.			Per cent. of cheese made in month.		
	1896.	1895.	1893-1896.	1896.	1895.	1893-1896.	1896.	1895.	1893-1896-	1896.	1895.	1893-1896.
	lb	lb	lb	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
April	11.28	11.36	11.11	7.05	7.07	8.57	62.5	62.3	77.4	.8	2.2	1.5
May	10.86	10.90	10.76	6.71	7.12	8.15	61.8	65.3	75.9	12.7	16.4	13.9
June	11.12	11.20	11.00	6.87	8.06	8.27	61.8	72.0	75.4	19.0	21.3	21.2
July	11.46	11.39	11.28	7.20	7.64	8.37	62.8	67.1	74.4	16.6	18.3	18.7
August	11.13	10.99	10.98	8.84	7.63	9.18	79.4	69.4	83.6	15.4	16.0	15.8
September	10.24	10.52	10.26	10.05	8.47	9.85	98.1	80 5	96.1	16.2	13.2	13.9
October	9.60	9.47	9.51	9 88	8.75	9.87	102 9	92.4	103.8	14.2	10.6	11.9
November	9.52	9.40	9.32	8.83	8.77	9.62	92.7	93.2	103.5	4.9	1.9	2.9
December	9.53	9.31	8.88	8.49	8.34	9.22	89.1	89.5	102.0	.2	.1	.2
The season	10.71	10.84	10.68	8.25	7.88	8.89	77.1	72.7	83.3	100	100	100

It will be seen from the average for four years that milk is poorest in July and richest in December, 11.28 pounds being required to make a pound of cheese in July and but 8.88 pounds in December. The percentage of cheese made in December is very small. June produces the largest amount of cheese, July coming second, August third, while May and September tie for fourth place. October gives the best financial results.

Creameries. The following table gives the statistics furnished by 59 public creameries for 1896, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons and the average price per pound; of the 59 creameries making returns 25 are operated in summer, 24 in winter, and 10 are going all the year, from twice a week up.

Creameries.	No. of returns.	Butter made.		Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of butter.	Cream required to make 1 lb. of butter.
		Quantity.	Value.				
		lb	$		cts.	lb	lb
Summer	25	1,802,976	327,261	3,210	18.15	24.51	3.72
Winter	24	417,911	78,787	1,250	18.85	22.71	.....
All the year	10	547,306	99,223	1,204	18.13	24.54	5.00
Total:							
1896	59	2,768,193	505,271	5,664	18.25	24.13	3.98
1895	53	2,192,526	418,110	4,653	19.07	24.75	4.15
1894	39	1,072,517	224,605	2,814	20.94	23 79	4.00
1893	37	1,353,785	287,078	3,926	21.21	23.58	4.28
1892	29	1,867,758	384,576	4,246	20.59	25.21	4.25
1891	30	1,402,309	287.559	3,292	20.51	24.61	4.15

The number of creameries (including skimming stations) operated in Ontario is about 170. The statistics in the above table are only for those creameries that have made returns to the Bureau. The number reported for 1896 is 59, or 78, if we count the skimming stations.

Based upon the number of creameries, the butter made at all the public creameries of the Province may be estimated at 6,033,241 pounds, as compared with 4,553,708 pounds in 1895.

ONTARIO CHEESE AND BUTTER BOARDS, 1897.

Board.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Belleville	B. C. McCargar	Belleville.
Brantford	George Hately	Brantford.
Brockville	C. J. Gilroy	Glen Buell.
Campbellford	John Givan	Campbellford.
Guelph	A. Curzon	Guelph.
Ingersoll	W. R. Smith	Ingersoll.
Iroquois	R. D. Harkness	Iroquois.
Kingston	L. L. Gallagher	Wi ton.
Listowel	Wm. Climie	Listowel.
London	J. A. Nelles	London.
Madoc	Thomas E. Burnside	Madoc.
Napanee	W. R. Gordanier	Napanee.
*Newmarket	C. E. Lundy	Newmarket.
Peterborough	James Middleton	Peterborough.
Picton	Edmond Roblin	Picton.
Shelburne	J. T. Henstreet	Shelburne.
Stirling	A. Chard	Stirling.
Woodstock	John Nancekivell	Woodstock.

* Meets at Barrie.

SECRETARIES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO.

Western Ontario	George Hately	Brantford.
Eastern Ontario	R. G. Murphy	Elgin.

LIST OF DAIRY INSPECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Western Ontario	George Hately	Brantford.
	T. B. Millar	Kincardine.
	James Morrison	Stratford.
	Alex. Clarke	Stratford.
Eastern Ontario:		
	G. G. Publow	Perth.
	A. P. Purvis	Maxville.
	George Bensley	Warkworth.
	L. A. Zufelt	Chesterville.
	H. Howey	Newburgh.
Creameries	Marcus Sprague	Ameliasburg.

DAIRY SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO.

Director	Dr. James Mills	Guelph.
Resident Superintendents:		
Agricultural College	Prof. H. H. Dean, B.S.A	Guelph.
Kingston	J. A. Ruddick	Kingston.
Strathroy	F. J. Sleightholm, B.S.A	Strathroy.

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1896, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE.—No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*); new factories in 1897 (†).

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
ESSEX:			
Malden	Essex Union	F. W. Falls, Treas	Amherstburg.
Colchester, S.	Erie	George Pearse, Sec	Harrow.
Gosfield, N.	*Gosfield, N.	Peter Inman, Sec.	Cottam.
Mersea	Blytheswood	F. A. Leak, Prop.	Blytheswood.
	Crew Bros'	Crew Bros., Props.	Wheatley.
Rochester	Ruscom	Severin Ducharme, Sec	St. Joachim.
Sandwich, S.	Union	Denis Perrin, Sec	Tecumseh.
Tilbury, N.	Stoney Point	N. D. St. Cyr, Sec	Stony Point.
	*Tilbury Centre	John Richardson, Prop	Valetta.
Tilbury, W.	Comber	Alfred Halliday, Sec	Comber.
KENT:			
Camden	Camden	H. J. French, Pres	Dresden.
Chatham	Chatham Gore	D. McArthur, Pres.	Tupperville.
Harwich	†Blenheim	Frank Warner, Prop.	Blenheim.
Orford	Muirkirk	L. R. Richardson, Prop.	Strathroy.
Raleigh	Merlin	Marshall Bros., Props	Merlin.
Romney	Wheatley	Howard Derbyshire, Sec.	Wheatley.
Tilbury, E.	*Valetta	R. M. Gardiner, Prop.	Valetta.
ELGIN:			
Aldborough	*Crinan	Wm. H. McLean, Prop.	Crinan.
	West Lorne	Arch. Carmichael, Sec.	West Lorne.
Bayham	*Firby's	J. L. Brown, Sec.	Corinth.
	Griffin's Corners	Benj. Brian, Sec.	Griffin's Corners.
	Guysboro'	Charles Soper, Prop	Guysboro'.
	New England (M.&B.Co.)	O. E. Twiss, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	North Bayham	James Elliott, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	Vienna	Wm. Watts, Sec.-Treas.	Vienna.
Dorchester, S.	*Avon	Frank Jolliffe, Sec.	Avon.
	*Lyons	Duncan Taylor, Sec	Lyons
	*Springfield	John Yoder, Sec	Springfield.
Dunwich	*Dutton, lot 11, con. 4	W. A. Ostrander, Prop	Dutton.
	Wallacetown	A. Keillor, Prop.	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Dunboyne	James C. Haggan, Sec.	Aylmer.
	Lakeview	F. N. McConnell, Sec.	Lakeview.
	Malahide	R. Abell, Sec.	Aylmer.
	Northwood	Miss Clara Beckett, Sec.	Aylmer.
Southwold	*Iona Station	C. A. Ostrander, Prop	Iona Station.
	Payne's Mills	D. Cattanach, Sec.	Frome.
	*West Magdala	R. R. Cranston, Prop.	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	J. W. Scott, Prop	Sparta.
	Mapleton	John Brodie, Prop.	Mapleton.
	Yarmouth Centre	W. G. Sanders, Sec.	St. Thomas.
	†Union	Michael Hepburn, Prop.	Union.
NORFOLK:			
Charlotteville	Lynedoch	G. R. Gray, Sec	Lynedoch.
	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec.-Treas.	St. Williams.
	Vittoria	John Pow, Sec	Vittoria.
	*Walsh	Walter Rollings, Sec	Walsh.
Houghton	*Clear Creek	Wm. Soper.	Clear Creek.
	†Hemlock	Thomas McCord, Sec	Hemlock.
	*Pearson	Isaac Pearson, Prop	Fairground.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
NORFOLK.—*Continued.*			
Middleton	Courtland (M. & B. Co.).	O. E. Twiss, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	South Middleton	W. N. Fisher, Sec	South Middleton.
Townsend	*Boston	H. J. Barber, Prop	Boston.
	Rockford	W. R. Shearer, Prop	Villa Nova.
	*Villa Nova	C. W. Kaufman, Prop	Villa Nova.
	Waterford	S. Cunningham, Sec.-Treas	Waterford.
Walsingham, N	*Carholme	James Knowles, Sec	Carholme.
	Marston	C. H. Brayley, Sec	Marston.
Walsingham, S	Rowan River	S. T. Jackson, Sec	Walsingham Cen.
	South Walsingham	A. J. Herrick, Prop	Erieview.
Windham	*Bookton	James McIlwrath, Prop	Bookton.
	*Nixon	Wm. Barrett, Prop	Nixon.
	Windham Centre	James Edgeworth, Sec	Windham Centre.
Woodhouse	Black Creek	W. C. Parsons, Prop	Jarvis.
	*Excelsior	W. H. Schuyler, Sec	Simcoe.
	*Lynn Valley	E. G. Ford, Prop	Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND:			
Canborough	Attercliffe Sta	Harold Eagle, Prop	Attercliffe Sta.
	Canboro'	J. N. Paget, Prop	Canboro'.
Cayuga, N	Kohler	J. N. Caswell, Prop	Kohler.
Cayuga, S	South Cayuga	Harold Eagle, Prop	Attercliffe Sta.
Dunn	Lakeview	Francis Splatt, Prop	Port Maitland.
Oneida	*Hagersville	Harris & Morrow, Props	Hagersville.
Rainham	Selkirk	Thos. Cooper, Sec	Fisherville.
Seneca	*Caledonia	J. M. Clydesdale, Prop	Tyneside.
	*York	Byron Bond, Maker	York.
Walpole	*Jarvis, East	Wm. Parkinson, Prop	Jarvis.
	Jarvis, West	W. C. Parsons, Prop	Jarvis.
WELLAND:			
Bertie	Willowdale	(Closed in 1896)	Black Creek.
Crowland	Welland Ch. Co	E. E. Kennedy, Sec	Welland.
Humberstone	Humberstone	Samuel Knisley, Sec	Port Colborne.
Wainfleet	Forks Road	Harold Eagle, Sec	Attercliffe Sta.
LAMBTON:			
Bosanquet	*Forest	L. A. Duncan, Sec	Forest.
	Ridge Tree	Alex. Jamieson, Sec	Thedford.
Brooke	Brooke and Warwick	John Mitchell, Sec	Watford.
	*Inwood	W. A. Moffatt, Sec	Alvinston.
	Walnut	W. G. Willoughby, Prop	Walnut.
Dawn	Mawlam's Grove	John H. Powell, Sec	Shetland.
Enniskillen	Oak Ridges	L. R. Richardson, Prop	Strathroy.
Moore	Brigden	John Young, Sec.-Treas	Wanbuno.
	Colinville	Clement White, Prop	Colinville.
Plympton	Gala Bank	J. W. Symington, Manager	Camlachie.
	*South Plympton	A. D. Anderson, Sec	Wyoming.
	*Uttoxeter	R. G. Bailey, Sec	Uttoxeter.
Sarnia	Vyner	Duncan McDonald, Sec	Mandaumin.
Sombra	*Becher	W. A. Grant, Sec	Becher.
	Sombra	Henry Stover, Treas	Sombra.
Warwick	*Maple Grove	S. P. Brown, Prop	Birnam.
	Thompson	F. Patterson, Sec	Arkona.
	*Warwick	J. S. Clarke, Prop	Warwick.
HURON:			
Ashfield	Ashfield, lot 7, con. 8	Lottie Johnston, Sec	Belfast.
	Kintail, lot 2, L. R	Charles Stewart, Sec	Kintail.
Colborne	West Huron	Wm. Jones, Sec	Nile.
Goderich	*Holmsville	W. S. Lawrence, Sec	Clinton.
Grey	*Brussels	Harris & McLauchlin, Props.	Brussels.
	Ethel	Robert Barr, Prop	Ethel.
	*Molesworth	Henry Coghlin, Sec	Molesworth.
	Walton	R. H. Ferguson, Sec	Walton.
Howick	Fordwich	Michael Daum, Sec	Kurtzville.
	Springbank	George Padfield, Sec	Gorrie.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
HURON—*Continued.*			
Hullett	*Constance	George Stephenson, Pres	Constance.
	Summerhill	Geo. W. Hill, Sec	Summerhill.
McKillop	Winthrop	Frank Millson, Sec	Winthrop.
Stanley	Brucefield	Alex. Mustard, Pres	Brucefield.
Stephen	*Centralia	C. Smith, Prop	Centralia.
	*Corbett	John Corbett, Pres	Corbett.
Tuckersmith	Rodgerville	James Murray, Sec	Hensall.
Turnberry	Bluevale	John Burgess, Sec	Bluevale.
Wawanosh, E	Belgrave	George Hood, Sec	Sunshine.
	Blyth	R. B. McGowan, Sec	Blyth.
Wawanosh, W	*	Walter Wilson, Prop	Lucknow.
BRUCE:			
Amabel	*Wiarton	George H. Johnson, Sec	Wiarton.
Arran	*Allenford	Thos. Roberts, Prop	Allenford.
Brant	Brant	Robert Findlay, Sec	Walkerton.
	Dunkeld	A. G. McLennan, Sec	Walkerton.
Bruce	Underwood	H. A. Burwash, Sec	Underwood.
Carrick	Belmore	John Hartley, Sec	Belmore.
Culross	Culross	Chas. Button, Sec	Teeswater.
Elderslie	Elderslie No. 1	J. C. Sparrow, Sec	Williscroft.
	Elderslie No. 2	D. N. McIntyre, Sec	Paisley.
Greenock	Pinkerton	Wm. Murray, Sec	Pinkerton.
Huron	Huron	James Harrison, Pres	Kincardine.
	*Paramount	J. J. Taylor, Pres	Lucknow.
	Pine River	John Ballantyne, Pres	Pine River.
	Ripley	H. W. Farnell, Pres	Ripley.
Kincardine	*Armour	James McKellar, Sec	Armow.
	*Bervie	Walter Kellum, Prop	Bervie.
	Climax	A. Kirkconnel, Pres	Tiverton.
	Glammis	Wm. Atton, Sec	Glammis.
	Millarton	Alex. McNeill, Sec	Kincardine.
Kinloss	Holyrood	James Marshall, Sec	Holyrood.
	Lucknow	George McDonald, Sec	Lucknow.
Saugeen	*Burgoyne	John Peirson, Pres	Burgoyne.
	Star	Isaac E. Haug, Sec	Port Elgin.
GREY:			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur.
	Markdale	Henry D. Irwin, Sec	Markdale.
Collingwood	Beaver Valley	Samuel Goodfellow, Pres	Duncan.
Egremont	*Boothville	James Marshall	Dromore.
	*Yeovil	Wm. Coleridge, Cheesemaker	Yeovil.
Euphrasia	Rocklyn	Joseph W. Patton, Sec	Rocklyn.
Normanby	Alsfeldt	James H. Ellis, Sec	Alsfeldt.
	*Varney	James Blyth, Prop	Varney.
Osprey	†Maxwell	Wm. McKee, Sec	Port Law.
Proton	Dundalk	Robert Russell, Sec	Dundalk.
	Ventry	Thos. Laughlin, Sec	Ventry.
	Victoria	Thomas Lyons, Sec	Proton Sta.
SIMCOE:			
Essa	*Angus	Neil S. McEachren	Angus.
Flos	*Crossland	Robert Elrick, Sec	Elmvale.
	Edenvale	John Benson, Sec	Iris.
	*Elmvale	Alex. Murphy, Prop	Elmvale.
Gwillimbury, W	*Gilford	James Blain, Sec	Gilford.
Medonte	*Hillsdale	W. F. Jamieson, Prop	Hillsdale.
Nottawasaga	Avening	W. G. Carruthers, Sec	Avening.
	Glen Huron	David Smith, Sec.-Treas	Smithdale.
	*Lavender	Robert Cornett, Prop	Lavender.
	Silver Creek	J. W. Hahn, Sec	Nottawa.
	Stayner	Wm. McIlvride, Prop	Stayner.
Orillia	*Northbrook	Drinkwater Bros., Props	Orillia.
Oro	Crown Hill	E. A. Bell, Prop	Crown Hill.
	East Oro	H. J. Tudhope, Sec	Rugby.
	Lakeview	James Ross, Sec	Guthrie.
Tay	North River (closed in '96)	T. B. Shaw, Prop	Lovering.
	*Vasey	George Jones, Pres	Vasey.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*			
Tecumseth	*Beeton	Herbert Law, Sec	Beeton.
	Cookstown	D. F. Kidd, Sec	Cookstown.
Tiny	*Wyebridge	H. W. Copeland, Prop	Wyebridge.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	Galloway	W. T. Galloway, Prop	Adelaide.
	Kerwood	Mrs. H. P. Richardson, Prop.	Kerwood.
	*Keyser	Hugh E. Wilson, Prop	Arkona
Biddulph	Cedarvale	Michael Blake, Sec	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	George W. Fox, Sec	Lucan.
Caradoc	*Caradoc	W. E. Sawyer, Sec	Mount Brydges.
	Mount Carmel	D. Leitch, Prop	Roome.
	Muncey Road	Chas. F. Price, Sec	Burwell Road.
Delaware	Delaware	H. J. Smith, Sec	Lambeth.
Dorchester, N	*Burnside	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	Dorchester Sta	Wm Uglow, Sec	Putnam.
	Gladstone	J. Brodie, Sec	Gladstone.
	*Gore	Wm. L. Bongard, Prop	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	F. Kurz, Sec	Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James, Cheesemaker	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
	*Mayfair	M. R. Brown, Prop	Appin.
London	Bryanston	R. Elliott, Sec	Bryanston.
	*Devizes	Chas. Hardy, Pres	Devizes.
	*Geary	John Geary, Prop	London.
	North Branch	Fred. Bailey, Sec	Rebecca.
	*Proof Line	Stephen Corsant, Prop	Arva.
	Union Hill	W. E. Talbot, Sec.-Treas	Ballymote.
Metcalfe	Napier	W. S Calvert, Prop	Napier.
	*Sifton	W. S. Sifton, Prop	Cairngorm.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
Nissouri, W	Blanchard and Nissouri	Fergus McMaster, Sec	St. Marys.
	*Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec	Thamesford.
	West Nissouri	Wm. Lee, Sec	Thorndale.
Westminster	*Belmont	John Evans, Pres	Belmont.
	Glanworth	Wm. A. Brodie, Prop	Glanworth.
	North Street	H. B. Stephens, Prop	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	A. Elliot, Sec	Pond Mills.
	Westminster	A. E. Carrothers, Sec	Hubrey.
	White Oak	J. W. Crinkaw, Prop	White Oak.
Williams, E	Fernhill	Dugald Campbell, Sec	Fernhill.
Williams, W	*West Williams	J. D. McPhee, Sec	Parkhill.
OXFORD:			
Blandford	Bright	R. J. Henderson, Sec	Chesterfield.
	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Eastwood.
Blenheim	Soho	C. K. Currey, Sec	Drumbo.
Dereham	Brownsville	E. Agar, Prop	Brownsville.
	Culloden	Wm. A. Edgar, Prop	Culloden.
	Dereham and Norwich	Wm. Jones, Sec	Zenda.
	Dereham and W. Oxford	Wm. Nancekivell, Salesman	Ingersoll.
	*Lawson	F. H. Brooks, Prop	Holbrook.
	*Mount Elgin	Wm. Pow, Prop	Mount Elgin.
	*Prouse	Thos. Prouse, Prop	Mount Elgin.
	*Salford	James Mayberry, Sec	Salford.
	Tilsonburg	N. Cuthbertson, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	Verschoyle	James Hunter, Sec	Verschoyle.
Nissouri, E	Kintore	J. W. Sutherland, Sec	Medina.
	*Kintore Branch	Thos. W. Alderson, Prop	Kintore.
	Lakeside	W. C. Sheardown, Prop	Lakeside.
	Murray's	Wm. McLaren, Sec	St. Marys.
	Oliver	John A. McKay, Sec	Oliver.
	Thamesford	Chas. Jenkins, Prop	Thamesford.
Norwich, N	*Burgessville	C. W. Riley, Prop	Ingersoll.
	*Lossee	I. L. Farrington, Manager	Norwich.
	*Dunkin	Gilbert Dunkin, Prop	Norwich.
	Norwich Junction	John McKee, Sec	Norwich.
Norwich, S	*Springford	F. C. Anstice, Prop	Springford.
	Summerville	G. H. Treffey, Sec	Hawtrey.

CHEESE FACTORIES—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*			
Oxford, E	Diamond	James McConnell, Sec	Vandecar.
	East and West Oxford	M. S. Schell, Sec	Woodstock.
	*Oxford	I. L. Farrington, Prop	Norwich.
Oxford, N	*Beachville	James Ireland, Prop	Beachville.
	Maple Leaf	Thomas Caddey, Prop	Banner.
	North Oxford	W. H. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll.
Oxford, W	*Harris Street	Edward Hunter, Prop	Woodstock.
	*Sweaborg	W. B. Thornton, Sec	Sweaborg.
	*West Oxford	F. A. Brink, Sec	Beachville.
Zorra, E	Anderson	Francis Badden, Sec	Woodstock.
	East Zorra and Blandford	A. Miller, Sec.-Treas	Walmer.
	German Union	Wm. H. Kerr, Sec	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton, Prop	Cassel.
	Spring Creek	Andrew McKay, Sec	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Alex. King, Sec	Hickson.
Zorra, W	Bennington	Joshua Pelton, Pres	Bennington.
	Brooksdale	Orlando Reed, Sec	Brooksdale.
	*Red Star	James Brown, Prop	Ingersoll.
	West Zorra	J. G. Anderson, Sec	Embro.
BRANT:			
Brantford	Cainsville	George Hately, Prop	Brantford.
	North Brant	John German, Sec	St. George.
Burford	*Cathcart	T. D. Costin, Prop	Cathcart.
	*Harley	James Milmine	Norwich.
	*Kelvin	D. H. Smith	Kelvin.
	*New Durham	James Paterson, Prop	New Durham.
Dumfries, S	*St. George	S. G. Kitchen, Sec	St. George.
	*South Dairy Association	John P. Nunan, Sec	Paris Sta.
Oakland	Oakland	Wm. Martin, Prop	Oakland.
PERTH:			
Blanshard	Blanshard	George B. Webster, Sec	Science Hill.
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier, Sec	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thomas Ballantyne, Prop	Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop	Stratford.
	St. Paul's		
Easthope, N	Avondale	R. M. Ballantyne, Prop	Stratford.
Easthope, S	Tavistock	A. T. Bell, Sec	Tavistock.
Ellice	Classic	D. A. Dempsey, Prop	Stratford.
	Ellice and Logan	J. J. Brown, Sec	Kinkora.
Elma	Donegal	Thos. G. Ratcliffe, Sec	Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec.-Treas	Atwood.
	Elma and Mornington	W. S. Burnett, Pres	Britton.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland, Prop	Listowel.
	Maitland	J. R. Hammond, Sec.-Treas	Monkton.
	Monkton	A. Chalmers, Prop	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison, Prop	Newry.
	Silver Corners	Neil McLauchlin, Prop	Henfryn.
	Trowbridge	John Adams, Sec	Trowbridge.
Fullarton	*Fullarton	Thomas Stacey, Prop	Fullarton.
	Sebringville	George Hamilton, Sec	Sebringville.
Hibbert	Staffa	J. D. Walker, Prop	Staffa.
Logan	Willowgrove	John E. Stacey, Prop	Mitchell.
Mornington	Carthage	J. L. Holmes, Pres	Carthage.
	*Milverton	G. E. Goodhand, Prop	Milverton.
Wallace	Marion Beaver	G. V. Poole, Sec	Wallace.
	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
WELLINGTON:			
Arthur	Conn	Peter Storey, Pres	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec	Kenilworth.
Eramosa	Rockwood	Hugh Black, Sec	Rockwood.
Erin	*Orton	Allan Robertson, Pres	Hillsburg.
Guelph	*Guelph Stilton	Curzon & Graesser, Props	Guelph.
	*Milne	Wm. Scott, Sec	Guelph.
Luther, W	*Luther and Arthur	Si. Cook, Sec	Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	Wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay.
	Wyandotte	Robert McArthur, Sec	Moorefield.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur	James Wiseman, Sec	Cotswold.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec	Goldstone.
	*Peel	Robert Bruce, Sec	Glenallan.

CHEESE FACTORIES—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
WATERLOO:			
Dumfries, N	*Galt	Angus McBean, Prop	Galt.
Waterloo	Hickory	Anson Groh, Pres	Preston.
	Oak Grove	George Cousins	New Hamburg.
Wellesley	Cedar Grove	George Bellinger, Sec	Wellesley.
	Crystal Springs	E. G. Winn, Sec	Hawkesville.
	*Honey Grove	J. W. Chalmers, Prop	Poole.
	*Linwood	Alex. Rannie, Pres	Linwood.
Wilmot	*Philipsburg	John D. Shantz, Prop	Baden.
Woolwich	Elmira	Isaac Hilborn, Sec	Elmira.
DUFFERIN:			
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec.-Treas.	Laurel.
Luther East	Grand Valley	A. R. Latter, Sec	Grand Valley.
Melancthon	Conover	Thomas Cornett, Prop	Shelburne.
	Shelburne	Jacob Walker, Sec.-Treas	Shelburne.
Mono	Camilla	Wm. Dynes, Sec	Granger.
	*Mono Mills	Wm. Jackson, Prop	Mono Mills.
	*Rosemont	S. Ewing, Pres	Rosemont.
LINCOLN:			
Caistor	Caistorville	A. W. Edwards, Prop	Caistorville.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	John L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport.
Grimsby, S	South Grimsby	Thomas Theal, Pres	Fulton.
WENTWORTH:			
Ancaster	*Alberton	Levi R Kelly, Sec	Alberton.
	Renforth	D. Hamilton, Sec.-Treas	Renforth.
Beverly	*Beverly	George Patterson, Prop	Christie.
	Lynden	John Boyle, Sec	Lynden.
	Sheffield	P. H. Green, Prop	Sheffield.
Binbrook	Woodburn	Arthur Edwards, Sec	Woodburn.
Flamborough, W	Freelton	John Fulton, Sec.-Treas	Freelton.
HALTON:			
Trafalgar	*Trafalgar	A. E. Gracey, Prop	Trafalagr.
PEEL:			
Albion	*Mono Road	J. W. Shields, Pres	Mono Road.
Caledon	*Caldeon	John T Slough, Mfr	Orangeville.
Chinguacousy	Conover	J. H. Conover, Prop	Huttonsville.
	Edmonton	Robert McCulloch, Sec	Snelgrove.
	Norval	R. Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
Toronto	*Meadowvale	C. W. Switzer, Sec	Meadowvale.
YORK:			
Georgina	Sutton	P. McClellan, Sec	Sutton West.
Gwilliambury, E	Mount Albert	George A. Myers, Prop	Mount Albert.
	Newmarket	M. F. Starr, Sec	Newmarket.
King	Eversley	Henry Rogers, Sec	Eversley.
Markham	*Ringwood	J. A. Mitchell, Sec	Ringwood.
Vaughan	†Maple	C. H. Keffer, Sec	Maple.
Whitchurch	Aurora	A. Love, Sec.-Treas	Aurora.
	Gormley	Bruce Bros, Props	Gormley.
ONTARIO:			
Brock	*Derryville	John H. Curtin, Pres	Derryville.
Mara	*Gamebridge	John Nicols, Prop	Gamebridge.
	Uptergrove	George Read, Sec	Uptergrove.
Reach	Manchester	D. F. Hagerman, Sec	Manchester.
Scott	Leaskdale	A. S. Milne, Prop	Leaskdale.
Whitby	*Brooklin	D. Halliday, Sec	Brooklin.
Whitby, E	Geneva	Wm. H. Scott, Sec	Oshawa.
DURHAM:			
Cartwright	Blackstock	James Parr, Pres	Blackstock.
Cavan	Fraserville	Joseph Madill, Sec	Fraserville.
	*Cavansville	Samuel Slater, Pres	Cavansville.
	*Mt. Pleasant	Jamieson Bros., Props	Mount Pleasant.
Clarke	Kendal	Wm. Underwood, Sec	Kendal.
	Orono	J. G. Honey, Prop	Orono.
Darlington	Darlington	Levi Annis, Pres	Courtice.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis, Sec	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	J. G. Honey, Prop	Orono.
	Perrytown		
Manvers	Fleetwood	J. A. Wood, Prop	Fleetwood.
	Janetville	Thos. C. Birchard, Sec	Janetville.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or ot officer.	Post office address.
NORTHUMBERLAND :			
Alnwick	*Roseneath (Bensley)	Dennis Keogan, Sec.-Treas	Hastings.
Brighton	*Brighton and Murray	J. Terrill, Pres	Wooler.
	*Cedar Hill	Hugh Strong, Prop	Hilton.
	*Codrington	A. D. Richards, Pres	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Thorne, Sec	Hilton.
	*Newcombe's Mills	J. B. Hutcheson, Prop	Newcombe's Mills
	Standard (Bensley)	James O'Connell, Sec	Warkworth.
Cramahe	Castleton	J. L. Mullett, Prop	Castleton.
	*Cramahe	Wm. Ives, Prop	Dundonald.
	Morganston	L. A. Darling, Prop	Morganston.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon, Sec	Colborne.
Haldimand	Grafton	Thos. Hoskin, Prop	Grafton.
	†Burnley	Chris. Sloggett, Man	Burnley.
	*Spring Valley	Christopher Roberts, Prop	Fenella.
	Wicklow	B. J. Gaffield, Prop	Wicklow.
Hamilton	Baltimore	F. S. Gillespie, Prop	Baltimore.
	Cold-pring	H. R. Free, Prop	Coldsprings.
	Crown	T. W. Philp, Prop	Precious Corners.
Monaghan, S	Bensfort	P. E. Rutherford, Prop	Bailieboro'.
Murray	Gwynne	R. G. Way, Prop	Trenton.
	*Queens	J. A. Huffman	Trenton.
	*Rogers	W. H. Phillips, Sec.-Treas	Frankford.
	Wooler	T. R. Garratt, Sec	Wooler.
Percy	Beaver	Wm. Bensley, Prop	Warkworth.
	Brickley		
	Norham		
	*Model	Courtland Aggett, Prop	Godolphin.
	Percy	J. Humphries, Sec	Warkworth.
Seymour	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Pres	Sarginson.
	Empire	R. P. Grills, Sec	Campbellford.
	*Forest	James Strachan, Pres	Menie.
	*I. X. L.	John Givan, Pres	Campbellford.
	Meyersburg	Nelson Simmons, Sec	Meyersburg.
	*Prince of Wales	James Shillinglaw, Prop	Burnbrae.
	*Rylestone	Robert Meiklejohn, Pres	Campbellford.
	*Seymour, West	E. C. West, Sec	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	James B. Peoples, Sec	Preneveau.
	*Valley	Patrick Kelleher, Pres	Campbellford.
	*Woodland	F. Macoun, Pres	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD :			
Ameliasburg	*Bayside	R. J. Graham, Prop	Belleville.
	*Mountain View	A. J. Potter, Prop	Rossmore.
	*Rednersville	S. W. Dempsey, Pres	Albury.
	Spraque	John Sprague, Prop	Ameliasburg.
	*Weller's Bay	G. J. Waddell, Sec	Consecon.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Allisonville	George A. Eckert, Sec.-Treas.	Allisonville.
	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs, Sec.-Treas	Bloomfield.
	Unionvale	H. J. Vincent, Sec.-Treas	Picton.
Hillier	*Cloverdale	L. P. Hubbs, Sec	Hillier.
Marysburgh, N	Central	John Prinyer, Pres	Prinyer.
	*Union	John Mitchell, Prop	Picton.
Marysburgh, S	*Black Creek	Philip Empey, Prop	Bl'k River Bridge
	Point Traverse	T. W. Rose, Sec	South Bay.
	*Royal Street	W. T. B. Striker, Prop	Milford.
	*Welbanks	John Welbanks, Prop	Milford.
Sophiasburg	Ben Gill (Benson)	A. E. Culnan, Sec.-Treas	Allisonville.
	Bethel	Wm. Rightmyer, Sec	Bethel.
	*Big Island	Ryerson Rankin	Demorestville.
	*Gilbert's Mills	Richard Benson, Prop	Picton
	*Grapevale	James Roblin, Prop	Fish Lake.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster, Prop	Fish Lake.
	Northport	D. H. Fraser, Sec	Northport.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON :			
Adolphustown	Platt	Thomas F. Gibbs, Sec	Adolphustown.
Amhurst Island	Amherst Island	Wm. H. Moutray, Sec	Stella
	Emerald	A. W. Phippen, Prop	Emerald.
Camden	*Camden, East	E. J. Madden, Prop	Newburgh.
	Centreville	Wm. Whelan, Prop	Centreville.
	*Croydon	A. Wilde, Sec	Croydon.
	Enterprise	Thomas Clancey, Prop	Enterprise.
	*Carmanville	A. B. Carscallen, Sec	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Newburgh (Madden)	G. A. Aylesworth, Sec	Newburgh.
Denbigh and Abinger	Denbigh	Dawson & Wood, Props	Plevna.
	*Vennachar (G. M. Bebee)		
Ernestown	Bath	Phippen & Bro., Props	Sandhurst.
	Empey	P. E. R. Miller, Sec	Switzerville.
	Farmer's Friend	L. L. Gallagher, Prop	Wilton.
	Odessa	J. C Fraser, Sec	Odessa.
	Union	C. E. Bartlett, Prop	Napanee.
	*Wilton	Robert Metzler, Prop	Odessa.
Fredericksburg, N	Napanee	C. E. Bartlett, Prop	Napanee.
	Palace Road	W. F. Gerow, Prop	Napanee.
Fredericksburg, S	Conway	E. H. Phippen, Prop	Sandhurst.
	*Sillsville	James Rennie, Treas	Sillsville.
Kaladar	Boundary	James Bryden, Pres	Flinton.
	Flinton	J. M. Dafoe, Pres	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	Alex. Hewitt, Sec.-Treas	Kingsford.
	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins, Sec	Selby.
Sheffield	Clareview	John Garrett, Sec	Erinsville.
	*Sheffield	James Byrne, Prop.	Tamworth.
	Tamworth	James J. Barry, Prop	Tamworth.
FRONTENAC :			
Barrie	*Cloyne	Head & Weese, Props	Cloyne.
Bedford	Bedford Mill (Singleton)	B. Tett & Bro., Props	Bedford Mills.
	*Bradshaw	Thomas Duffy, Prop	Tichborne.
	Fish Creek	Wm. Shillington, Sec	Tichborne.
	*Fermoy	D. P. Alguire, Prop	Westport.
	*Salem		
	*Iron Junction	R. A. Popplewell, Prop	Godfrey.
Clarendon	Ardoch	Alex. Munro, Sec	Ardoch.
	*Plevna	Dawson & Wood, Props	Plevna.
Hinchinbrooke	Parham	George A. Smith, Prop	Parham.
	*Hinchinbrooke	G. W. Killins, Sec	Cole Lake.
	Wagarville	W. A. Wagar, Sec	Parham.
Howe Island	*Thousand Islands	John Prior, Sec	Howe Island.
	†Howe Island	Joseph Donohue, Sec	Howe Island.
Kennebec	*Arden	W. A. Ford, Prop	Arden.
	*Harlowe	Robert Scott, Sec	Harlowe.
Kingston	*Arigan	Hogan & Son, Props	Mount Chesney.
	*Cataraqui	W. J. Gibson, Sec	Collins' Bay.
	Dairy School	J. A. Ruddick, Supt	Kingston.
	Glenburnie	Joseph Fowler	Mount Chesney.
	Glenvale	Joseph Cramer, Prop	Glenvale.
	*Union	James Dougherty, Prop	Elginburg.
Loughborough	*Desert Lake	Alfred Page	Desert Lake.
	*Forest	John Moreland, Prop	Sydenham.
	*Live and Let Live	F. D. McAuley, Prop	Railton.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie, Prop	Perth Road.
	*Sydenham	D. S. MacDonald	Sydenham.
Olden	*Long Lake	Ira Smith, Prop	Long Lake.
	Mountain Grove	Samuel Abbott, Prop	Mountain Grove.
Oso	*Crow Lake	Alonzo Smith, Sec	Crow Lake.
	Oso	Thomson & Avery, Props	Sharbot Lake.
	Sharbot Lake	C. A. Morris, Sec	Sharbot Lake.
	Zealand	W. A. Moore, Sec	Perth.
Palmerston	*Willowbrook	Thomas Gordon, Sec	Lavant Sta.
	*Ompah	Dawson & Wood, Props	Plevna.
Pittsburg	*Central	J. Anglin	Washburn

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*			
Pittsburg	*Elsie	F. Jackson, Prop	Gananoque.
	Granite Hill	A. Ashley, Prop	Pitt's Ferry.
	Keenan & Son	J. J. Keenan, Sec	Kingston.
	Leo Lake	John Dockrill, Prop	Brewer's Mills.
	*Maple Leaf	E. J. Agnew, Prop	Joyceville.
	Morning Star	D. McLean, Sec	Eric.
	Pine Grove	John Dillon, Prop	Brewer's Mills.
	Pine Hill	W. J. Franklin, Sec.-Treas	Joyceville.
	*Rose Hill	James Lane, Prop	Pitt's Ferry.
	*Woodburn	John Bennett, Sec	Willetsholme.
Portland	*Bell Rock	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Harrowsmith	Bradshaw & Metzler, Props	Harrowsmith.
	Hartington	W. H. Reynolds, Prop	Verona.
	*Verona		
Storrington	*Battersea	W. J. Anglin, Prop	Battersea.
	Bear Creek	McCallum & McGrath, Props.	Sunbury.
	Coldsprings	C. W. Langwith, Prop	Sunbury.
	*Duff's	Wm. Duff, Prop	Inverary.
	*Excelsior	W. J. Loucks, Sec	Battersea.
	Model	Alexander Ritchie, Sec	Inverary.
	*North Shore	Keeley & McAuley, Props	Railton.
	*Opinicon	Adam Barr, Prop	Inverary.
	*Sandhill	George Sands, Prop	Sunbury.
	*Sunbury	John McDonald	Sunbury.
Wolfe Island	*Coldspring	Philip Ryan, Prop	Wolfe Island.
	*Gilt Edge	Wm. Henderson	Wolfe Island.
	*Ontario	R. J. Spoor, Prop	Wolfe Island.
	St. Lawrence	George Rattray, Prop	St. Lawrence.
	Wolfe Island	John M. Horne	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS:			
Bastard and Burgess	*Burgess	John Dorway, Prop	Cranworth.
	*Myers	Thomas Myers, Prop	Portland.
	*Forfar	Sterns Knapp, Prop	Forfar.
	Farmers' Pride	P. A. Alford, Prop	Phillipsville.
	Grand Central	C. H. Smith, Prop	Chantry.
	*Plum Hollow	Joseph E. Knapp, Prop	Plum Hollow.
	Island City No. 1	Strong & Davison, Props	Delta.
	*Harlem	Smith Bros., Props	Harlem.
	Newboyne	Alex. Rogers, Prop	Newboyne.
	*Portland	W. H. Gallagher, Sec	Portland.
Crosby, N	*Ardmore	Alguire & Adams, Props	Westport.
	*Mountain		
	*Westport		
	*Centreville	J. H. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
	Model		
Crosby, S	*Clear Lake Union	George Kerr	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Prop	Elgin.
	Elgin Model	R. G. Murphy, Prop	Elgin.
	*Rockdale	W. J. York, Sec	Jones' Falls.
	*Maple Grove	S. M. Halladay	Elgin.
	*Morton	R. H. Summerville	Morton.
	Ontario	J. H. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Elizabethtown	Anvern	S. D. Walker, Prop	Fairfield East.
	*Barlow	Jones & Rabb, Props	Frankville.
	*Glen Buell	C. J. Gilroy, Prop	Glen Buell.
	Maple Grange	Joshua Gilroy, Secy-Treas	Lyn.
	*Leeds Union	J. W. Stewart, Prop.	Lyn.
	*North Star		
	*Orchard Valley	Thomas Place, Prop	Jellyby.
	Palace	Strong & Kelly, Props	Addison.
	*Rockspring	D. M. Wilson, Prop	Rockspring.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton, Prop	New Dublin.
	*Stanley	Dickey & Stafford, Props	Lyn.
	*Star	J. B. Judson, Prop	Brockville.
Elmsley S	*Hunter's	Alex. Cameron, Prop	Smith's Falls.
	*Otter Creek	Michael O'Meara, Sec	Lombardy.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
LEEDS.—*Continued.*			
Kitley	Farmers' Choice	Henderson Bros., Props	Athens.
	*Farmers' Friend	Jones & Robb, Props	Frankville.
	*Glen Elm	Abraham Coad, Prop	Brockville.
	*Robinson's Mills		
	Newbliss	John Mackay, Sec	Jasper.
	Standard No. 1	Bellamy & Stinson, Props	Toledo.
	Willow No. 2	Robert T. Beckett, Prop	Kemptville.
Leeds and Lansdowne F.	Bruce	James Keating, Prop	Lansdowne.
	Rapids Valley		
	Selton		
	*Birmingham	Robert Somerville, Prop	Taylor.
	Coldbrook	J. C. Stafford, Prop	Lansdowne.
	Lorne		
	*Gananoque	Bethuel DeWolfe, res	Gananoque.
	*Deer Lick	Ezra McKay, Sec	Melcombe.
	*Fairfax	Thomas McDonald, Sec	Melcombe.
	*Gananoque Junction	John Connor, Prop	Gananoque.
	*McCalpin's No. 1	Henry McCalpin, Prop	South Lake.
	Oak Leaf	M. K. Everts & Son, Props	Easton's Corners
	*Sand Bay	B. Herbison, Sec	Sand Bay
	Tilley	J. W. Grier, Sec	Tilley.
	*Warburton	John Cook, Pres	Warburton.
	*Woodvale	George Bradley, Sec	Outlet.
Leeds and Lansdowne R.	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop	Edisville.
	*Gilt Edge	Ed. Coleman, Sec	Seeley's Bay.
	Island City No. 2	Strong & Davison, Props	Delta.
	Lakeview	Wm. Tye, Prop	Lyndhurst.
	*Lyndhurst	G. Austin, Sec	Lyndhurst.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner, Prop	Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale	Norton Shook, Prop	Sweet's Corners.
Yonge and Escott	Aberdeen	J. A. Ferguson, Prop	Caintown.
	Caintown Union	E. H. Poole, Pres	Caintown.
	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	Elbe Mills.
	*Escott Union	Ziba Austin, Pres	Rockfield.
	*Farmersville	Johnson A. Green, Prop	Athens.
	*Holland Union	John Fenton, Pres	Escott.
	*Junetown "A"	Chas. Truesdell, Pres	Junetown.
	Junetown "B"	Alvin Avery, Sec	Junetown.
	*Lake Eloida	Henderson Bros., Props	Athens.
	Leeds County	Purvis & Ferguson, Props	Yonge Mills.
	*Lillie's Union	John Percival	Lyn.
	*Mallorytown	A. W. Mallory, Prop	Mallorytown.
	*Mallorytown Union	Oscar Forrester, Pres	Mallorytown.
	*Ronan's	Mathew Ronan, Prop	McIntosh Mills.
	Springfield Union	Norman Hutchison, Sec	Escott.
	Thousand Island	G. E. Godkin, Prop	Escott.
GRENVILLE:			
Augusta	*Algonquin	Earl & Edwards, Props	Algonquin.
	*Domville		
	*Glenmore		
	*Augusta Model		
	Charleville	J. W. Place, Sec	Prescott.
	*Grenville	John Fretwell, Prop	Prescott.
	Maitland Union	S. Mars, Sec	Maitland.
	North Augusta	Thos. E. Meech, Prop	North Augusta.
	South Branch	J. Chapman, Sec	North Augusta.
	Roebuck	J. W. Newman, Prop	Roebuck.
Augusta	*Union	John McLean, Sec	Maitland.
	Willow	Andrew McNish, Sec	Brockville.
Edwardsburg	*Clover Hill	Wm. F. Burchil, Sec	Cardinal.
	Glensmail (Eager's No. 12)	R. J. Bennett, Sec	Glensmail.
	Johnstown (Eager's No. 19)	Lawrence Rooney, Sec	Prescott.
	*Lime Kiln	Aaron Gore, Prop	Prescott.
	Mainsville (Eager's No. 7)	J. O. Gardner, Sec	Mainsville.
	*Millar's No. 1	George Fairbairn, Sec	Spencerville.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County or Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
GRENVILLE.—*Continued.*			
Edwardsburg	Millar's No. 2	T. J. Millar, Sec	Spencerville.
	Millar's No. 3	Arch. Fraser, Sec	Spencerville.
	*Park St. No. 1	Wm. Hunter, Prop	Spencerville.
	*Perry Creek	Orange Dawson, Prop	Prescott.
	St. Lawrence	Wm. Beddie, Sec	Cardinal.
	*Shanley	Wm. Wallace	Shanley.
	*Union	Grant & Hyndman, Props	Hyndman.
Gower, S	*Ault's No. 2	J. Coleman, Sec	Kemptville.
	Heckston (Eager's No. 1)	J. Magee, Sec	Heckston.
	*Wilson's Bay	George Eager, Prop	Kemptville.
Oxford	*Bishop's Mills	Alexander Bros., Props	Bishop's Mills.
	*Burritt's Rapids	Claude Ferguson, Sec	Burritt's Rapids.
	Farmer's Union	F. S. Meach, Sec	Oxford Mills.
	*Kemptville	Levi Patton, Prop	Oxford Mills.
	*Millar's Corners		
	*Oxford Mills		
	*Patterson's Corners		
	*Scott's (P. of I.)	Wm. Scott, Sec	Kemptville.
Wolford	*Farmer's Own	Daniel Moir, Sec	Merrickville.
	Old Fairfield	M. K. Everetts & Son, Props.	Easton's Corners.
	Rideau Valley		
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Advance No. 2	Thomas Scott, Prop	Glen Stewart.
	Matilda Centre	Thos. McIntyre, Prop	Dixon's Corners.
	Brinston's Corners	Payne & Ennis, Prop	Brinston'sCorners
	Dundela (No. 6)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	*Rowena (No. 10)		
	Winchester Springs (No. 22)		
	East Matilda	George Smyth, Sec	Rowena.
	*Farmers'	George Reichardt, Sec	Iroquois.
	*Gilmour	Gavin Gilmour, Prop	Pleasant Valley.
	Iroquois (Eager's No. 28).	T. W. Hare, Sec	Iroquois.
	*Model No. 1	E. A. Roode, Prop	Hulbert.
	Morrisburg	C. E. Robertson, Sec	Morrisburg.
	*Maple Leaf	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	*Rutherford	W. D. Rutherford, Prop	Haddo.
	*South Matilda	Paul Coons, Sec	Iroquois.
	*West Matilda	James Miller, Prop	Haddo.
Mountain	†Graham	Alex. Hess, Sec	Pleasant Valley.
	*Hallville (P. of I.)	Abraham Hoy, Sec	Hallville.
	Inkermann (No. 18)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	South Mountain (No. 3).		
	*Model	John Robinson, Prop	Winchester.
	*Rose & Co. No. 1	John McTavish, Sec	Vancamp.
	*Scott's	Edward Scott, Prop	Heckston.
Williamsburg	Bouck's Hill	Alex. McPherson, Sec	Bouck's Hill.
	Bowman (No. 13)	Edward Zufelt, Prop	Glen Becker.
	Caughnawaga (No. 5)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Riverside (No. 15)		
	Colquhoun (Berwick No. 6)	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	*Dunbar	Daniel McMillan, Sec	Dunbar.
	Hoasic	James Weagant, Sec	Hoasic.
	Glen Becker	Ira W. Becksted, Sec	Glen Becker.
	*Elma	A. A. Logan, Prop	Elma.
	†	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	North Williamsburg	James Dickey, Sec	N. Williamsburg.
Winchester	*Ault's No. 1	John W. Ault, Prop	Shanley.
	Morewood (No. 24)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Ormond (No. 2)		
	Craig & Son. No. 4	Wm. Craig & Son, Props	Russell.
	Kendrick & Carlyle	W. R. Allison, Sec.-Treas.	Dunbar.
	Maple Ridge	R. D. Fulton, Sec	Chesterville.
	*Morewood Union	Frank Elliott, Sec	Morewood.
	*Mulloy & Co. (2 factories)	Robinson & Mulloy, Props	Winchester.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
DUNDAS.—*Continued.*			
Winchester	*Rose & Co., No. 2	John McTavish, Sec	Vancamp.
	*	Preston McIntosh, Prop	WinchesterSp'ngs
	*	J. C. Simser, Prop	Chesterville.
	*	Wm. Dwyer, Prop	Chesterville.
STORMONT.			
Cornwall	*Black River Nos. 1 and 2.	P. N. Tait, Prop	Mille Roches.
	*Mille Roches		
	*Cornwall Centre	Thomas Tobin, Prop	Cornwall Centre.
	*Grant's Corners	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	*South Branch		
	*Island	Arch. McPhail, Sec	St. Andrews.
	*Moulinette	J. G. Snetsinger, Sec	Moulinette.
	*St. Andrews	Samuel Lawson, Sec	St Andrews.
Finch	Ashburn (Logan)	D. N. McLean, Sec	Berwick.
	Cahore (No. 25)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Limerick (No. 30)		
	Cannamore (No. 14)	Eager & Campbell, Props	Cannamore.
	*Cedar Grove	Wm. McElheron, Sec	Avonmore.
	Crysler	John Currie, Sec	Crysler.
	Finch	Benjamin Adams, Sec	South Finch.
	Goldfield	Wood & Hoover, Props	Goldfield.
	Berwick No. 1	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	Lorraine No. 13	Chas. Chambers, Prop	Chesterville.
	*Riverside	George McLean, Prop	South Finch.
Osnabruck	Grantly (Berwick No. 4)	James Small, Prop	Berwick.
	Dickenson's Landing	G. E. Shaver, Sec	Wales.
	Farran's Point	J. R. Farran, Sec	Farran's Point.
	*Lunenburg	H. McEwen, Sec	Lunenburg.
	*Newington	Wm. Wood, Prop	Newington.
	North Osnabruck	Gordon Baker, Treas	Ornabruck Cen.
	Ontario	James A. Zeran, Sec	Dixon.
	Pleasant Valley	G. H. Jackson, Sec	Aultsville.
Roxborough	*Avonmore (No. 63)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Duff's (No. 18)		
	*1st Roxborough		
	4th Roxborough (No. 14)		
	Farmers' Joy	Alex. L. McLean, Prop	Gravel Hill.
	*Elm Street	Wert & Fetterley, Props	Avonmore.
	*Goldfield No. 7	Charles Wood, Prop	Maxville.
	*Moose Creek No. 1	Joseph Vance, Prop	Moose Creek.
	Moose Creek No. 2	John Fraser, Sec	Moose Creek.
	*Russell No. 6	Wm. Munroe & Son, Props	Navan.
	Sandringham	Alex. Fraser, Prop	Sandringham.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Apple Hill (No. 8)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Camerontown (No. 24)		
	Christie (No. 67)		
	Craig (No. 25)		
	Ferguson (No. 22)		
	Fraserfield (No. 64)		
	Glen (No. 23)		
	Glen Gordon (No. 7)		
	Green Valley (No. 21)		
	Martintown (No. 20)		
	North Branch (No. 19)		
	Summerstown (No. 26)		
	Camerontown	Horatio Collier, Sec	Summerstown Sta
	*Martintown	Wm. Irvine, Prop	Martintown.
	*St. Raphael's		
	*Munroe's Mills	Alex. D. McLennan, Prop	Munroe's Mills.
	*South Branch	John Hayes	Cashion's Glen.
	*Glen Donald	D. A. Loney, Prop	Tyotown.
	*Tyotown		

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
GLENGARRY.—*Continued.*			
Kenyon	Dominionville (No. 13)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	Maxville (No. 12)		
	St. Elmo (No. 10)		
	Town Hall (No. 16)		
	3rd Kenyon (No. 17)		
	*Aberdeen No. 1	Gordon Fergusson, Prop.	St. Elmo.
	*Brookdale	J. W. Kennedy	Apple Hill.
	*Battle Hill	J. F. McGregor, Prop	Alexandria.
	*Fairview	Arch. McLean, Prop.	Greenfield.
	*Strathmore	S. D. McDonald, Prop	Strathmore.
	*St. Elmo	George Caloren, Prop.	St. Elmo.
	*Maple Creek No. 1	Wm. McRae, Prop	Dunvegan.
	*Spring Creek (4 factories).	W. D. McLeod, Prop.	Kirkhill.
	*Thistle Nos. 1 and 2	J. A. Welsh	Dunvegan.
Lancaster	Bridge End (No. 4)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	Glen Norman (No. 5)		
	Home (No. 1)		
	3rd Concession (No. 2)		
	5th Concession (No. 3)		
	Bainsville	Sangster & McCuaig, Props.	Bainsville.
	Pine Grove		
Lochiel	Balmoral	Arch. McDonald, Prop.	McCormick.
	Breadalbane	J. C. McLaurin, Sec	Dalkeith.
	Cameron (No. 6)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	*Boyd's	Spring Creek Combination; W. D. McLeod, Prop	Kirkhill.
	*Fassifern		
	*Glen Sandfield		
	*Kirkhill		
	*McCrimmon		
	*Dalkeith	Wm. Irvine, Prop	Dalkeith.
	*E. H. No. 2	Leroy & Ogden, Props	Vankleek Hill.
	*Lorne	V. G. Chisholm, Sec.	Lochiel.
	Union	D. J. McDonald, Sec.	Alexandria.
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred (Lot 11, Con. 5)	Daoust & Farrell, Props.	Alfred.
	Bolt (Lot 8, Con. 4)	J. R. Brownrigg, Sec	Alfred Centre.
	Hughes (Lot 36, Con. 3)	Eli Robinson, Sec.	Treadwell.
	*(Lot 16, Con. 4)	Joseph Charette, Prop	Alfred.
	*(Lot 20, Con. 2)	Leon Bisson	Lefaivre.
	*(Gore, Con. 3)	Mathias Leclaire	L'Orignal.
	*(Lot 10, Con. 1)	Joseph Meloche, Prop.	Lefaivre.
	*(Lot 26, Con. 1)		
	*(Lot 29, Con. 2)	Alphonse Preseault, Prop.	Lefaivre.
	*(Lot 4, Con. 9)	Louis Tourangeau, Prop	Alfred.
	*(Lot 1, Con. 10)	Saul Lalonde, Prop.	Alfred.
Caledonia	*St. Armour	H. Gareau, Prop	St. Amour.
	*Sandown	James H. Molloy, Sec	Sandown.
	Skye	John R. Wight, Prop.	Skye.
	*Star No. 1	P. Cadieux, Prop	St. Amour.
	*Star No. 2	Calixte Castelletti	Routhier.
Hawkesbury, E	*Albert Lee	Chauncey Wyman	Chute a Blondeau.
	*Ashgrove Cheese Co	James Hurley, Sec	Barb.
	Climax No. 1	Mrs M. Labrosse, Prop	St. Eugene.
	Maple Leaf No. 6		
	*Elm Grove	John McNish, Prop.	Vankleek Hill.
	*E. Hawkesbury No. 1	Leroy & Ogden, Props	Vankleek Hill.
	*Beaver	Edmond Cardinal, Prop.	Mongenais, Que.
	*Golden Hill	Daniel Hurley, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Maple Grove (P. of I.)	Napoleon Gravel, Sec.	St. Ann, Prescott.
	Maple Leaf	C. McAlpin, Prop	St. Ann, Prescott.
	*Maple Leaf Nos. 1 and 2.	Emanuel Chevier, Prop.	Point Fortune.
	Monolea	Thomas Ross & Sons	Hawkesbury.
	*O 51	Amede Leroux, Prop	St. Eugene.
	*O 52	Damase Cousineau	Chute a Blondeau.
	Roseberry	Antoine Paiement, Sec.	St. Ann, Presc
	*Spring Creek No. 1	McCuaig & Cheney, Props.	Vankleek Hill.
	*Stardale	Samuel Stephens	Vankleek Hill.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
PRESCOTT.—*Continued.*			
Hawkesbury, W.	Aberdeen	Wm. Northcott, Sec	Vankleek Hill.
	Green Lane (L. 10, C. 3)	W. H. Byers, Prop	Hawkesbury.
	*Dairy Field (L. 19, C 9)	Neil Fraser, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Spring Creek (L. 18, C. 8)		
	*Ottawa Valley (L. 19, C. 5)	Wm. McAlpin, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	Spring Hill (L. 18, C. 2)	Leslie Simpson, Sec	Hawkesbury.
	Spring Grove (L. 19, C. 3)	S. N. Morrison, Prop	Henry.
	*Star (L. 9, C. 4)	A. F. Arnold, Prop	Vankleek Hill.
	*Vankleek Hill (L. 8, C. 6)	McCuaig & Wood, Props	Vankleek Hill.
Longueuil	*East Hawkesbury No. 4	Leroy & Ogden, Props	Vankleek Hill.
	*L'Original	Edmond Carriere, Sec	Alfred.
	*	Louis Tourangeau	Alfred.
Plantagenet, N	*B	Denis Robinson, Treas	Plantagenet.
	*Curran	Dosithe Cadieux, Prop	Lalonde.
	Grand River	Louis Charbonneau, Prop	Plantagenet.
	F 32	Joseph Gratton, Sec	Wendover.
	*Canada	Joseph Charbonneau, Prop	Plantagenet.
	*Senecal	Gideon Senecal, Prop	Treadwell.
	Springbrook	Henry Moffatt, Prop	Pendleton.
	Star	John McCrank, Sec	Curran.
	Therrien	Charles Therrien, Prop	Curran.
	Treadwell	A. H. Chessar, Sec	Plantagenet.
	Wendover, C	Alphonse Fortier, Sec	Wendover.
Plantagenet, S	Fournier	John M. Ryan, Sec	Fournier.
	Maple Leaf	N. Parent	St. Isidore.
	Nation River Ferry	Farrell & Charlebois, Props	Pendleton.
	Pendleton	Henry Moffatt, Prop	Pendleton.
	*Riceville	Scott Bros., Props	Riceville.
	Siloam	Francis Villeneuve, Prop	St. Isidore.
RUSSELL:			
Cambridge	Craig & Son, Nos. 3 and 5	Wm. Craig & Son, Props	Russell.
	Mayerville (Con. 9)	Leonard Sanche, Sec.-Treas	Mayerville.
	*St. Albert (Con. 10)	Louis Genier, Pres	St. Albert.
	*South Casselman (Con. 7)	Damase Racine, Prop	South Casselman.
	*South Indian (Con. 3)	J. K. Meredith, Prop	South Indian.
	Sunnyside, (Con. 9)	Milo Coons, Sec	Crysler.
Clarence	Con. 1	George Cardiff, Prop	Grant.
	The Brook	Chenier & Gendron, Props	The Brook.
	*Base Line	Ferdinand Houle	Clarence Creek.
	Canaan (Russell No. 4)	Wm. Munroe & Son, Props	Navan.
	*Canaan	Alex. Ethier, Prop	Canaan.
	*Clarence Creek	Magloire Landry, Prop	Clarence Creek.
	*Clarence	W. J. Tucker & Co., Props	Clarence.
	*The Lake	Simon Ouellette, Prop	The Lake.
	Lafleur (Con 5, Lot 16)	Nap. Longtin, Sec	The Brook.
	*Ottawa Valley No. 2	Abraham Charette, Prop	The Brook.
	*Lavigne	Amede Lavigne, Prop	The Lake.
	*Ottawa Valley No. 1	G. W. Fortier, Prop	Clarence Creek.
Cumberland	*Wendover	Emery Lalonde, Prop	The Lake.
	*Danis	Samuel Danis, Sec	Daniston.
	*Millbrook No. 1	Henry Coomber, Sec	Rockland.
	*Sarsfield No. 1	James O'Toole, Ses	Sarsfield.
	*Sarsfield No. 2	Eli Watson, Sec	Sarsfield.
	Russell Combination, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 14	Wm. Munroe & Sons, Props	Navan.
Russell	Belmont	B. S. McConnell, Sec	Vernon.
	Craig & Son No. 1	Wm. Craig & Son, Prop	Russell.
	*Embrun	H. A. Dupuis, Prop	Embrun.
	Felton (No. 8)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	St. Onge (No. 29)		
	Riverside	Petrie & McKeown, Props	Russell.
	Russell (Con. 9)	Robert Kenny, Sec	Cannamore.
	*South Branch	Albert Fielding, Sec	Felton.
	Spring Hill	Hugh A. Lamond, Sec	Dickenson.
	*White Star	P. A. Harrison, Sec	Russell.
	*Joint Stock Co	A. McKeracher, Sec	Marvelville.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
CARLETON:			
Fitzroy	Elmdale	D. A. Kennedy, Sec	Elm.
	Riverview	John Stevenson, Prop	Kinburn.
	Union Pride	John Tierney, Sec.-Treas	Arnprior.
Gloucester	*Blackburn	Wm. Bradley, Sec	Blackburn.
	*Bowesville	Henry Hardy, Sec	Bowesville.
	*Eastman's Springs	Thomas Kettles, Sec	Ramsay's Corners
	*Leitrim	Henry Cowan, Sec	Leitrim.
	*Piperville	James Peterkin, Sec	Piperville.
	Russell Road	James Masson, Sec	Ramsay's Corners
	Russell (No. 9)	Wm. Munroe & Son, Props	Navan.
Goulburn	Golden (Con. 5)	Henry Vaughan, Sec	Stapledon.
	Ashton Union (Con. 8)	J. H. Conn, Sec	Ashton.
	Munster (No. 20)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Richmond (No. 21)		
	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott, Sec.-Treas	Hazledean.
	Independent (Con. 9)	James D. McCallum, Sec	Stittsville.
Gower, N	*Carsonby	W. G. Godkin, Prop	Carsonby.
	Kidd's No. 1	John Wright, Sec	North Gower.
	†Malakoff	Thomas Howe, Prop	Malakoff.
	*Olive Dale	Cyrus Scobie, Sec	Kars.
	Wellington (No. 11)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
Huntley	Kidd's No. 4	Edward Kidd, Prop	North Gower.
	*Huntley Centre	Ragsdale & Bro., Props	Huntley.
	Maple Leaf	M. K. Everetts & Son, Props.	Easton's Corners.
	Maple Valley		
March	Carleton Model	S. S. Cheetham, Prop	South March.
	Dunrobin	R. B. Younghusband, Sec	Dunrobin.
Marlborough	*Burritt's Rapids (P. of I.)	Wm. McKanna, Sec	Burritt's Rapids.
	Goodstown	F. Brown, Prop	North Gower.
	*Malakoff	Robert Morrison, Sec	Malakoff.
	*North Rideau	Gilbert Davidson, Sec	North Rideau.
Nepean	Everetts' No. 1	A. G. Dawson, Sec	Bell's Corners.
	Fallowfield (No. 17)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Merivale (No. 26)		
	Jockvale	Madden & Brophy	Jockvale.
	*Twin Elm	Thos. J. Godkin, Prop	Carsonby.
Osgoode	Allen	Joseph Taylor, Prop	Vernon.
	*Ault's Nos. 3 and 4	I. F. Ault, Prop	Shanley.
	*Centre Osgoode	D. J. McInnes, Prop	Kenmore.
	Craig & Son No. 2	Wm. Craig & Son, Prop	Russell.
	Gordon Model	H. D. MacDiarmid, Sec	Dalmeny.
	Kenmore (No. 16)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Marvelville (No. 9)		
	Osgoode (No. 23)		
	Kidd's No. 3	Thos Geddes, Sec	Manotick.
	Metcalfe	W. J. Campbell, Sec	Metcalfe.
	*North Osgoode	H. H. Beamish, Sec	North Osgoode.
	Osgoode Nos. 1 and 2	Robert Pink, Prop	Kemptville.
	*Osgoode	H. D. York, Prop	Metcalfe.
	Sunrise	Robert Waddell, Treas	Springhill.
	*Wide Awake	Wm. Reid, Prop	Reid's Mills.
	White Globe No. 2	J. R. Dow, Sec	Vernon.
	White Globe No. 3	John McCaul, Sec	Vernon.
	White Globe No. 4	Alpin Campbell, Prop	Ormond.
Torbolton	Daisy	John Stevenson, Prop	Kinburn.
RENFREW:			
Admaston	Admaston	C. L. McCready, Prop	Balsam Hill.
	Bonnechere Valley	Thomas Lyons, Sec	Admaston.
	Union Star	E. H. Tallman, Prop	Easton's Corners.
Alice	*Clark's	W. H. Clark, Prop	Pembroke.
	*McGee	G. H. McGee, Prop	Pembroke.
Bagot	*Barryvale	James Barry, Prop	Barryvale.
Bromley	Osceola	Alex. A. Ferrier, Prop	Osceola.
	*Douglas	John Gorman, Sec	Douglas.
Brougham	*Mountain	J. H. Mundels, Prop	Lanark.
Grattan	*Grattan (D. 2)	George Gibson, Prop	Grattan.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
RENFREW.—*Continued.*			
McNab	*Burnstown	Croft & Denning, Props	Middleville.
	Madawaska	John Forrest, Sec	Burnstown.
	New Glasgow	John A. Stewart, Sec. Treas.	Harvey.
	Waba	John Stewart, Sec.-Treas	Waba.
Matawatchan	Matawatchan	Dawson & Wood, Props	Plevna.
Pembroke	Greenwood (P. of I.)	S. S. Luckey, Prop	Pembroke.
ross	Cobden	Delahey Bros., Props	Cobden.
	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant, Prop	Forester's Falls.
Stafford	Stonebrooke	Alex. McGregor, Prop	Micksburg.
Westmeath	*Lily	Hugh Beach, Prop	Beachburg.
	*Westmeath	J. H. Bromley, Prop	Pembroke.
Wilberforce	*Equal Rights	J. L. McGibbon	Eganville.
	Rankin	Thomas Leech, Prop	Rankin.
LANARK:			
Bathurst	*Bathurst Mutual	Thomas B. Radford, Sec	Elliott.
	Clareview	W. A. Moore, Sec.-Treas	Perth.
	Taybanks		
	*Fallbrook	W. G. Cameron, Sec	Fallbrook.
	Harper	Joseph Warren, Sec,-Treas	Harper.
	Scotch Line	F. J. Spalding, Sec	Perth.
	Tayside	Thos. B. Moore, Sec.-Treas	Perth.
Beckwith	Beckwith	Roger Robertson, Prop	Carleton Place.
	Prospect	Wm. Wilson, Sec.-Treas	Prospect.
	*Tennyson	Neil Stewart, Sec	Carleton Place.
	Valley Queen	Wm. McDonald, Sec.-Treas	Franktown.
Burgess, N	North Shore	R. T. Noonan, Sec	Darcyville.
	Stanleyville	J. H. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Dalhousie	Brookside	W. A. Moore, Sec.-Treas	Perth.
	Dalhousie Lake	Wm. Brownlee, Sec	McDonald's Cor's
	Watson's Corners	David Forbes, Sec	Watson's Corners
	Poland	G. W. White, Sec	Poland.
Drummond	Balderson (Con. 8, Lot 1)	J. C. McGregor, Sec	Balderson.
	*Dexter (Con. 3, Lot 15)	Donald McPhail, Prop	McPhail.
	*Drummond Centre (Con. 7, Lot 15)	Daniel Walsh, Sec	Wayside.
	Drummond and Elmsley	John E. Rice, Sec	Perth.
	*Mississippi	C. A. Mathieson, Prop	Perth.
	*Riverside		
Elmsley, N	*Elmgrove	James Munsie, Prop	Rideau Centre.
	Farmers' Friend	John McNabb, Sec	Mud Creek.
	Lone Star (Everts')	B. S. Snyder, Sec.-Treas	Port Elmsley.
Lanark	*Boyd's	Alf. Hammond, Sec.	Innisville.
	Darling and Lanark	John McKay, Sec.-Treas	Hall's Mills.
	Hopetown	Wm. Boyd, Sec	Hopetown.
	Middleville	A. R. McIntyre, Sec.-Treas.	Middleville.
Montague	*Cedar Park	E. R. Condie, Prop	Smith's Falls.
	Montague Centre	George Leach, Prop	Smith's Falls.
	Roseville	Strong & Clark, Prop	Smith's Falls.
Pakenham	Pakenham	Everts & Wylie, Props	Easton's Corners.
Ramsay	Appleton	James Wilson, Sec	Appleton.
	Clayton	W. J. Drummond, Sec	Clayton.
	I. X. L.	Geo. W. McCreary, Sec	Carleton Place.
	Mississippi Pride	James Caskey, Sec	Almonte.
	Rosebank	M. K. Everts & Son, Props.	Easton's Corners.
	Rosedale		
Sherbrooke, S	Bolingbroke	W. A. Moore, Sec.-Treas	Perth.
	Maberly		
	Elphin	Wm. Mitchell, Sec	Elphin.
	Lakeview	Henry W. Budd & Co., Prop.	Althorpe.
VICTORIA:			
Eldon	†Palestine	Samuel Truman, Sec	Kirkfield.
	*Lorneville	James McAlpine	Lorneville.
Emily	*Maple Leaf	John Read, Sec	Downeyville.
	*Omemee	H. Stephenson	Omemee.
Fenelon	Cambray	E. G. Lytle, Sec	Cambray.
	*Cameron	Manley Maybee, Sec	Cameron.
Mariposa	*Little Britain	O. J. B. Yearsly, Prop	Little Britain

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
VICTORIA.—*Continued*			
Mariposa	Mariposa	David Rogers, Sec.-Treas	Linden Valley.
	*Valentia	Joseph Mark, Sec	Valentia.
Ops	*North Ops	John Jackson, Sec.-Treas	Lindsay.
	*Reaboro'	Joseph Brown, Prop	Reaboro'.
Verulam	Bobcaygeon	Geo. W. Taylor, Sec	Bobcaygeon.
	*Dunsford	John McDonell, Prop	Dunsford.
	North Verulam	Emerson Tiers, Sec.-Treas	Fairbairn.
	†Red Rock	Wm. Paul, Sec	Red Rock
	Star	Morgan Johns, Sec.-Treas	Bobcaygeon.
PETERBOROUGH:			
Asphodel	Daisy D	H. W. McMaster, Sec	Norwood.
	Norwood	Edwin C. Squire, Prop	Norwood.
	Ormond	James O'Reilly, Sec	Hastings.
	*Westwood	Ryan & Thompson, Props	Westwood.
Anstruther	Apsley	Wm. Wilson, Prop	Apsley.
Belmont	*Melrose Abbey	Wellington Burgess, Sec	Norwood.
	Round Lake	Michael McNicholl, Prop	Havelock.
	Star	John Kitchen, Prop	Preneveau.
	*Trentbridge	Stephen Watson, Prop	Havelock.
	*Victoria	Charles Wilde, Sec	Havelock.
Chandos	*Chandos	John A McColl, Pres	Lake.
	Clydesdale	John Minogue, Prop	Chandos.
Douro	Maple Leaf	George Brooks, Prop	Douro.
	Pine Grove	R. H. Little, Prop	Lakefield.
Dummer	*North Dummer	Wm. Carveth, Pres	Hall's Glen.
	Oakdale	S. S. Spence, Prop	South Dummer.
	Stony Lake	James Robb, Sec	Stony Lake.
	Warminster	S. R. Payne, Sec	Warsaw.
	Warsaw		
Ennismore	Myrtle	P. J. Scollard, Sec	Ennismore.
Harvey	Cedardale	Wm. Weir, Sec	Lakehurst.
	Vansickle (private)	John Vansickle, Prop	Wariston.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlan, Sec	Keene.
	*Lang	Wm. Weir, Prop	Lang.
	Otonabee Union	George Stewart, Sec	Peterborough.
	*Peterborough	W. G. Wood, Prop	Peterborough.
	Shearer	John Miller, Sec.-Treas	Lang.
Smith	*Central Smith	Andrew Young, Pres	Peterborough.
	*Cherry Grove	R. C. Humphries, Prop	Westwood.
	*Lakefield	J. G. Galvin, Sec	Lakefield.
	Lakeview	Porter Robinson, Sec	Bridgenorth.
	*Missing Link	James Middleton, Sec	Peterborough.
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Pres	Selwyn.
	Trewern	John I. Chittick, Prop	Peterborough.
	*Young's Point	W. J. Young, Salesman	Young's Point.
HALIBURTON:			
Cardiff	Deer Lake	A. W. Willis, Sec	Deer Lake.
Dysart	Haliburton	Fred. Freeman, Sec	Haliburton.
Minden	Ingoldsby	R. H. Baker, Sec	Ingoldsby.
	Minden	John H. Delamere, Sec	Minden.
Stanhope	Stanhope	Thomas Godwin, Prop	Boskung.
HASTINGS:			
Bangor	*Bangor	John Miller, Sec	Purdy.
Cashel	*Cashel (Con. 2, Lot 28)	James Hinchliffe, Sec	Gunter.
Carlow	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec	Fort Stewart.
Dungannon	Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Prop	Bancroft.
	L'Amable	J. R. Tait, Sec	L'Amable.
	Walkerville	D. Kavanagh, Pres	Umfraville.
Elzevir	Marble Spring	J. S. Dougan, Sec	Actinolite.
Faraday	*Page Road	R. S. Tivy, Sec	Faraday.
	†Bogart	John W. Beatty, Pres	Tweed.
Herschel	*Beechmont	Manley Valleau, Pres	Bancroft.
	Bird's Lake	H. C. Zabell, Pres	Bird's Creek.
Hungerford	*Cedar	Andrew Kirk, Prop	Chapman.
	Clair River	James Murphy, Pres	Bogart.
	*Goose Creek	James Stinson, Pres	Marlbank.
	Marlbank	A. A. Allen, Sec.-Treas	Marlbank.
	*Moira Valley	R. T. Porter, Pres	Thomasburg.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*			
Hungerford	Moneymore	John Thompson, Sec.-Treas.	Moneymore.
	Murphy	Patrick Murphy, Prop	Stoco.
	*Premier	T. E. Willson, Pres	Thomasburg.
	*Rock	Joseph Gabourie, Prop	Tweed.
	*Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman.
	Stoco	S. C. Mulroney, Pres	Stoco.
	*Thomasburg	Murney Coulter, Pres	Thomasburg.
	Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres	Tweed.
	*Victoria	Robert Sayers, Pres	Tweed.
Huntingdon	Beulah	John Fleming, Pres	Ivanhoe.
	Daisy	John O'Reilly, Pres	Madoc.
	*Glen	Samuel Ray, Pres	Fuller.
	Moira	D. R. Corrigall, Pres	Moira.
	*West Huntingdon	Wm. Hawkins, Pres	W. Huntgindon.
	White Lake	Hector Wood, Pres	Ivanhoe.
Lake	Glanmire and Thanet	Daniel Lummis, Pres	Glanmire.
Limerick	*St. Ola	Peter P. Clark	St. Ola.
McClure	McClure	Barr Bros., Props	Maynooth.
Madoc	*Alexandria	T. H. Tumilty, Sec	Madoc. [ners.
	*Brook Valley	Thos. E. Burnside, Pres	Hazzard's Cor-
	*Coldsprings	A. M. Ketcheson, Pres	Madoc.
	Golden	James English, Pres	Madoc.
	*Madoc	Charles Read, Pres	Queensborough.
	Oak Leaf	Thomas Elliott, Sec	Remington.
	*Spring Creek	John Irwin, Pres	Remington.
	Spring Hill	Donald McKenzie, Pres	Madoc.
Marmora	*Balsam Grove	Thomas Moffatt, Pres	Malone.
	*Cook's	M. Maloney, Jr., Pres	Marmora.
	*Deloro	Daniel Neil, Pres	Deloro.
	Marmora	Wm. Hilton, Pres	Marmora.
	*Riverside	E. D. Boyd, Pres	Marmora.
Mayo	*Carlow and Mayo	W. J. Douglas, Sec	Fort Stewart.
	*Mayo and Raglan		
	*Mayo and Dungannon	George Sager	Egan Creek.
Monteagle	Greenview	Edward Livick, Sec	Greenview.
	Hybla	Arthur W. Bartlett, Pres	Monteagle Valley
Rawdon	Bell	John T. Bateman, Pres	Springbrook.
	*Big Springs	James McComb, Pres	Big Springs.
	Central	G. A. Johnson, Pres	Anson.
	Enterprise	W. T. Sine, Pres	Sine.
	Evergreen	Robert Lanigan, Pres	Stirling.
	*Harold	John Tanner, Pres	Harold.
	Kingston	J. T. Belshaw, Pres	Stirling.
	Maple Leaf	Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres	Big Springs.
	Monarch	S. N. Sexsmith, Sec	Springbrook.
	*Plum Grove	Fred. Fanning, Pres	Wellman's Corn
	Springbrook	T. J. Thompson, Pres	Springbrook. [ers.
	Spry	W. J. Spry, Prop	Big Springs.
	Stirling	James Scott, Pres	Sine.
Sidney	Bayside	James Knox, Pres	Belleville.
	Eclipse	James Bird, Pres	Stirling.
	*Frankford	Dr. J. U. Simmons, Pres	Frankford.
	*Grove	B. Mallory, Sec.-Treas	Frankford.
	Ketcheson	F. J. Knight, Sec	Belleville.
	Shamrock	J. W. Sager, Pres	Stirling.
	*Sidney (Con. 3)	J. R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
	*Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilmot, Sec	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	Thomas Steele, Pres	Trenton.
Thurlow	*Ashley	John Holgate, Pres	Foxborough.
	Bronk	James Boldrick, Pres	Corbyville.
	*East Hastings	Albert Pitman, Pres	Plainfield.
	Halloway	Adam Rushnell, Pres	Halloway.
	*Plainfield	John Clark, Pres	Plainfield.
	Roslin	Nelson Sills, Pres	Roslin.
	Thurlow	O. R. Weese, Pres	Belleville.
	Union	J. W. Ross, Pres	Corbyville.
	Zion	Wm. Sills, Pres	Foxborough.
Tudor	Millbridge	H. B. Adshead, Pres	Millbridge.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—*Concluded.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*			
Tyendinaga	Albert	Michael Corrigan, Pres.	Albert.
	Read		
	Deseronto	E. W. Rathbun, Pres.	Deseronto.
	*Empey Hill	Peter Gould, Prop	Napanee.
	*Melrose	Wm. A. Osborne, Pres	Lonsdale.
	Mountain	Thos. Robinson, Pres.	Shannonville.
	Shannonville	Wm. Clazie, Sec.-Treas	Shannonville.
Wollaston	Coe Hill	George Pattison, Pres.	Coe Hill.
	Ormsby	Henry Beaumont, Pres	Ormsby.
MUSKOKA:			
Watt	Watt	H. W. Gill, Sec.-Treas	Ufford.
PARRY SOUND:			
Carling	Carling	J. C. Huff, Sec.-Treas	Shebeshekong.
	†McKellar	Thos. Canning, Sec.	McKellar.
Chapman	†Magnetawan	Joseph Wilson, Sec.	Magnetawan.
Humphrey	Ashdown	A. T. Sirett, Sec	Ashdown.
Machar	Clearwater	A. Smyth, Sec	Midford.
MANITOULIN:			
Howland	†Little Current	C. L. D. Sims, Sec	Little Current.
	†Sheguindah	Wm. Trotter, Sec.	Sheguindah.

CREAMERIES OPERATED IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Creameries operated in winter are marked (W.) and in summer (S.)

KENT:			
Zone	*Bothwell	S. C. Mason, Sec.	Bothwell.
	*Fairview	John Shepherd, Sec.	Bothwell.
ELGIN:			
Bayham	*Malahide & Bayham (W).	John Brown, Sec.	Corinth.
	*North Bayham (W)	James Elliott, Sec.	Tilsonburg.
Dorchester, S.	*Avon (W)	Wm. Morris, Prop.	Avon.
Yarmouth	*Mapleton (W)	John Brodie, Prop.	Mapleton.
LAMBTON:			
Plympton	*Wanstead (S)	A. Wark, Prop	Wanstead.
Warwick	†Maple Grove	S. P. Brown, Prop.	Birnam.
HURON:			
Hullett	Londesborough (S)	W. L. Ouimette,	Londesborough.
Stanley	*Blake (S)	Daniel Stickle,	Blake.
Stephen	Jersey (W & S)	A. Q. Bobier, Prop.	Exeter.
Tuckersmith	*Brucefield (S)	Hugh McCartney, Prop.	Brucefield.
Usborne	Winchelsea (S)	Joshua Johns, Sec.	Elimville.
BRUCE:			
Brant	Walkerton (S)	J. G. Carter, Manager	Walkerton.
Carrick	*Mildmay (S)	R. J. Barton, Sec.	Mildmay.
Culross	*Eskdale (S)	E. G. Kuntz, Sec.	Formosa.
	Star (S)	S. R. Brill, Prop	Teeswater.
Elderslie	*Chesley (S)	Halliday & Co., Props.	Chesley.
Kinloss	*Whitechurch (S)	Frank Henry, Pres.	Whitechurch.
GREY:			
Bentinck	*Lamlash (S)	Hallett & Jackson, Props.	Guelph.
Collingwood	*Thornbury	Fred Marsh, Sec.	Thornbury.
Derby	*Owen Sound (S)	Thomas Harness, Sec.	Jackson.
	Pleasant View (S)	James Struthers, Prop.	Owen Sound.
Egremont	Egremont (S)	W. J. Sharp, Sec.	Holstein.
	*South Bend (S)	James Sharp, Sec.	Mount Forest.
Normanby	*Ayton (S)	Aaron Wenger, Prop.	Ayton.
	Saugeen Valley (S)	Chas Heise, Sec.	Neustadt.
St. Vincent	*Meaford (S)	Rorke Bros., Props.	Meaford.
Sullivan	*Sullivan (S)	John Rahn, Sec	Desboro'.
SIMCOE:			
Flos	*Elmvale (W)	J. P. Loftus, Sec.	Phelpston.
Innisfil	*Churchill	G. C. Allan, Sec	Churchill.
Oro and Vespra	Barrie (W & S)	R. A. Thomas, Prop.	Barrie.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	*Dairy School (W)	F. J. Sleightholm, Supt.	Strathroy.

CREAMERIES.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
MIDDLESEX.—*Continued.*			
Dorchester, N	*Burnside (W)	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	*Gladstone (W)	George B. Brodie, Prop	Gladstone.
	Harrietsville (W)	F. Kuntz, Sec	Harrietsville.
Lobo	Cedar Springs (W & S)	E. R. Seabrook, Sec	Komoka.
London	*London (W)	Wm. Geary, Prop	London.
	*Medway (W & S)	James Carmichael, Prop	Arva
Westminster	†Glanworth	Wm. A. Brodie, Prop	Glanworth.
OXFORD:			
Blandford	*Sprucedale (W & S)	W. C. Shearer, Prop	Bright.
Dereham	*Brownsville (W)	E. Agur, Prop	Brownsville.
	*Culloden (W)	Wm. A. Edgar, Prop	Culloden.
	Dereham & Norwich (W)	Wm. Jones, Sec	Zenda.
	Mount Elgin (W)	Wm. Pow, Prop	Mount Elgin.
	*Verschoyle (W)	J. H. Wilkinson, Prop	Verschoyle.
Nissouri, E	*Kintore Branch (W)	Thos. W. Alderson, Prop	Kintore.
Norwich, N	Norwich Junction (W)	John McKee, Sec	Norwich.
Norwich, S	*Springford (W)	F. C. Anstice, Sec	Springford.
Oxford, E	Woodstock (W)	James Curry, Sec	Woodstock.
Oxford, N	Beachville (S)	James Ireland, Prop	Beachville.
Oxford, W	*West Oxford (W)	F. A. Brink, Sec	Beachville.
BRANT:			
Brantford	North Brant (W)	John German, Sec	St. George.
PERTH:			
Blanshard	†St. Marys	W. K. McLeod, Sec	St. Marys.
Downie	Avonbank (W)	Wm. Tier, Sec	Motherwell.
	Black Creek (W)	Thos. Ballantyne, Prop	Stratford.
Elma	†Donegal (W)	Alex. McKenzie, Prop	Donegal.
	Elma (W)	Wm. Lochhead, Sec	Atwood.
	†Silver Corners (W)	Neil McLauchlin, Prop	Henfryn.
Fullarton	*Fullarton (W)	Thomas Stacey, Prop	Fullarton.
	Sebringville (W)	George Hamilton, Sec	Sebringville.
Mornington	†Carthage (W)	J. L. Holmes, Pres	Carthage.
	†Milverton (W)	G. E. Goodhand, Prop	Milverton.
Wallace	†Wallace Ch & B Cd (W)	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
WELLINGTON:			
Garafraxa	*Spring Brook (S)	George Martin, Sec	Belwood.
Guelph	*Dairy School O.A.C. (W)	Prof. H. H. Dean	Guelph.
Nichol	*Kinnettles (S)	Aaron Wenger, Prop	Ayton.
Puslinch	Aberfoyle (S)	H. J. McDiarmid, Sec	Aberfoyle.
WATERLOO:			
Wellesley	Crosshill (S)	Ed. Gillespie, Manager	Crosshill.
	*Bamberg (S)	F. Walter, Pres	Bamberg.
Wilmot	*Nith Valley (S)	Solomon Shantz, Sec	Haysville.
Woolwich	*St. Jacobs (S)	Brubacher & Sydner, Props	St. Jacobs.
WENTWORTH:			
Binbrook	*Woodburn (W)	A. W. Edwards, Sec	Woodburn.
HYLTON:			
Nassagaweya	*Haltonville	J. G. Carter, Sec	Nassagaweya.
Trafalgar	*Milton	J. W. Cockburn, Sec	Milton.
PEEL:			
Caledon	*Credit Valley (S)	Smith & Russell, Props	Alton.
YORK:			
Markham	Locust Hill (W & S)	A. Forster, Sec	Locust Hill.
	*Unionville (W & S)	J. F. Davison, Sec	Unionville.
Vaughan	*Woodbridge (W & S)	J. G. Hallett, Prop	Woodbridge.
Whitchurch	*Gormley (W)	Bruce Bros., Props	Gormley.
	Stouffville (W & S)	D. Stouffer, Prop	Stouffville.
ONTARIO:			
Pickering	Greenwood (W & S)	F. L. Green, Sec	Greenwood.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Cramahe	*Morganston (W)	L. A. Darling, Sec	Morganston.
Hamilton	*Springbrook (W & S)	Thomas B. Storey, Sec	Cobourg.
Percy	*Warkworth (W)	Wm. Bensley, Prop	Warkworth.
Seymour	Trent Valley (W)	T. G. Gillespie, Sec	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliasburg	*Bayside (W & S)	Phillips Bros., Props	Rednersville.
	Hyland (S)	John Sprague, Prop	Ameliasburg.
	*Island (W & S)	Elias Wallbridge, Prop	Belleville.
	*Quinte (S)	A. H. Anderson, Sec	Rossmore.
Sophiasburg	*Big Island (S)	J. A. Sprague	Demorestville.

CREAMERIES—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:			
Camden	Newburgh (S)	G. A. Aylesworth, Sec	Newburgh.
Fredericksburg, N	*Palace Road (W)	M. N. Empey, Sec	Napanee.
FRONTENAC:			
Kingston	Dairy School (W)	J. A. Ruddick, Supt	Kingston.
Pittsburgh	*Granite Hill (W)	F. J. Henderson, Sec	Pittsferry.
LEEDS:			
Bastard	*Chantry (W)	Strong & Davidson, Props	Delta
	*Plum Hollow (W)	J. E. Knapp, Prop	Plum Hollow.
Crosby, N	*Westport (W)	D. P. Alguire, Prop	Westport.
Crosby, S	Elgin Model (W)	Murphy & Dargarvel, Props	Elgin.
	Maple Grove (W & S)	A. D. Delong, Prop	Elgin.
	Ontario (W)	J. H. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Elizabethtown	*Barlow (W)	R. Barlow, Sec	Addison.
	Elizabeth town (W)	T. W. Horton. Prop	New Dublin.
	Glen Buell (W)	C. J. Gilroy, Prop	Glen Buell.
	*Palace (W)	P. W. Strong, Prop	Brockville.
	*Spring Valley(W)	Lester McVeigh, Prop	Spring Valley.
Kitley	*Farmers Friend (W)	Jones & Rabb, Props	Frankville.
Lansdowne F	Lansdowne (W)	Byron W. McNeil, Sec	Lansdowne.
	*Tilley (W)	J. P. Redmond, Pres	Mitchellville.
Leeds Front	†Gananoque (W)	F. J. Henderson, Prop	Pittsferry.
Leeds Rear	*Gilt Edge (W)	Ed. Coleman, Sec	Seeleys Bay.
Yonge and Escott	Johnson's (S)	R. E. Cornell, Sec	Elbe Mills.
	*Mallorytown (W)	O Forrester, Pres	Mallorytown.
	*Farmersville (W)	Johnson A. Green, Prop	Athens.
GRENVILLE:			
Augusta	Willow (S)	Bissell & Ross, Props	Brockville.
Edwardsburgh	Cardinal (W) / St. Lawrence (W & S).	Wm. Beddie, Sec	Cardinal.
	*Shanley (W)	Wm. Wallace, Sec	Shanley.
	*Spencerville (W) / Ventnor (S)	Miller & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville.
Gower, S	*Eager's (W)	J. Magee, Sec	Heckston.
Oxford	*Miller's Corners (W) / *Oxford Mills (S)	Levi Patton, Prop	Oxford Mills.
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Advance No. 2 (S)	Thomas Scott, Prop	Glen Stewart.
	*Hainsville (S)	Roode & Miller Props	Hulbert.
	Matilda Centre (S).	S. W. Wood, Sec	Dixon's Corners.
	*Rutherford (W)	W. D. Rutherford, Prop	Haddo.
	*St. Lawrence (W & S)	W. C. Binion, Prop	Iroquois.
Mountain	*Scott's (W)	Edward Scott, Prop	Heckston.
	*Vancamp (W)	John McTavish, Prop	Vancamp.
Williamsburg	*Dunbar (W)	Amos. Marselis, Sec	Dunbar.
	*North Williamsburg (S)	J. J. Dickey, Sec	Brockville.
STORMONT:			
Finch	Cannamore (W)	Wm. Campbell, Sec	Cannamore.
	*Goldfield (W)	Wood & Hoover, Props	Goldfield.
Osnabruck	*Clover Leaf (W & S). / Stormont (S)	Croil & McCullough, Props	614 St. Paul St Montreal, Que
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Glen Gordon (S) / Martintown (S) / Summerstown Sta. (S)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	*Martintown (W)	Wm. Irvine, Prop	Martintown.
	*South Branch (W & S)	John Hayes, Sec	Cashions Glen
Kenyon	†Maxville	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	*St. Elmo (S)	George Caloren, Prop	St. Elmo.
Lancaster	Home (S)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop	Lancaster.
	Picnic Grove (S)	Wm. Meldrum, Sec	Lancaster.
RUSSELL:			
Russell	*St. Onge Co. (S)	C. St. Onge, Pres	St. Onge.
RENFREW:			
Horton	Renfrew (W & S)	H. W. Airth, Sec	Renfrew.
PETERBOROUGH:			
Dummer	Warsaw (W)	S. R. Payne, Sec	Warsaw.
Smith	Lakefield (W)	F. E. Kline, Sec	Lakefield.
	*North Smith (W)	M. E, Sanderson, Pres	Selwyn.

CREAMERIES.—*Concluded.*

County and Township.	Name of factory.	Name of secretary or other officer.	Post office address.
HASTINGS :			
Hungerford	*Hungerford (W)	Andrew Kirk, Prop	Chapman.
Monteagle	Monteagle Valley (W)	Robert Bartlett, Sec	Monteagle valley.
Madoc	*North Hastings (W)	Thompson Bros., Props	Madoc.
Rawdon	Big Springs (W)	James McComb, Prop	Big Springs.
	*Plum Grove (W)	James Whitton, Prop	Wellman's Corn's.
	†Sine	James Scott, Pres	Stirling.
Sidney	*Frankford (S)	J. A. Simmons, Sec	Frankford.
	Sidney Crossing (W)	Vandervoort & White, Props	Sidney Crossing.
	Sidney Town Hall (W)	S. T. Wilmot, Treas	Wallbridge.
Tyendinaga	Deseronto (W & S)	R. Rayburn, Sec	Deseronto.
	*Mountain (W)	W. Henderson, Sec	Shannonville.

Clover Leaf brand is churned in Montreal. The ten skimming stations in Ontario are Mountain, Suffel, Chesterville and Winchester, in Dundas; Finch, Newington, Avonmore and Ormond in Stormont, Apple Hill and Glen Roy in Glengarry.

Renfrew creamery has seven skimming stations, three in Horton, one each in Admaston, Bagot, Ross and Fitzroy.

Losee and Burgessville are skimming stations for the Norwich Union creamery, and Milton creamery has a skimming station at Palermo.

STATISTICS OF

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES AND HOGS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Hogs in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Horses.					Hog			
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Unbroken horses.	Totals.		Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.	
				1896.	1895.			1896.	1895.
Essex	11,394	1,480	2,633	15,507	15,896	15,361	48,222	63,583	61,198
Kent	14,085	2,503	4,720	21,308	21,380	12,087	56,083	68,170	63,472
Elgin	10,952	1,597	3,438	15,987	16,358	7,361	42,641	50,002	52,798
Norfolk	9,380	948	2,816	13,144	13,425	5,057	27,394	32,451	34,468
Haldimand	7,723	1,183	2,283	11,189	11,681	3,014	16,204	19,218	20,168
Welland	7,099	614	1,711	9,424	9,971	1,924	10,841	12,765	13,005
Totals	60,633	8,325	17,601	86,559	88,711	44,804	201,385	246,189	245,109
Lambton	11,289	1,960	3,458	16,707	17,379	6,487	31,323	37,810	34,707
Huron	17,821	4,167	6,364	28,352	29,541	7,642	41,052	48,694	49,941
Bruce	14,852	2,761	4,254	21,867	23,084	6,614	28,494	35,108	36,329
Totals	43,962	8,888	14,076	66,926	70,004	20,743	100,869	121,612	120,977
Grey	19,529	3,319	4,863	27,711	29,282	9,231	37,829	47,060	50,957
Simcoe	18,890	3,113	5,652	27,655	27,606	12,400	52,645	65,045	65,754
Totals	38,419	6,432	10,515	55,366	56,888	21,631	90,474	112,105	116,711
Middlesex	19,686	3,254	6,950	29,890	31,151	9,348	49,334	58,682	56,932
Oxford	12,934	1,924	3,636	18,494	19,563	6,948	40,206	47,154	50,639
Brant	6,866	824	2,294	9,984	10,265	3,787	19,493	23,280	24,682
Perth	13,327	2,840	4,527	20,694	22,283	6,445	32,397	38,842	39,263
Wellington	16,232	2,583	4,689	23,504	25,035	7,302	40,744	48,646	53,108
Waterloo	9,205	1,341	2,174	12,720	13,074	3,943	24,109	28,052	28,024
Dufferin	6,735	1,338	2,119	10,192	10,222	5,121	19,216	24,337	23,427
Totals	84,985	14,104	26,389	125,478	131,593	43,494	225,499	268,993	276,075
Lincoln	7,257	568	1,485	9,310	9,751	2,084	11,603	13,687	13,600
Wentworth	8,632	1,104	2,078	11 814	11,965	3,322	18,286	21,608	21,839
Halton	6,528	745	1,713	8,986	8,894	2,326	14,305	16,631	16,720
Peel	8,748	1,486	2,942	13,176	13,420	4,257	22,560	26,817	29,960
York	16,456	2,691	4,946	24,093	25,897	7,246	40,343	47,589	48,795
Ontario	12,875	2,219	4,115	19,209	20,338	6,508	33,829	40,337	42,072
Durham	10,068	1,451	3,303	14,822	15,597	4,562	21,937	26,499	27,795
Northumberland	11,959	1,593	3,515	17,067	17,640	5,440	25,723	31,163	30,446
Prince Edward	7,253	657	1,864	9,774	10,248	2,023	8,113	10,136	11,198
Totals	89,776	12,514	25,961	128,251	133,750	37,768	196,699	234,467	242,425
Lenox & Addington	7,390	653	2,044	10,087	10,183	2,661	10,854	13,515	13,674
Frontenac	7,103	621	1,355	9,079	9,254	2,883	11,364	14,247	13,430
Leeds	8,672	756	1,526	10,954	11,234	6,564	17,899	24,463	25,460
Grenville	5,452	381	1,211	7,044	7,282	3,325	9,384	12,709	12,806
Dundas	5,596	610	1,262	7,468	7,654	3,138	10,790	13,928	13,358
Stormont	4,681	617	942	6,240	6,784	2,799	7,670	10,469	9,456
Glengarry	6,061	1,475	1,650	9,186	9,575	4,347	9,946	14,293	13,151
Prescott	4,711	1,078	929	6,718	7,330	3,914	7,816	11,730	12,195
Russell	3,109	617	724	4,450	4,672	2,760	4,916	7,676	8,109
Carleton	10,330	1,731	3,002	15,063	15,925	6,357	18,000	24,357	24,593
Renfrew	8,802	1,540	2,301	12,643	13,062	8,401	15,295	23,696	26,824
Lanark	7,871	932	1,558	10,361	10,522	4,294	15,144	19,438	20,449
Totals	79,778	11,011	18,504	109,293	113,477	51,443	139,078	190,521	193,505
Victoria	8,744	1,455	2,580	12,779	13,468	4,665	19,155	23,820	24,832
Peterborough	7,426	1,006	2,183	10,615	10,803	3,887	13,944	17,831	19,331
Haliburton	1,074	289	498	1,861	1,982	667	1,911	2,578	3,058
Hastings	12,511	1,313	2,908	16,732	16,965	9,292	22,570	31,862	36,990
Totals	29,755	4,063	8,169	41,987	43,218	18,511	57,580	76,091	84,211
Muskoka	2,208	374	592	3,174	3,058	990	3,296	4,286	4,590
Parry Sound	1,897	481	605	2,983	2,830	1,211	3,602	4,813	5,036
Nipissing	647	189	207	1,043	863	767	1,284	2,051	1,948
Manitoulin	1,219	277	548	2,044	3,304	440	3,246	4,686	8,485
Algoma	1,105	225	315	1,645		954	2,863	3,817	
Totals	7,076	1,546	2,267	10,889	10,055	5,362	14,291	19,653	20,059
The Province	434,384	66,883	123,482	624,749	647,696	243,756	1,025,875	1,269,631	1,299,072

CATTLE.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Cattle in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.		Store cattle over 2 years.		Young and other cattle.	Total cattle	
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
Essex	31	15,238	13,365	6,058	4,928	15,929	37,256	32,092
Kent	74	18,020	16,342	9,818	10,233	21,095	49,007	46,450
Elgin	48	20,219	20,094	9,561	9,667	20,171	49,999	49,508
Norfolk	129	16,573	16,127	4,789	4,173	12,103	33,594	34,127
Haldimand	26	13,203	12,858	4,810	4,773	12,707	30,746	31,153
Welland	59	9,857	9,315	3,729	3,032	9,018	22,663	21,465
Totals	367	93,110	88,101	38,765	36,806	91,023	223,265	214,795
Lambton	25	20,087	18,289	15,616	15.700	29,475	65,203	62,453
Huron	198	31,804	31,602	28,695	28,001	51,326	112,023	111,553
Bruce	148	30,077	29,920	21,461	23,263	42,598	94,284	97,177
Totals	371	81,968	79,811	65,772	66,964	123,399	271,510	271,183
Grey	298	36,854	37,264	23,245	24,599	53,841	114,238	119,687
Simcoe	289	29,595	27,761	17,869	18,088	36,978	84,731	83,238
Totals	587	66,449	65,025	41,114	42,687	90,819	198,969	202,925
Middlesex	14	38,936	39,055	23,980	24,042	42,098	105,028	104,656
Oxford	16	37,223	36,223	10,934	13,214	24,334	72,507	74,106
Brant	.....	11,932	11,337	3,386	2,959	11,042	26,360	26,358
Perth	11	31,417	30,692	16,310	15,683	36,565	84,303	84,290
Wellington	76	28,603	28,518	17,212	17,174	40,736	86,627	87,009
Waterloo	35	15,111	14,048	4,726	4,701	15,618	35,490	34,481
Dufferin	61	11,392	11,123	8,152	7,503	16,548	36,153	34,380
Totals	213	174,614	170,996	84,700	85,276	186,941	446,468	445,280
Lincoln	.....	8,894	8,576	2,201	1,958	7,903	18,998	18,559
Wentworth	17	14,806	14,699	4,307	4,091	12,490	31,620	33,135
Halton	14	12,032	11,074	4,884	5,038	11,490	28,420	27,637
Peel	7	13,353	13,287	5,927	6,312	12,758	32,045	32,403
York	16	25,145	23,728	7,859	7,853	18,672	51,692	50,118
Ontario	14	20,098	19,113	10,174	9,422	28,156	58,442	56,457
Durham	35	14,906	14,321	6,870	7,294	18,446	40,257	39,476
Northumberland	13	24,118	22,595	6,616	5,702	17,640	48,387	46,363
Prince Edward	38	12,956	12,203	2,358	2,179	8,026	23,378	22,514
Totals	151	146,308	139,596	51,196	49,849	135,581	333,239	326,662
Lennox and Addington	95	18,832	18,539	3,773	4,649	12,251	34,951	36,582
Frontenac	97	21,988	20,447	5,114	4,300	13,133	40,332	39,571
Leeds	16	33,266	32,982	5,166	4,685	15,722	54,170	53,276
Grenville	.....	19,161	19,227	2,687	2,356	8,101	29,949	30,422
Dundas	25	20,737	19,777	2,135	1,700	9,537	32,434	31,398
Stormont	.....	17,753	16,909	2,232	2,179	9,408	29,393	28,110
Glengarry	24	23,724	21,775	3,723	2,231	13,434	40,905	36,798
Prescott	86	17,871	17,090	2,894	2,811	10,671	31,522	29,972
Russell	.....	11,275	10,461	2,864	2,598	7,704	21,843	20,360
Carleton	13	31,189	31,646	9,372	9,549	26,324	66,898	65,296
Renfrew	147	22,962	22,449	9,270	8,415	25,222	57,601	56,045
Lanark	36	25,091	24,477	9,705	8,894	21,888	56,720	54,851
Totals	539	263,849	255,779	58,935	54,367	173,395	496,718	482,681
Victoria	16	13,854	13,161	7,847	8,230	20,347	42,064	41,418
Peterborough	52	17,559	16,459	6,351	5,987	14,999	38,961	38,945
Haliburton	150	2,938	3,014	1,327	1,251	4,186	8,601	8,779
Hastings	165	43,328	42,022	7,020	7,387	23,598	74,111	73,513
Totals	383	77,679	74,656	22,545	22,855	63,130	163,737	162,655
Muskoka	242	5,538	4,865	2,392	2,342	7,112	15,284	14,409
Parry Sound	267	4,456	4,097	2,024	1,920	6,353	13,100	12,421
Nipissing	77	1,335	1,070	500	507	1,743	3,655	3,122
Manitoulin	113	2,830	4,232	1,465	2,071	5,001	9,409	13,970
Algoma	98	2,210		1,001		3,295	6,604	
Totals	797	16,369	14,264	7,382	6,840	23,504	48,052	43,922
The Province	3,411	920,346	888,228	370,409	385,644	887,792	2,181,958	2,150,103

SHEEP AND POULTRY.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep and Poultry in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Sheep.				Poultry.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals. 1896.	Totals. 1895.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	Totals. 1896.	Totals. 1895.
Essex	17,034	13,972	31,006	30,054	20,187	10,914	224,743	255,844	232,031
Kent	20,589	18,749	39,338	45,508	18,155	10,414	229,132	257,701	236,844
Elgin	22,866	21,932	44,798	51,274	19,703	5,809	182,822	208,334	209,167
Norfolk	18,834	14,886	33,720	39,355	16,421	6,735	140,010	163,166	159,042
Haldimand	16,276	14,937	31,213	36,294	10,414	6,192	107,309	123,915	126,482
Welland	13,085	11,479	24,564	26,779	7,199	2,847	109,454	119,500	128,686
Totals	108,684	95,955	204,639	229,264	92,079	42,911	993,470	1,128,460	1,092,252
Lambton	28,216	28,751	56,967	62,370	23,757	9,418	214,487	247,662	222,757
Huron	49,095	49,582	98,677	109,292	36,232	22,291	312,744	371,267	378,336
Bruce	56,861	53,382	110,243	119,782	24,926	18,122	215,067	258,115	260,899
Totals	134,172	131,715	265,887	291,444	84,915	49,831	742,298	877,044	861,992
Grey	68,268	60,644	128,912	155,312	23,597	18,975	266,240	308,812	319,840
Simcoe	60,253	47,128	107,381	112,302	28,190	20,905	274,658	323,753	316,102
Totals	128,521	107,772	236,293	267,614	51,787	39,880	540,898	632,565	635,942
Middlesex	36,082	33,995	70,077	79,435	52,235	16,316	344,960	413,511	392,485
Oxford	11,659	11,876	23,535	27,599	18,601	5,948	201,222	225,771	214,858
Brant	10,032	9,487	19,519	22,391	5,336	3,366	87,678	96,380	99,602
Perth	26,714	24,889	51,603	59,444	17,067	16,497	227,633	261,197	277,097
Wellington	49,823	46,400	96,223	102,015	24,567	16,637	222,882	264,086	276,535
Waterloo	17,607	13,263	30,870	34,853	7,087	4,820	151,111	163,018	156,177
Dufferin	20,532	16,766	37,298	36,385	15,238	11,716	102,244	129,198	120,476
Totals	172,449	156,676	329,125	362,122	140,131	75,300	1,337,730	1,553,161	1,537,230
Lincoln	11,842	10,110	21,952	24,468	7,166	2,649	91,144	100,959	117,589
Wentworth	13,105	11,628	24,733	31,551	10,204	5,518	119,445	135,167	142,322
Halton	11,765	10,427	22,192	24,020	8,850	5,474	81,801	96,125	99,876
Peel	14,916	11,735	26,651	29,347	18,164	10,701	136,053	164,918	170,613
York	28,018	22,768	50,786	54,868	19,219	14,943	224,300	258,462	279,108
Ontario	28,381	23,299	51,680	51,609	21,140	13,004	214,626	248,770	245,597
Durham	20,888	18,073	38,961	40,651	20,615	9,710	155,288	185,613	192,957
Northumber'd	19,521	15,357	34,878	35,511	19,288	6,642	169,765	195,695	209,137
Prince Edw'd	8,643	7,240	15,883	15,811	6,110	2,616	95,905	104,631	102,643
Totals	157,079	130,637	287,716	307,836	130,756	71,257	1,288,327	1,490,340	1,559,842
Lennox & Ad.	11,222	8,794	20,016	27,509	8,742	5,137	84,496	98,375	95,593
Frontenac	14,977	12,395	27,372	32,289	12,742	4,779	87,935	105,456	96,875
Leeds	13,909	12,399	26,308	30,722	14,098	6,743	115,509	136,350	135,884
Grenville	8,045	7,254	15,299	16,938	17,441	5,315	86,462	109,218	112,027
Dundas	6,174	5,517	11,691	13,154	12,018	5,114	99,846	116,978	120,199
Stormont	7,820	5,339	13,159	15,258	8,137	3,263	75,601	87,001	94,080
Glengarry	13,237	10,347	23,584	23,318	5,626	3,647	98,062	107,335	116,128
Prescott	8,961	6,611	15,572	18,620	9,348	3,559	70,158	83,065	90,038
Russell	7,286	5,101	12,387	16,892	9,298	3,568	47,419	60,285	64,320
Carleton	24,961	20,217	45,178	46,993	25,712	18,839	167,438	211,989	205,878
Renfrew	43,814	32,714	76,528	78,659	18,748	9,885	117,220	145,853	150,796
Lanark	33,718	28,662	62,380	63,871	12,566	8,477	120,978	142,021	135,762
Totals	194,124	155,350	349,474	384,223	154,476	78,326	1,171,124	1,403,926	1,417,580
Victoria	23,281	17,987	41,268	40,359	12,293	9,198	132,460	153,951	152,885
Peterborough	15,594	12,197	27,791	29,515	22,742	9,264	126,275	158,281	149,044
Haliburton	5,082	3,340	8,422	8,899	814	855	14,201	15,870	17,668
Hastings	22,481	17,087	39,568	45,119	13,436	8,703	173,063	195,202	198,503
Totals	66,438	50,611	117,049	123,892	49,285	28,020	445,999	523,304	518,100
Muskoka	10,041	7,288	17,329	16,543	4,137	1,503	33,587	39,227	40,711
Parry Sound	9,462	6,785	16,247	15,650	2,563	1,585	28,787	32,935	34,573
Nipissing	1,631	824	2,455	2,218	1,607	596	10,094	12,297	11,498
Manitoulin	9,101	7,430	16,531	21,929	1,934	1,305	17,633	20,872	43,120
Algoma	3,914	2,689	6,603		2,100	1,033	16,903	20,036	
Totals	34,149	25,016	59,165	56,340	12,341	6,022	107,004	125,367	129,902
The Province	995,616	853,732	1,849,348	2,022,735	715,770	391,547	6,626,850	7,734,167	7,752,840

LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry sold in the Province of Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, ending June 30th of each year.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Essex	1,011	1,100	6,089	6,732	9,874	8,589	48,237	36,371	105,065
Kent	1,500	1,222	10,357	11,359	16,951	15,364	56,566	47,983	91,189
Elgin	1,119	955	12,590	11,416	24,282	21,368	53,691	50,396	88,407
Norfolk	709	626	7,373	6,085	16,851	13,319	36,218	32,373	64,249
Haldimand	682	680	5,339	5,121	13,306	11,914	21,620	20,311	57,899
Welland	577	524	4,094	4,198	11,234	10,260	14,936	12,328	64,146
Totals	5,598	5,107	45,842	44,911	92,498	80,814	231,268	199,762	465,955
Lambton	1,451	1,292	18,189	18,484	25,920	23,073	39,533	30,348	70,875
Huron	3,327	2,535	28,393	28,565	46,030	39,860	58,369	52,772	103,163
Bruce	1,855	1,768	24,784	23,681	47,718	39,599	39,256	36,041	73,146
Totals	6,633	5,595	71,366	70,730	119,668	102,532	137,158	119,161	247,184
Grey	2,056	1,972	27,995	24,372	54,943	47,317	50,799	49,603	94,999
Simcoe	2,207	2,068	17,837	15,975	38,016	33,920	57,444	50,611	106,296
Totals	4,263	4,040	45,832	40,347	92,959	81,237	108,243	100,214	201,295
Middlesex	2,087	1,862	27,361	28,591	31,317	31,067	66,218	53,286	151,317
Oxford	1,523	1,254	16,113	15,956	11,528	12,350	58,893	54,689	70,725
Brant	429	433	5,614	5,565	8,108	7,499	30,815	24,024	38,986
Perth	1,775	1,379	17,117	16,862	22,781	21,360	46,327	40,880	70,199
Wellington	1,552	1,556	21,919	20,991	41,263	38,252	63,176	60,903	81,826
Waterloo	875	742	12,189	13,267	13,680	12,428	36,393	29,705	56,573
Dufferin	838	821	7,216	6,660	13,564	10,474	20,113	18,952	40,402
Totals	9,079	8,047	107,529	107,892	142,241	133,430	321,935	282,439	510,028
Lincoln	379	454	3,912	4,066	9,362	9,300	15,097	13,953	49,379
Wentworth	584	662	6,470	6,728	13,088	12,875	24,442	22,515	58,157
Halton	414	379	5,441	4,904	9,580	8,717	20,407	17,736	42,991
Peel	1,163	1,005	6,640	7,658	13,962	12,958	30,569	29,213	81,433
York	1,779	1,489	12,491	11,870	21,230	20,082	57,460	52,448	123,576
Ontario	1,638	1,681	14,491	13,563	22,660	19,655	45,211	41,138	98,621
Durham	1,108	999	8,581	9,216	16,689	14,573	29,061	26,154	61,257
Northumberland	1,161	1,198	8,847	7,796	13,229	11,590	34,748	26,602	71,114
Prince Edward	472	415	3,236	2,676	7,644	6,342	11,935	11,282	30,933
Totals	8,698	8,282	70,109	68,477	127,444	116,092	268,930	241,041	617,461
Lennox and Add	618	586	4,521	4,935	9,546	9,874	13,008	10,689	29,412
Frontenac	346	482	5,102	4,828	14,394	13,886	10,563	8,994	51,821
Leeds	549	475	7,213	5,468	11,912	9,950	17,162	16,425	42,038
Grenville	383	407	3,837	3,194	6,978	6,129	10,228	9,527	37,493
Dundas	462	315	3,735	2,241	5,771	5,109	11,269	10,912	29,667
Stormont	348	388	3,172	2,787	5,276	4,579	8,887	6,874	21,251
Glengarry	569	605	3,957	4,225	7,312	7,184	10,770	8,765	32,623
Prescott	519	497	3,087	2,820	6,983	6,742	6,870	6,431	31,086
Russell	329	356	2,800	2,463	4,782	4,880	5,605	5,342	24,791
Carleton	889	874	7,912	8,852	16,216	16,227	19,160	18,308	85,645
Renfrew	741	700	8,294	7,812	22,610	18,130	15,580	15,514	42,618
Lanark	631	642	8,573	7,509	21,864	20,037	15,001	14,433	39,899
Totals	6,384	6,327	62,203	57,134	133,644	122,727	144,103	132,214	468,944
Victoria	1,080	751	7,864	6,688	15,650	11,560	22,514	19,057	39,253
Peterborough	761	594	5,743	5,366	10,092	8,205	17,426	17,057	53,401
Haliburton	174	128	1,591	1,509	2,180	1,819	1,984	2,153	5,023
Hastings	936	685	9,257	7,540	14,067	10,472	33,305	31,813	59,911
Totals	2,951	2,158	24,455	21,103	41,989	32,056	75,229	70,080	157,588
Muskoka	267	279	2,664	2,426	4,769	4,660	4,192	4,291	15,246
Parry Sound	167	171	2,640	2,059	4,021	3,195	4,623	4,128	9,683
Nipissing	125	107	552	497	518	539	1,045	1,100	4,150
Manitoulin	188	233	1,835	2,555	5,175	5,033	3,982	5,562	7,463
Algoma	105		1,424		1,970		3,651		6,774
Totals	852	790	9,115	7,537	16,453	13,427	17,493	15,081	43,316
The Province	44,458	40,346	436,451	418,131	766,896	682,315	1,304,359	1,159,992	2,711,771

The total number of Poultry sold in 1895 was 2,392,458.

WOOL.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of wool in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			Yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.		
	No. of fleeces.	Pounds	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	16,495	98,422	5.97	16,494	92,450	5.61	14,835	84,266	5.68
Kent	20,631	131,157	6.36	23,965	143,176	5.97	20,911	121,676	5.82
Elgin	23,011	138,318	6.01	27,566	162,617	5.90	24,269	141,340	5.82
Norfolk	18,663	100,395	5.38	21,805	118,080	5.42	17,671	94,807	5.37
Haldimand	15,788	93,906	5.95	18,856	115,046	6.10	17,368	104,200	6.00
Welland	12,963	62,857	4.85	14,322	71,096	4.96	13,722	68,888	5 02
Totals	107,551	625,055	5.81	123,008	702,465	5.71	108,776	615,177	5.66
Lambton	27,891	165,346	5.93	31,276	181,973	5.82	27,128	159,298	5.87
Huron	49,521	283,124	5.72	56,975	327,328	5.75	50,857	292,390	5.75
Bruce	57,463	327,437	5.70	63,624	367,797	5.78	51,815	299,291	5.78
Totals	134,875	775,907	5.75	151,875	877,098	5.78	129,800	750,979	5.79
Grey	68,455	384,603	5.62	86,827	488,590	5.63	73,041	409,679	5.61
Simcoe	60,785	345 554	5.68	65,419	366,458	5 60	48,842	274,674	5.62
Totals	129,240	730,157	5.65	152,246	855,048	5.62	121,883	684,353	5.61
Middlesex	35,404	217,645	6.15	41,604	255,744	6 15	38,636	234,791	6 08
Oxford	12,064	69,493	5.76	14,535	85,026	5.85	17,666	101,870	5 77
Brant	10,396	60,260	5 80	12,249	69,066	5.64	12,872	74,298	5.77
Perth	25,725	146.895	5.71	30,088	172,571	5.74	30,961	177,854	5.74
Wellington	50,626	297,658	5.88	54,300	320.538	5.90	47,932	278,178	5.80
Waterloo	17,066	92,523	5.42	19,839	110,185	5.55	21,238	116,314	5.48
Dufferin	20,112	117,025	5.82	19,933	117,153	5.88	18,600	106,914	5.75
Totals	171,393	1,001,499	5.84	192,548	1,130.283	5.87	187,905	1,090,219	5.80
Lincoln	11,459	57,081	4.98	12,712	64,806	5.10	10,982	56,609	5.16
Wentworth	13,115	76,118	5.80	16,395	99,657	6.08	14,950	86,615	5.79
Halton	11,962	75,521	6.31	13,251	84,049	6.34	11,723	74,068	6.32
Peel	15,252	97,264	6.38	17,260	108,116	6.26	15,619	102,389	6.56
York	28,810	178,558	6.20	32,773	197,900	6.04	27,644	168,017	6.08
Ontario	27,713	170.736	6.16	28,657	172,054	6.00	26,982	166,903	6.19
Durham	20,451	119,244	5.83	22,845	131,249	5.75	21,466	126,253	5.88
Northumberland	19,412	116,947	6.02	19.865	116,155	5.85	19,972	115,231	5.77
Prince Edward	8,543	43.130	5.05	7,733	39,675	5.13	8,707	46,211	5.31
Totals	156,717	934,599	5.96	171,491	1,013,661	5.91	158,045	942,296	5.96
Lennox and Addington	11,233	60,704	5.40	14,889	77,849	5.23	14,008	74,481	5.32
Frontenac	14,742	76,724	5 20	17,809	91,890	5.16	17,710	90,156	5.09
Leeds	14,277	72,265	5.06	16,765	85,138	5.08	32,536	160,539	5.93
Grenville	8,106	41,217	5.08	9,723	49,106	5.05			
Dundas	6,074	31,455	5.18	6,844	36,373	5.31	9,193	46,739	5.08
Stormont	8,014	42,653	5.32	9,103	47,938	5.27	9,186	48,074	5.23
Glengarry	12,527	66,935	5.34	13,428	71,787	5.35	14,112	69,156	4.90
Prescott	9,150	51,330	5.61	10,885	58,413	5 37	10,516	53,550	5.09
Russell	7,403	38,288	5.17	9,368	48,072	5.13	8,069	40,856	5.06
Carleton	25,356	134,868	5.32	26,937	142,864	5.30	26,730	138,021	5.16
Renfrew	41,867	196,420	4.69	44,006	208,193	4.73	38,101	177,623	4.66
Lanark	33,455	169,632	5.07	34,899	173,015	4.96	33,859	165,774	4.90
Totals	192,204	982,491	5 11	214,656	1,090,638	5.08	214,020	1,064,969	4.98
Victoria	22,776	131,024	5.75	22,707	127,599	5.63	22,883	128,464	5.61
Peterborough	15,288	83,522	5.46	16,961	91,403	5.39	16,649	88,890	5.34
Haliburton	5,143	26,039	5.06	5,679	28,666	5.05	3,920	19,277	4.92
Hastings	22,280	111,796	5.02	25,429	124,624	4.90	24,478	121,824	4.98
Totals	65,487	352,381	5.38	70,776	372,292	5.26	67,930	358,455	5.28
Muskoka	10,341	50,300	4.86	9,670	47,191	4.88	6,922	35,932	5.19
Parry Sound	9,261	50,550	5.46	9,074	49,652	5.47	4,357	24,525	5.63
Nipissing	1,570	7,336	4.67	1,430	6,776	4.74	413	2,005	4.85
Manitoulin	8,873	49,073	5 53	12,366	69,707	5.64	6,207	36,697	5.91
Algoma	3,859	22,039	5.71						
Totals	33,904	179,298	5 29	32,540	173,326	5.33	17,899	99,159	5.54
The Province	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,109,140	6,214,811	5.60	1,006,258	5,605,607	5.57

BEES.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number and value per Hive of Bees kept in said Municipalities for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	1896.			1895.			1894.		
	No. of hives.	Value of bees and outfit.	Value per hive.	No. of hives.	Value of bees and outfit.	Value per hive.	No. of hives.	Value of bees and outfit.	Value per hive.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Essex	4,122	18,260	4 43	4,491	21,647	4 82	5,452	24,370	4 47
Kent	3,506	18,196	19	3,758	21,195	5 64	4,760	22,943	4 82
Elgin	4,543	23,487	17	4,117	21,697	5 27	4,813	24,498	5 09
Norfolk	5,689	31,745	5 58	6,943	40,909	5 79	6,348	33,517	5 28
Haldimand	2,651	14,819	5 59	3,549	20,868	5 88	6,123	34,166	5 58
Welland	2,596	13,759	5 30	4,406	22,779	5 17	8,523	39,632	4 65
Totals	23,107	120,266	5 20	27,264	148,386	5 44	36,019	179,126	4 97
Lambton	5,898	30,257	5 13	5,404	27,290	5 05	7,854	38,092	4 85
Huron	4,513	26,807	5 94	7,892	49,246	6 24	9,263	57,523	6 21
Bruce	3,995	23,371	5 85	5,072	28,454	5 61	8,042	44,070	5 48
Totals	14,406	80,435	5 58	18,368	104,990	5 72	25,159	139,685	5 55
Grey	4,814	27,151	5 64	7,094	35,115	4 95	9,497	50,524	5 32
Simcoe	4,533	25,249	5 57	4,614	25,515	5 53	5,147	28,051	5 45
Totals	9,347	52,400	5 61	11,708	60,630	5 18	14,644	78,575	5 37
Middlesex	6,623	42,652	6 44	9,103	55,346	6 08	12,401	69,322	5 59
Oxford	2,330	14,935	6 41	2,263	15,688	6 93	3,661	23,797	6 50
Brant	2,380	12,947	5 44	2,299	13,104	5 70	3,437	20,003	5 82
Perth	3,572	17,396	4 87	3,213	16,740	5 21	3,435	20,850	6 07
Wellington	1,449	8,143	5 62	2,827	16,623	5 88	3,250	18,623	5 73
Waterloo	1,176	7,797	6 63	1,215	7,764	6 39	1,157	6,734	5 82
Dufferin	2,665	16,070	6 03	2,705	15,229	5 63	1,805	8,249	4 57
Totals	20,195	119,940	5 94	23,625	140,489	5 95	29,146	167,578	5 75
Lincoln	1,542	8,219	5 33	1,308	6,213	4 75	1,987	9,657	4 86
Wentworth	2,364	15,059	6 37	2,806	17,734	6 32	4,188	22,657	5 41
Halton	1,475	9,322	6 32	1,630	10,514	6 45	1,481	8,738	5 90
Peel	2,036	12,399	6 09	4,000	21,560	5 39	4,904	25,452	5 19
York	3,480	23,699	6 81	4,602	30,143	6 55	4,473	26,927	6 02
Ontario	3,682	19,956	5 42	4,396	24,354	5 54	4,445	24,314	5 47
Durham	2,806	15,209	5 42	3,710	20 368	5 49	4,747	23,355	4 92
Northumberland	8,931	42,779	4 79	10,070	47,732	4 74	9,572	47,286	4 94
Prince Edward	3,109	15,483	4 98	3,503	19,886	5 68	3,747	19,597	5 23
Totals	29,425	162,125	5 51	36,023	198,504	5 51	39,544	207,983	5 26
Lennox and Addington	4,377	22,804	5 21	2,881	15,529	5 39	2,606	14,985	5 75
Frontenoc	2,919	17,222	5 90	1,341	7,898	5 89	1,540	8,362	5 43
Leeds	5,797	28,289	4 88	7,532	38,187	5 07	6,694	35,010	5 23
Grenville	1,903	7,916	4 16	1,868	8,014	4 29	1,639	7,408	4 52
Dundas	2,947	15,472	5 25	2,963	14,943	5 04	3,654	15,822	4 33
Stormont	1,985	10,421	5 25	2,247	10,269	4 57	2,110	9.664	4 58
Glengarry	6,164	29,094	4 72	3,951	18,056	4 57	3,929	17,720	4 51
Prescott	4,354	22,815	5 24	5,043	25,820	5 12	5,752	27,782	4 83
Russell	2,180	10,224	4 69	1,650	7,244	4 39	1,976	8,714	4 41
Carleton	6,293	31,906	5 07	6,702	35,118	5 24	6,400	31,808	4 97
Renfrew	4,336	21,897	5 05	3,105	14,469	4 66	2,511	11,676	4 65
Lanark	5,296	23,461	4 43	4,597	21,560	4 69	7,420	37,916	5 11
Totals	48,551	241,521	4 97	43,880	217,098	4 95	46,231	226,867	4 91
Victoria	6,007	28,834	4 80	3,455	16,791	4 86	1,193	5,965	5 00
Peterborough	1,565	8,670	5 54	1,310	8,070	6 16	1,633	9,586	5 87
Haliburton	80	400	5 00	109	591	5 42	60	350	5 84
Hastings	6,272	33,053	5 27	6,139	35,432	5 77	5,208	28,956	5 56
Totals	13,924	70,957	5 10	11,013	60,884	5 53	8,094	44,857	5 54
Muskoka	529	3,296	6 23	663	4,303	6 49	586	3,586	6 12
Parry Sound	178	1,157	6 50	160	1,070	6 69	53	312	5 89
Nipissing	8	40	5 00	17	85	5 00	14	70	5 00
Manitoulin	397	2,219	5 59	452	2,219	4 91	604	2,935	4 86
Algoma	9	52	5 81						
Totals	1,121	6,764	6 03	1,292	7,677	5 94	1,257	6,903	5 49
The Province	160,076	854,408	5 34	173,173	938,658	5 42	200,094	1,051,574	5 26

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE VII. Showing by county municipalities and groups of counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 1,147 factories in Ontario in 1896, the amount paid to patrons, etc.

Counties.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of		Gross value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Total amount paid to patrons.	Paid to patrons per 100 lb. of milk.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.						
	No.	lb.	lb.	$		lb.	$ c.	$	cts.
Essex	10	5,475,284	519,309	41,042	560	10.54	7 90	30,763	56.2
Kent	6	4,488,670	419,717	33,835	326	10.69	8 06	25,601	57.0
Elgin	23	34,339,669	3,165,895	258,013	1,664	10.85	8 15	208,663	60.8
Norfolk	22	25,703,099	2,390,691	193,609	1,723	10.75	8 10	146,507	57.0
Haldimand	11	11,950,703	1,137,042	95,211	959	10.51	8 37	72,050	60.3
Welland	3	2,595,447	247,214	20,756	288	10.50	8 40	15,544	59.9
Totals	75	84,552,872	7,879,868	642,466	5,520	10.73	8 15	499,128	59.0
Lambton	18	14,094,151	1,315,198	109,039	1,134	10.72	8 29	79,183	56.2
Huron	21	17,639,984	1,617,435	135,671	1,439	10.91	8 39	104,087	59.0
Bruce	23	21,008,034	1,949,833	161,281	1,728	10 77	8 27	122,253	58.2
Totals	62	52,742,169	4,882,466	405,991	4,301	10.80	8 32	305,523	57.9
Grey	11	6,568,189	608,729	50,454	5	10.79	8 29	37,393	56.9
Simcoe	19	7,008,515	647,326	52,156	707	10.83	8 06	36,431	52.0
Totals	30	13,576,704	1,256,055	102,610	1,282	10.81	8 17	73,824	54.4
Middlesex	37	50,451,477	4,684,274	386,297	2,445	10.77	8 25	305,211	60.5
Oxford	44	103,956,313	9,649,849	791,749	3,622	10.77	8 20	660,853	63.6
Brant	9	7,430,907	686,817	56,890	498	10.82	8 28	42,032	56 6
Perth	26	41,866,606	3,894,690	333,747	2,065	10 75	8 57	271,338	64.8
Wellington	13	16,846,367	1,568,689	130 622	1,177	10.74	8 33	100,326	59.6
Waterloo	9	5,788,069	525,242	42,747	500	11.02	8 14	32,302	55.8
Dufferin	7	3,961,073	370,861	30,379	353	10.68	8 19	23,160	58.5
Totals	145	230,300,812	21,380,422	1,772,431	10,660	10.77	8 29	1,435,222	62.3
Lincoln	3	2,494,815	235,578	19,408	250	10 59	8 24	14,378	57.6
Wentworth	7	6,368,704	585,472	47,195	489	10.88	8 06	34,110	53.6
Halton	1	432,000	40,000	3,240	60	10.80	8 10	2,440	56.5
Peel	6	1,960,228	183,172	14,902	146	10.70	8 14	10,788	55.0
York	7	3,874,884	359,611	29,603	319	10.78	8 23	22,768	58.8
Ontario	7	3,838,195	345,692	27,386	373	11.10	7 92	20,005	52.1
Durham	12	9,661,879	878 981	72,906	776	10.99	8 30	53,908	55.8
Northumberland	39	43,799,351	4,048,028	343,598	2,487	10.82	8 49	282,955	64.6
Prince Edward	23	27.887,408	2,619,313	215,499	1,784	10 65	8 23	169,171	60.7
Totals	105	100,317,494	9,295,847	773,827	6,684	10.79	8 32	610,523	60.9
Lennox and Addington	29	42,241,313	4,067,659	336,959	2,237	10.38	8 28	267,636	63.4
Frontenac	64	44,813,741	4,278,853	351,798	2,093	10.47	8 22	294,091	65.6
Leeds	82	83,807,592	7,840,423	655,209	2,847	10.69	8 36	563,746	67.3
Grenville	39	44,292,839	4,203,469	360,366	1,909	10.54	8 57	292,215	66.0
Dundas	45	44,139,166	4,294,078	367,474	1,503	10.28	8 56	318,408	72.1
Stormont	39	31,125,197	3,028,900	251,934	1,378	10 28	8 32	217,585	69.9
Glengarry	56	29 601,052	2,771,093	228 646	1,634	10.72	8 25	193,955	65.3
Prescot	63	37,528,860	3,696,493	298,900	1,931	10.15	8 09	248,058	66.1
Russell	41	28,043,040	2,734,040	226,372	1,320	10.26	8 28	192,372	68 6
Carleton	56	44,612,763	4,244,972	348,739	2,211	10.51	8 22	287,059	64.3
Renfrew	23	11,917,067	1,141,279	94,571	941	10.44	8 29	70.033	58 8
Lanark	44	49,472,096	4,681,156	394,254	2,393	10.57	8 42	319,664	64.6
Totals	581	491,687,286	46,982,415	3,915,222	22,397	10.47	8 33	3,264,822	66.4
Victoria	14	9,535,058	875,913	72,275	669	10.89	8 25	55,582	58.3
Peterborough	34	30,928,367	2,833,275	231,977	1,703	10.92	8 19	187,509	60.6
Haliburton	5	982,336	94.512	7,585	77	10.39	8 03	5,166	52 6
Hastings	92	92,714,628	8,838,636	716,322	4,268	10.49	8 10	599,826	64.7
Totals	145	134,160,389	12,642,336	1,028,159	6,717	10.61	8 13	848,083	63.2
Muskoka	1	255,000	24,060	1,852	28	10.60	7 70	1,182	46.4
Parry Sound	3	531,933	50,516	4,177	46	10.53	8 27	2,620	49.3
Totals	4	786,933	74,576	6,029	74	10.55	8 08	3,802	48.3
The Province	1,147	1,108,124,659	104.393.985	8,646,735	57,635	10.62	8 28	7,040,927	63.5

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

The table following gives the values of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock by county groups for 1895 and 1896, and for the Province for each of the fourteen years, 1883-96:

Districts.		Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
		$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	1896..	79,725,118	27,874,501	7,239,255	11,822,649	126,661,523
	1895..	82,705,888	27,737,748	7,166,730	12,559,651	130,170,017
Lake Huron	1896..	63,579,494	21,317,994	5,445,514	11,696,398	102,039,400
	1895..	65,086,947	21,173,775	5,478,207	12,495,338	104,234,267
Georgian Bay	1896..	42,641,677	15,715,313	4,385,099	8,474,255	71,216,344
	1895..	44,115,508	15,640,459	4,494,196	9,313,169	73,563,332
West Midland	1896..	118,158,208	44,500,793	10,128,166	20,039,127	192,826,294
	1895..	121,390,386	44,277,813	10,199,962	22,244,416	198,112,577
Lake Ontario	1896..	116,438,638	45,747,934	9,989,493	17,652,063	189,828,128
	1865 .	120,502,380	45,409,418	10,065,062	18,950,369	194,927,229
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1896..	95,719,280	36,027,872	9,631,239	18,898,682	160,277,073
	1895..	97,495,749	35,988,390	9,622,379	19,768,061	162,874,579
East Midland	1896..	34,086,985	11,901,758	3,152,560	6,289,096	55,430,399
	1895..	34,936,540	11,897,685	3,190,672	6,681,324	56,706,221
Northern Districts	1896..	7,118,870	2,149,264	759,032	1,985,296	12,012,462
	1895..	6,705,074	2,023,382	727,177	1,945,719	11,401,352
The Province	1896..	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,358	96,857,566	910,291,623
	1895..	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,574
	1894..	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,507
	1893..	602,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070
	1892..	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244
	1891..	621,245,223	191,263,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068
	1890..	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035
	1889..	632,329,433	192,464,237	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,664
	1888..	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
	1887..	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,550,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885 .	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595

Farm lands continue to decrease in value, there being a reduction of $15,470,202 in the value of this item for the Province compared with the previous year. Buildings,

however, have increased in value by over a million dollars. There has been a slight reduction in the value of farm machinery, while the value of live stock has decreased $7,100,481. The total value of the four classes of farm property named amounts to $910,291,623, as against $931,989,574 in the preceding year.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED. The value per acre occupied of the various classes of farm property is given in the following table, by county groups and for the Province, for the years 1895 and 1896:

Districts.	Farm lands.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live stock.		Total farm property.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	34 10	35 40	11 92	11 87	3 10	3 07	5 06	5 38	54 18	55 72
Lake Huron	27 29	28 15	9 15	9 16	2 34	2 37	5 02	5 40	43 80	45 08
Georgian Bay	21 07	21 74	7 77	7 71	2 17	2 21	4 19	4 59	35 20	36 25
West Midland	36 30	37 31	13 67	13 61	3 11	3 13	6 15	6 84	59 23	60 89
Lake Ontario	38 21	39 53	15 01	14 90	3 28	3 30	5 79	6 22	62 29	63 95
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	17 90	18 28	6 74	6 75	1 80	1 80	3 53	3 71	29 97	30 54
East Midland	12 53	12 96	4 38	4 41	1 16	1 18	2 31	2 48	20 38	21 03
Northern Districts	3 37	3 19	1 02	96	36	35	94	92	5 69	5 42
The Province	24 06	24 79	8 85	8 83	2 19	2 20	4 18	4 50	39 28	40 32

There is a reduction of 73 cents per acre in the value of farm lands, and an increase of 2 cents per acre in the value of buildings, while implements and live stock fall respectively 1 and 32 cents per acre. None of the groups, except the newer settled Northern Districts, show an increase in the value of all classes, of farm property per acre.

VALUE PER ACRE CLEARED. A still better basis of comparison is given in the following table, as the values are here given per acre cleared or in use, by county groups and for the Province:

Farm property.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.			
									1896.	1895.	1883.	1883-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Buildings	17 64	14 46	13 41	18 20	19 17	14 43	13 08	10 48	16 20	16 43	15 00	16 44
Implements	4 58	3 69	3 74	4 14	4 18	3 85	3 47	3 70	4 00	4 10	4 13	4 31
Live stock	7 48	7 93	7 23	8 12	7 40	7 57	6 91	9 69	7 64	8 36	9 50	9 16
Total	29 70	26 08	24 38	30 53	30 75	25 85	23 46	23 87	27 84	28 89	28 63	29 91

The Lake Ontario district has the best record for buildings, and also for the total of the three items of the table, although the Lake Erie group shows the best figures for implements, and the West Midland counties for live stock. The total value of the three items per acre cleared is $27,84, which is less than in the preceding year, and even less than in 1883, owing to the ratio of cleared land increasing faster than the values of buildings, implements and live stock.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS. The average value and rental of such leased farms as were reported in farmers' schedules returned to this Bureau in 1896 are shown by districts in the following table:

Leased farms.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
Average value—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Land	3,650	3,839	2,738	4,364	4,268	3,299	2,974	1,057	3,653
Buildings	1,353	1,407	1,107	1,744	1,793	1,431	1,213	513	1,463
Average rental	226	232	176	273	279	197	196	80	229
Rent per acre based on—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Acres occupied. 1896	2 29	1 89	1 53	2 30	2 44	1 46	1 30	46	1 88
Acres occupied. 1895	2 26	1 89	1 53	2 32	2 50	1 43	1 34	46	1 87
Acres occupied. 1886-96	2 19	1 92	1 57	2 31	2 60	1 37	1 42	44	1 97
Acres cleared... 1896	2 84	2 38	2 11	2 85	2 97	2 12	2 00	1 70	2 54
Acres cleared... 1895	2 84	2 46	2 09	2 88	3 05	2 15	2 09	1 73	2 59
Acres cleared... 1886-96	2 92	2 56	2 20	2 96	3 18	2 16	2 31	1 74	2 74
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm 1896	4 52	4 42	4 58	4 47	4 60	4 16	4 68	5 10	4 48
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm 1895	4 48	4 43	4 50	4 44	4 51	4 22	4 38	5 31	4 45
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm 1886-96	4 19	4 27	4 36	4 27	4 48	3 93	4 58	5 02	4 32

The rent per acre occupied has increased by one cent, while the rate per acre cleared has decreased by five cents, compared with their respective figures for the previous year, although in both instances the rates are lower than their averages for the eleven years 1886-96. The per cent. ratio of the rental to the value of the farm is 4.48, which is .3 more than in 1895.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.

VALUE OF HORSES. In the following table the value of each of the four classes of farm horses is given by county groups and for the Province, together with their total value for 1895 and 1896; also the value of all classes of horses sold in the year:

Districts.	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	3,788,118	522,966	734,211	94,121	5,139,416	356 005
Lake Huron	2,957,324	618,069	580 835	85,116	4,241,344	419 839
Georgian Bay	2,438,648	401,691	427,481	77.302	3,345,122	240 935
West Midland	5,180,600	880,627	1,082,157	114,872	7,258,256	579 762
Lake Ontario	5,617,042	821,306	1,074.543	187,003	7,699,894	538,342
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	4 841,164	700,687	711,827	112 483	6,366 161	368,311
East Midland	1,808,333	222,895	308,937	29.058	2,369 223	159,288
Northern Districts	536,047	121,404	84,590	24,236	766,277	50.402
Totals 1896	27,167,276	4,289,645	5,004.581	724,191	37.185.693	2 712.884
Totals 1895	28,042,835	4,884,456	6,478,679	877,784	40,283,754	2.616,391

There has been a decline in the value of each of the four classes of horses, the total value being given at $37,185 693, as against $40,283,754 in 1895. While the greatest value of horses on hand is credited to the Lake Ontario district, the West Midland group coming second, the positions are reversed in the value of sales of horses made during the year. The total value of horses changing hands in 1896 amounted to $2,712,884, or $96,493 more than in the preceding year.

VALUE OF CATTLE. In the following table the values of the various classes of cattle are given, together with their total values in 1895 and 1896, and the value of cattle sold in 1896, by county groups and for the Province:

Districts.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	14,868	2,557,480	903,601	1,039,050	4,514,999	1,210,807
Lake Huron	20,155	2,313,835	1,845,387	1,463,781	5,643,158	2,320,528
Georgian Bay	26,415	1,755,845	894,428	887,653	3,564,341	1,164,505
West Midland	8,928	5,234,415	2,247,607	2,223,920	9,714,870	3,416,891
Lake Ontario	7,840	4,376,225	1,206,707	1,653,043	7,243,815	2,109,079
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	21,632	6,821,025	1,207,091	1,818,345	9,868,093	1,419,082
East Midland	14,746	1,904,029	438 348	616.918	2,974,041	540,740
Northern Districts	33,723	441,776	151,779	233,043	860.321	199,616
Totals (1896	148,307	25,404,630	8,894,548	9,935,753	44,383,638	12,381,248
Totals (1895	191,054	26,416,739	9,272,242	10,827,982	46,708,017	13,272,127

There is a falling off of $2,324,379 in the value of each of the four classes, the total value of the cattle of the Province now being $44,383,379. Sales during the year amounted to $12,381,248, compared with $13,272,127 in the preceding year. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties show the greatest value in milch cows, and in total of all classes, but the largest sales of cattle have taken place in the West Midland group, which district has the highest values in store and other cattle.

SHEEP AND HOGS. The values of all classes of sheep and swine on hand and sold in 1896 are given in the following table, by county groups and for the Province; also the figures for the Province for 1895:

Districts.	Sheep.				Hogs.			
	Over one year.	Under one year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	446,026	245,080	691,106	315,161	454,164	734,222	1,188,386	1,799,023
Lake Huron	622,123	368,586	990,709	420.033	231,694	368,247	599,941	969,557
Georgian Bay	563,887	269,835	833,722	308,918	231,041	328,008	559,049	811,847
West Midland	828,882	459,141	1,288,023	547,875	496,054	865 684	1,361,738	2,379,875
Lake Ontario	754,674	359,595	1,114,269	461,086	459,693	707,371	1,167,064	1,950,673
St. L. & Ottawa	749,740	379,123	1,128,863	405,086	584,892	527,644	1,112,536	1,389,160
East Midland	271,249	119,451	390,700	133,108	199,017	211,066	410,083	580,789
Northern Dists.	154,219	60,591	214,810	55,442	56,097	50,333	106,430	141,601
Totals (1896	4,390,800	2,261,402	6,652,202	2,646.709	2,712,652	3,792,575	6,505,227	10,022,525
Totals (1895	5,067,644	2,640,798	7,708,442	2,484,612	2,899,026	4,202,185	7,101,211	10,067,667

There is a decline in the value of both classes of sheep on hand, the total for 1896 being $6,652,202, or $1,056,240 less than the figures for the preceding year. The sales during the year amounted to $2,646,709, being $162,097 more than in 1895. The West Midland group leads both in the value of sheep on hand and the value of sales. The value of hogs on hand in the Province is given as $6,505,227, which is less by $595,984 than in the previous year. The sales of swine amounted to $10,022,525, or $45,142 less than those of 1895. The West Midland district also shows the highest values both in swine on hand and sold during the year.

VALUE OF POULTRY AND TOTAL LIVE STOCK. In the following table the value of poultry (by classes), and also the total value of live stock on hand and sold during the year, are given by county groups and for the Province :

Districts.	Poultry.					Total value of live stock on hand.	Total value of live stock sold in year.
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other fowls.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	55,947	23,038	209.757	288,742	145,118	11,822,649	3,826,114
Lake Huron	48,390	25,380	147,476	221,246	87,892	11,696,398	4,217,849
Georgian Bay	33,655	22,031	116,335	172,021	66,541	8,474,255	2,592,746
West Midland	93,166	41,698	281,376	416,240	197,394	20,039,127	7,121,797
Lake Ontario	88,800	42,995	295,226	427,021	233,023	17,652,063	5,292,203
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	106,221	45,929	270,879	423,029	183,464	18,898,682	3,765,103
East Midland	31,758	14,970	98,321	145,049	58,816	6,289,096	1,472,741
Northern Districts	8,277	3,815	25,367	37,459	13,381	1,985,289	460,442
Totals 1896	466,214	219,856	1,444,737	2,130,807	985,629	96,857,559	28,748,995
Totals 1895	455,965	236,533	1,464,125	2,156,623	860,334	103,958,047	29,301,131

Although the value of turkeys on hand is greater than in the previous year, the total value of all classes of poultry is less by $19,388 than in 1895, and the value of sales also falls $25,816 below that of last year. The total value of live stock on hand amounts to $96,857,559, which is $7,100,488 less than in the preceding year, while the total value of sales amounted to $28,748,995, which is $552,136 less than in 1895.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD. The following table shows the value of the various classes of live stock per head on hand on July 1st, 1895 and 1896 :

Farm live stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.	
									1896.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Horses :										
Working horses	62	67	63	61	63	61	61	76	63	66
Breeding mares	63	70	62	62	66	64	55	79	64	68
Colts	43	42	42	42	42	40	39	40	41	44
Stallions	239	321	345	316	287	203	167	184	263	265
Cattle :										
Working oxen	41	54	45	42	51	40	39	42	43	45
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Milch cows	27 47	28 23	26 42	29 98	29 91	25 85	24 51	26 99	27 60	29 74
Store cattle	23 31	28 06	21 75	26 54	23 57	20 48	19 44	20 56	24 01	25 36
Other cattle	11 42	11 86	9 77	11 90	12 19	10 49	9 77	9 92	11 19	12 14
Sheep :										
Over one year	4 10	4 64	4 39	4 81	4 80	3 86	4 08	4 52	4 41	4 62
Under one year	2 55	2 80	2 50	2 93	2 75	2 44	2 36	2 42	2 65	2 85
Hogs :										
Over one year	10 14	11 17	10 68	11 41	12 17	11 37	10 75	10 46	11 13	11 87
Under one year	3 65	3 65	3 63	3 84	3 60	3 79	3 67	3 52	3 70	3 98
Poultry :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Turkeys	61	57	65	66	68	69	64	67	65	65
Geese	54	51	55	55	60	59	53	63	56	56
Other fowls	21	20	22	21	23	23	22	24	22	22

The table following gives the value per head of the various classes of farm stock sold in the years ending 1895 and 1896 :

Farm live stock.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.	
										1896.	1895.
Horses :		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sold in year	1896..	64 00	63 00	57 00	64 00	62 00	58 00	54 00	59 00	61 00	.....
	1895..	68 00	66 00	66 00	63 00	67 00	62 00	59 00	64 00	.....	65 00
Cattle :											
Sold or killed in year	1896..	26 41	32 52	25 41	31 78	30 08	22 81	22 11	21 90	28 37	.....
	1895..	29 50	35 00	29 05	36 91	32 65	24 22	24 41	24 22	.....	31 74
Sheep :											
Sold or killed in year	1896..	3 41	3 51	3 32	3 85	3 62	3 03	3 17	3 37	3 45	.....
	1895..	3 70	3 66	3 41	4 07	3 83	3 18	3 30	3 69	.....	3 64
Hogs :											
Sold or killed in year	1896..	7 78	7 07	7 50	7 39	7 25	9 64	7 72	8 09	7 68	.....
	1895..	8 80	8 21	8 32	8 24	8 28	10 83	8 66	8 77	.....	8 68
Poultry :		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Sold or killed in year	1896..	31	36	33	39	38	39	37	31	36	.....
	1895 .	32	34	34	38	38	37	36	34	.....	36

In every district a decline has occurred in the average price paid for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and while the relative prices of poultry have varied in the districts, the average for the Province is exactly the same in 1896 as in the previous year.

VALUES OF CROPS.

Market Prices. The following table is compiled from reports from twenty-eight fairly distributed market points, and the figures are taken for the period when each of the various articles of farm produce named in the table is marketed. The average prices for the fifteen years 1882-96 are also given :

Markets.	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
1896.....	71.0	70 6	31.6	20.0	36.6	44.0	19.6	30 5	68.4	26.2	9 68	18.4
1895.....	69.3	69 8	40.4	29 1	45.6	54.8	22 6	36.8	94.7	20.2	12.30	20.0
1894.....	55.0	55.5	40 5	30 8	44.2	53.6	26.1	39.2	110 4	35.4	7.56	16.9
1893.....	59 9	59.4	40 1	33.2	47.5	54.0	26.5	41 8	118 0	39.5	7.64	18 2
1892.....	70.7	67.8	41.3	30 8	55.8	59.0	26 3	42.2	98 8	50.4	8.20	18 2
1891.....	95.1	92.9	49.1	36 5	72 3	63.8	31.1	44.1	106 1	32 6	11.91	19.4
1890.....	94 2	91.3	50.2	41.1	52.7	60.3	30 5	43 0	128.5	44 3	7 9	20 5
1889.....	88.4	88 1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25 9	39 5	126.7	45.5	9.98	20.7
1888.....	102.4	99.3	60.1	40 5	60 2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113 7	31.7	16.71	20.4
1887.....	78.4	78.0	56 7	34.6	49.5	55 9	28.9	45.0	97 9	62.8	11.62	22.1
1886.....	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52 6	27.6	33 7	83 7	44.9	9.69	19 1
1885.....	81.5	80.6	55 2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39 2	80.0	41.1	9 85	17.4
1884.....	80.5	81 4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	45 0	40 0	118 0	40 0	9.56	17.8
1883.....	105 0	107 0	57 0	38.0	62 0	71.0	.....	.....	.....	62 0	9.02	16 9
1882.....	101.0	106.0	65 0	43.0	64.0	74.0	40.0	40.0	197 0	64.0	11.54	16.9
1882-1896....	82.1	84.6	50.9	33 1	55.2	58 5	29.5	39.8	105.3	40.4	9.70	18.7

None of the twelve articles named in the table equal their average price for the fifteen years, although hay and wool almost do so. Compared with their respective figures for the year immediately preceding, fall wheat, spring wheat and potatoes are the only crops showing an increase, although the last named crop is still lower in price than in any year in the table previous to 1895.

VALUE OF CROPS. The next table gives the value of each crop, based upon market prices, acreage and yield, for each of the five years 1892-96, together with the average for the fifteen years 1882-96 :

Crops.	1896.	1895.	1894	1893.	1892.	Average 1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	10,705,693	9,809,610	9,081,658	10,509,604	14,488,195	14,473,573
Spring wheat	2,484,641	2,423,835	1,869,159	2,486,521	5,620,888	6,298,541
Barley	4,903,639	4,884,565	4,447,064	3,932,241	5 069,293	8,520,514
Oats	16,595,998	24,646,992	21,613,135	19,450,064	19,945,480	20,828,439
Rye	816 500	866,453	612,880	472.516	631.937	900.057
Peas	7,696,985	8,531,320	7,516.268	7,651,236	8,551,714	8,378,835
Corn husking	4,717,987	5,609,297	4.247.867	3,729,335	2,953,358	4,789,950
Corn silo	3,897,560	3,551.308	2,099,530	2,099,048	1,897,814	
Buckwheat	794.119	1,027.364	993,459	995.031	1,063,962	715,910
Beans	819.114	1,414,988	913.575	788,886	529,500	660,796
Potatoes	5.582,035	5,936,959	6 075.748	5,099,929	6,194,068	7,576.692
Mangel-wurzels	1,347,952	1,276,920	922.570	686,605	828,038	792,837
Carrots	577,305	572,672	464,518	371 431	478,420	469,235
Turnips	6,981.484	6,349.670	6,169.449	5,697,575	6,254,164	4,968,905
Hay	21,879,123	22,753,942	27,028,512	37,921,575	35,955 672	31,093,552
Totals	88,900,135	99,655,895	94,055,392	101,886,557	110,562,493	110,467,836

The total value of field crops named in the table is $88,900,135, a falling off of $10,755,760 compared with the previous year, caused largely by the slump in the price of oats. Spring wheat, fall wheat, corn for the silo, mangels, carrots and turnips show an increase in value.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS. In the following table the value of field crops is given by county groups and for the Province for the past five years, together with the average for the fifteen years 1882 96.

Districts.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	11,999 345	13,409,752	12,013,990	13,268,186	13,040,993	14,130,397
Lake Huron	9.989,032	10,713,179	10,128,930	10,995 090	12,478.818	11,835,000
Georgian Bay	8,080.330	9,186.194	8 836,448	9,197,514	10,163,189	9,823,451
West Midland	20,261,547	20.567.504	19,653,430	21 542.674	23,247.513	23,486,271
Lake Ontario	16,982,563	18.866 763	19,105,548	20 536.270	23,503,908	23,304,991
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	14,462,720	19,317,779	16 649 877	17 893,991	18,988.107	19.216,104
East Midland	5,456.850	6,015.770	6 093 892	6 659.759	7,115,519	7,188.766
Northern Districts	1,667,748	1,579,254	1,573,277	1,793,073	2,024,446	1,482,856
The Province	88,900,135	99,655,895	94 055,392	101 886,557	110,562,493	110,467,836

None of the groups excepting the Northern Districts equal their own figures for 1895 or for the fifteen years period. The West Midland District still shows the most value in field crops.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE. The value per acre raised of each of the staple field crops is given in the following table by county groups and for the Province; also the totals for 1895, and the average for the fifteen years 1882-96. The average value of all crops is also given:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1896	1895	1882-96
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Fall wheat	10 04	11 66	13 72	13.61	12.35	14.24	14.30	18.24	12.21	13.20	16.31
Spring wheat	8.39	6.73	8.91	8.64	9.44	11.54	9.36	10.26	9 73	10 82	12.85
Barley	8.07	8 99	8.92	9.18	8.52	8.29	7.89	7.57	8.65	10 22	13.01
Oats	6.53	6.88	6.19	7.53	6.88	6.84	6.12	5.93	6.84	10.39	11.33
Rye	4.73	5 72	6.33	6.00	5.25	6.16	5.22	5.76	5.49	7.20	8.78
Peas	7.50	10 18	10.44	9.34	8.87	8.93	8.66	9.94	9.28	10.66	11.84
Corn (husking)	15.67	15 69	9.44	15.51	13.63	13.21	11.33	9.44	14.85	18.52	18.55
Corn (silo)	17.77	22.10	24.74	21.74	20 39	24.61	18.80	19.85	21.78	23.69	
Buckwheat	5.48	5 49	5.88	6 08	4 98	6.30	4.56	5.77	5.45	7.60	7.80
Beans	11.93	12.33	13.53	12.53	10.63	13.49	10.86	9.81	11.98	19.45	18.20
Potatoes	27 12	32.98	35.87	33.97	27.44	33.54	24.59	37.23	31.19	32.15	47.88
Mangel-wurzels	35.50	40.70	34.33	42.96	32.27	32.34	31.55	30.55	37.34	37.14	35.27
Carrots	46.46	54.96	46.14	53.95	39.81	44.56	41.90	41.24	46.81	44.04	44.00
Turnips	36.48	47.46	47.21	53.09	44.21	44.65	41.18	34.17	47.10	41.83	42.27
Hay	12.00	9.25	7.85	10.40	7.18	8.32	7.90	11.26	9.02	8.97	13.05
All crops											
1896	10.93	10.56	10.19	11.97	9.95	9.52	9.02	11.04	10.44	.....	.....
1895	12.68	11.78	11.88	12.45	11.25	12.78	10.08	10.99	.....	11.98	.....
1882-96	14.53	14.39	14.06	15.55	14.21	13.39	12.61	13.78	.....	.....	14.24

Both yield and price go to make up the figures of the table. Mangel-wurzels, carrots, turnips and hay are the only crops exceeding their respective values for the previous year, and the three first named of these crops also improve upon their own averages for the fifteen years 1882-96. The West Midland group has the highest average value per acre for all crops and the East Midland the least.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE. The following table, by means of per cent. ratios, compares the values per acre of the various crops with their respective averages for the fifteen years, 1882-96, by county groups and for the Province:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-Wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay.	All crops.
Lake Erie	66	70	66	57	59	72	83	75	68	65	107	119	101	87	75
Lake Huron	71	57	67	59	64	79	102	75	70	70	110	122	114	72	73
Georgian Bay	79	71	70	57	68	83	109	82	74	70	102	102	111	65	72
West Midland	81	69	66	61	72	76	97	83	67	70	115	115	121	72	77
Lake Ontario	75	72	65	59	66	78	99	65	56	62	92	87	102	55	70
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	89	85	67	65	61	78	101	76	58	66	105	110	119	64	71
East Midland	88	78	64	66	60	78	95	61	61	49	96	99	107	71	72
Northern Districts	108	68	69	60	54	76	116	67	51	62	123	115	104	96	80
The Province	75	76	66	60	63	78	94	70	66	65	106	106	111	69	73

The three root crops, mangel wurzels, carrots and turnips, are the only ones which go over the standard of 100 in the figures for the Province. Corn is the only other crop of the table which shows three figures in more than one group, although fall wheat exceeds 100 in one district.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The May bulletin stated: "The general report is that there are more farm hands offering for work than are required, and that wages are low. Many reasons are given, such as the increased use of machinery, the decreased demand for labor in other callings, the necessity of economy owing to continued low prices, and the fact, frequently stated, that cheap labor, though inferior, has displaced some of the regular labor. Many farmers report that they intend trying this year to do all their work within their own families. There is, however, a fair demand for first-class female domestics."

According to the August reports there was a surplus of farm laborers, and wages had been lower than usual. Farmers were trying to do without hired help, and were relying more upon improved machinery. Harvest hands got from 75 cents to $1 a day, and from $13 to $20 per month.

The November bulletin thus summarized the situation: "There appears to have been plenty of male help, and the tendency of wages has been downward. The farmers have tried as far as possible to do their work within their own families. Increase of labor-saving machinery has helped them. The complaint as to scarcity of domestic help was quite common, those desirous of that class of work seeking the towns and cities. Wages for this class of work has been somewhat upward."

The rates of wages paid farm laborers' are given in the following table by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the Province, in 1895-96, together with the average for the fifteen years, 1882-96; also the monthly wages of domestic servants on the farm:

Districts.	Per Year.						Per month in working season.						Domestics per month with board.	
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	143	148	157	246	240	249	14 30	15 14	16 83	23 44	24 74	25 79	6 43	5 95
Lake Huron	145	147	160	241	248	255	14 60	15 15	17 30	24 06	25 60	26 90	5 22	5 98
Georgian Bay	141	144	156	242	243	254	14 38	15 10	17 11	25 16	24 96	26 73	5 79	5 72
West Midland	144	148	158	242	238	249	14 41	14 80	16 91	23 87	24 80	26 10	6 08	6 26
Lake Ontario	145	153	161	243	249	253	14 28	15 55	17 02	23 17	25 72	26 14	6 27	6 24
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	142	155	158	239	250	250	14 91	15 77	17 26	24 01	25 16	26 16	5 93	5 95
East Midland	138	154	161	243	248	255	14 31	15 43	17 05	23 96	24 95	26 35	5 67	5 89
Northern Districts	167	178	173	258	277	275	17 60	17 73	19 17	28 68	28 07	28 90	6 31	6 16
The Province	144	150	158	243	246	252	14 57	15 38	17 09	24 11	25 45	26 41	6 11	6 07

The decline in the rate of wages paid to farm laborers is general, as shown in the figures for the Province. Every district falls below its previous year's average, both in the yearly and monthly rates with board. The Lake Erie and West Midland are the only groups exceeding their own figures for 1895 in the yearly rate of wages without board, and the Georgian Bay and Northern Districts show an increase in the monthly rate without board. Domestic servants on the farms are paid slightly more than in the preceding year, although there has been a decline in the wages paid to girls in the West Midland, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland districts.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

From the May Returns.

Gosfield, N., Essex: Farmers are, so far as I know, well supplied with help. Wages are about $10 to $13 per month, board included, of course.

Harwich, Kent: There seems to be a good supply of farm help, sufficient for the demand, and wages are about the same as last year. From $15 to $18 a month is being paid for the summer season.

Stamford, Welland: Farm help is plentiful, and wages have gone down some. As the prices of all products are very low, but little money is in circulation, and there are but few improvements on buildings, etc., being made on farms. Great quantities of potatoes are on hand, and we are feeding them to our stock, as we cannot otherwise dispose of them at any price.

Ashfield, Huron: While our own boys cannot obtain employment on the farm, why import to this country lads from the slums of London? These are not needed here, and their presence has a bad moral effect on our youth.

Hullett, Huron: I cannot say that there is any change in the method of feeding. Farm help is plentiful, and wages are not very high—from $15 to $18 per month and board for six or seven months.

Kinloss, Bruce: There seems to be very little demand for spring help. Farmers find it pays better to pasture their lands than to pay the wages asked.

Ekfrid, London: A far greater extent of land is cultivated now by the use of machinery, and mechanical skill is more in demand than manual labor.

Williams, E., Middlesex: We employ no help on the farm. These hard times compel us to choose the help or the farm. We cannot have both, therefore we choose the latter, which, with prudent industry and economy, we hope and are determined to retain.

Gwillimbury, E., York: There are plenty of farm hands to be had at about the wages of last year. A good many farmers are trying to do with less help, the bad crops and low prices of farm produce making it difficult for them to pay for help.

Seymour, Northumberland: Nearly everything is now done by machinery.

Hillier, Prince Edward: We can get married men to board themselves cheaper, comparatively, than single men, whom we have to board in the house. We can get plenty of married men for $18 a month, with house, wood and cow pasture, and board themselves, while single men are asking $17 with board, and it is worth more than $10 a month to board them.

Camden E., Lennox and Addington: There seems to be no lack of help.

Richmond, Lennox and Addington: There is a sufficient supply of labor. Better cultivation of the soil is noticeable, and more attention is being paid to the growing of roots and corn.

Camden E., Lennox and Addington: No lack of farm help. Our local laborers cannot get employment. The price of farm produce does not admit of the employing of farm help. The workman gets for his pay the whole value of the crop, leaving the farmer nothing for his share to supply the wear and tear and support and clothe his family. Farm produce was never in a more depressed state.

Alfred, Prescott: There is plenty of male help, but girls are scarce.

Otonabee, Peterborough: There are a dozen men in the neighborhood who cannot get employment. Farmers are employing boys at from $6 to $10 per month—principally English immigrants, who have been out a few years. Men's wages are lower. From $14 to $15 is about the average.

From the November Returns

Gosfield, N., Essex: The supply of domestic servants is not equal to the demand.

Gosfield, S., Essex: I think that if our sons are properly trained we will always have enough farm help.

Malden, Essex: Wages must fall. If the laborers would take less we could employ them, and both do much better. Girls would almost do anything else than go into domestic service on the farm.

Pelee Island, Essex: Solve the rural labor question by importing Armenians, and save their lives at the same time.

Howard, Kent: I think farm wages were lower last summer on account of the hard times in the States; not so many "exodusted" as formerly.

Raleigh, Kent: There is a sufficient supply of domestic servants for those who will use them in a Christian fashion.

Raleigh, Kent: Farm laborers have been plentiful and the wages slightly lower than last year, and the prospect is that they will be lower still, as the farmers are purchasing labor-saving machinery and giving attention to cultivating such crops as will spread the work more evenly over the season, and such as can be done by the permanent staff of the farm. There is a scarcity of domestic servants. None but the best class of farm laborers and domestic servants should be encouraged to come to this country, as we have no use for inferior servants.

Aldborough, Elgin: Do away with the importation of boys.

Malahide, Elgin: If domestic servants were better skilled more would be employed.

Yarmouth, Elgin: I think the Government should do something towards importing Irish and Scotch girls for helpers to farmers' wives. I have known many farmers, as they get on in years, have to rent their farms for lack of help in the house. The girls of this country rush to the towns and cities.

Woodhouse, Norfolk: Domestic servants prefer working in town because they have shorter hours, lighter work and better pay.

Cayuga, W., Haldimand: Imported help does not seem to give satisfaction.

Dunn, Haldimand: We do not want any pauper immigration.

Bosanquet, Lambton: I really do not see any necessity for inducing any considerable number of farm laborers to come here looking for work, as they would be sure to meet with disappointment.

Ashfield, Huron: Much inducement, in the shape of better wages and better treatment, is required to keep our young men and young women in Canada.

Ashfield, Huron: The supply of lady superintendents is li ht.

Turnberry, Huron: Wages are likely to fall. No farmer will hire a man, if he can possbly do without help, while the present low prices continue.

Brant, Bruce: Raise the fees of high schools. The rural schools are cramming the pupils for entrance exams. and, if they pass, the parents are anxious to send them to the high school. The tendency, then, is to leave the farm for good. It is a bad state of affairs.

Brant, Bruce: Under the present condition of things I think wages must fall. The farmer s returns are not what they were in the past, as the price of nearly everything he has to sell are so low. The hired man has the best of it when all is balanced up.

Glenelg, Grey: We export both farm laborers and domestic servants in considerab e umbers.

St. Vincent, Grey: Steady industrious laborers will always find employment, but the street arabs that are being brought out by certain institutions are a curse to the country, being not only useless themselves but ruinous to our native youth.

Gwillimburg, W., Simcoe: Girls seem disposed to go to the towns and cities—many of them to sew. They prefer to live there at starvation wages rather than live in the country at farm house work.

Biddulph, Middlesex: We want no pauper immigrants here; let London provide for its waifs somewhere else.

McGillivray, Middlesex: The modern girl, or the "New Woman" if you like, appears to eschew domestic service. This is very important. Perhaps 30 per cent. of the positions filled by men and boys twenty years ago are now filled by girls — teachers, clerks, book keepers, typewriters, telephone and telegraph operators. Girls, girls everywhere. They say that the young men won't marry, and that they have to work for themselves. How can a young man marry when his wages are cut down, and in many cases he is supplanted by girls?

Oakland, Brant: *Good* girls from Britain and Germany would be most acceptable, and far more profitable to import than the street arabs of the "Homes."

Peel, Wellington: There is little or no demand in this locality for farm laborers. The universal introduction of self-binders and other labor saving machinery has enabled farmers to accomplish all the work of the farm with what help they have of their own.

Saltfleet, Wentworth: The many improvements in farm implements, and the depressed condition of farmers, have compelled them to economize in farm labor, by changing work with each other, so that the supply has been sufficient.

Albion, Peel: Farmers are doing their own work as far as possible, being forced to it by the hard times.

Georgina, York: We hear a great deal these days about "how to keep the boys on the farm." I think the real query is how to keep the girls there.

Markham, York: No more "waifs" wanted.

Hamilton, Northumberland: I think the government should do something to encourage more domestic servants to come to our Province.

Athol, Prince Edward: Less acreage will be devoted to grain and more to grass, and consequently less help will be required.

Camden, Addington: Our home-bred young men cannot get employment,

Crosby N., Leeds: We get boys and girls from orphan homes.

Kenyon, Glengarry: As most of the farm work is done by machinery, and generally by members of the family, there is no likelihood of any increase in wages. Domestic servants are much sought after but are unobtainable.

Fitzroy, Carleton: Domestic servants are scarce. I do not know of any supply unless you can procure few thousand of those poor, persecuted Armenians.

Osgoode, Carleton: Wages are not likely to rise, as farmers are curtailing their work as much as possible.

Stanhope, Haliburton: Wages are lower in this locality than they have been in twenty years.

STATISTICS OF

VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES—LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Land, Buildings and Improvements in Ontario for the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Farm Land.		Farm Buildings.		Farm Implements.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	15,447,951	16,217,416	4,589,860	4,641,629	1,346,708	1,300,167
Kent	21,582,237	22,259,277	6,053,759	6,027,105	1,701,083	1,625,368
Elgin	15,477,492	16,054,905	5,485,596	5,423,470	1,394,869	1,388,924
Norfolk	10,408,615	10,947,874	4,347,662	4,297,780	1,085,244	1,066,809
Haldimand	8,279,348	8,456,748	3,752,343	3,742,798	912,237	964,277
Welland	8,529,475	8,769,668	3,645,281	3,604,966	799,114	821,185
Totals	79,725,118	82,705,888	27,874,501	27,737,748	7,239,255	7,166,730
Lambton	17,219,443	17,706,182	5,195,255	5,143,849	1,419,240	1,376,214
Huron	27,395,798	28,093,333	9,344,763	9,233,988	2,280,456	2,329,553
Bruce	18,964,253	19,287,432	6,777,976	6,795,938	1,745,818	1,772,440
Totals	63,579,494	65,086,947	21,317,994	21,173,775	5,445,514	5,478,207
Grey	20,278,907	20,779,438	7,844,575	7,809,524	2,318,378	2,332,785
Simcoe	22,362,770	23,336,070	7,870,738	7,830,935	2,066,721	2,161 411
Totals	42,641,677	44,115,508	15,715,313	15,640,459	4,385,099	4,494,196
Middlesex	29,467,482	30,556,631	10,521,892	10,387,968	2,423,982	2,347,023
Oxford	20,159,875	20,661,472	7,527,189	7,681,475	1,550,440	1,595,306
Brant	9,308,864	9,586,115	3,865,915	3,880,313	745,913	759,007
Perth	19,834,063	20,057,817	7,222,921	7,119,813	1,764,341	1,770,135
Wellington	19,417,098	19,787,879	7,671,355	7,559,082	1,761,617	1,771,915
Waterloo	11,852,747	12,469,928	5,015,508	5,067,707	1,130,631	1,201,752
Dufferin	8,118,079	8,270,544	2,676,013	2,581,455	751,242	754,824
Totals	118,158,208	121,390,386	44,500,793	44,277,813	10,128,166	10,199,962
Lincoln	9,380,363	9,138,693	4,300,586	4,190,277	892,343	923,935
Wentworth	12,900,034	12,800,935	5,091,413	5,027,809	1,084,275	1,077,103
Halton	9,619,837	9,987,544	4,012,581	3,872,868	757,082	771,509
Peel	11,280,665	11,810,462	4,634,117	4,572,290	984,929	980,519
York	24,797,253	26,518,948	8,730,511	8,798,570	1,865,064	1,902,597
Ontario	16,404,549	17,055,975	6,205,308	6,183,167	1,383,462	1,383,346
Durham	12,735,487	13,240,820	4,597,122	4,575,937	1,018,303	1,042,049
Northumberland	12,635,897	12,806,450	5,154,492	5,072,450	1,267,689	1,244,693
Prince Edward	6,684,553	7,142,553	3,021,804	3,116,050	736,346	739,311
Totals	116,438,638	120,502,380	45,747,934	45,409,418	9,989,493	10,065,062
Lennox and Addington	7,144,936	7,438,971	3,037,109	3,181,072	697,743	740,313
Frontenac	7,469,273	7,645,466	2,858,730	2,822,511	764,933	768,192
Leeds	10,548,335	11,030,725	4,157,032	4,068,006	999,046	1,013,200
Grenville	6,475,199	6,788,431	2,598,309	2,649,722	639,197	616,521
Dundas	6,877,579	7,212,133	2,648,741	2,682,989	707,754	727,199
Stormont	5,609,222	5,702,145	2,267,168	2,315,438	570,273	589,145
Glengarry	6,063,182	6,236,217	2,778,784	2,742,442	714,891	692,917
Prescott	6,296,080	6,420,004	2,584,753	2,563,337	669,324	672,989
Russell	4,347,072	4,443,319	1,193,135	1,214,989	438 321	432,202
Carleton	17,011,412	17,498,182	5,160,243	5,095,578	1,528,506	1,494 823
Renfrew	8,784,930	8,221,466	3,347,183	3,220,424	1,052,225	1,009,356
Lanark	9,092,060	8,858,690	3,396,685	3,431,882	849,026	865,522
Totals	95,719,280	97,495,749	36,027,872	35,988,390	9,631,239	9,622,379
Victoria	10,629,569	10,895,956	3,338,061	3,350,240	939,642	961,414
Peterborough	9,466,244	9,553,772	3,143,333	3,164,174	748,964	764,029
Haliburton	994,628	1,078,690	294,916	317,362	94,556	102,641
Hastings	12,996,544	13,408,122	5,125,448	5,065,909	1,369,398	1,362,588
Totals	34,086,985	34,936,540	11,901,758	11,897,685	3,152,560	3,190,672
Muskoka	1,913,258	1,893,834	695,635	702,200	243,291	240,693
Parry Sound	1,729,983	1,710,325	564,146	539,826	203,855	200,974
Nipissing	784,183	663,494	217,036	170,648	67,436	65,071
Manitoulin	945,856	2,437,421	284,196	610,708	116,058	220,439
Algoma	1,746 590		388,251		128,392	
Totals	7,118,870	6,705,074	2,149,264	2,023,382	759 032	727,177
The Province	557,468,270	572,938,472	205,235,429	204,148,670	50,730,358	50,944,385

FARM VALUES—LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY—RENTALS.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock and total Farm Property in Ontario for the years 1895 and 1896; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported in 1896, with the average derived for the eleven years, 1886-96.

Counties.	Farm Live Stock.		Total Farm Property.		Rent per acre on land—			
					Occupied.		Cleared.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1886-96.	1896.	1886-96.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	2,057,946	2,059,842	23,442,465	24,219,054	2 24	2 26	2 87	3 22
Kent	2,937,778	3,054,232	32,274,857	32,965,982	2 76	2 61	3 49	3 56
Elgin	2,458,884	2,490 627	24,816,841	25,557,926	2 28	2 30	2 83	3 09
Norfolk	1,655,984	1,798,429	17,497,505	18,110,892	2 15	1 91	2 66	2 57
Haldimand	1,454,860	1,616,394	14,398,788	14,780,217	1 78	1 78	2 13	2 26
Welland	1,257,197	1,340,127	14,231,067	14,535,946	1 81	2 07	2 17	2 53
Totals	11,822,649	12,559,651	126,661,523	130,170,017	2 29	2 19	2 84	2 92
Lambton	2,865,938	2,901,302	26,699,876	27,127,547	1 82	1 84	2 43	2 74
Huron	4,943,002	5,291,587	43,964,019	44,948,461	2 15	2 18	2 58	2 75
Bruce	3,887,458	4,302,449	31,375,505	32,158,259	1 59	1 66	2 08	2 24
Totals	11,696,398	12,495,338	102,039,400	104,234,267	1 89	1 92	2 38	2 56
Grey	4,412,532	5,056,812	34,854,392	35,978,559	1 31	1 30	1 88	1 89
Simcoe	4,061,723	4,256,357	36,361,952	37,584,773	1 89	1 93	2 45	2 55
Totals	8,474,255	9,313,169	71,216,344	73,563,332	1 53	1 57	2 11	2 20
Middlesex	5,023,123	5,609 819	47,436,479	48,901,441	2 51	2 52	3 09	3 24
Oxford	3,276,653	3,620,157	32,514,157	33,558,410	2 59	2 69	3 19	3 42
Brant	1,311,660	1,472,506	15,232,352	15,697,941	2 49	2 74	3 10	3 35
Perth	3,397,779	3,769,107	32,219,104	32,716,872	2 35	2 35	2 88	2 94
Wellington	3 825,862	4,299,262	32,675,932	33,418,138	1 99	1 98	2 50	2 56
Waterloo	1,766,674	1,932,385	19,765,560	20,671,772	2 01	2 21	2 44	2 77
Dufferin	1,437,376	1,541,180	12,982,710	13,148,003	1 71	1 56	2 23	2 18
Totals	20,059,127	22,244,416	192,826,294	198,112,577	2 30	2 31	2 85	2 96
Lincoln	1,202,775	1,274,965	15,776,067	15,527,870	2 13	2 31	2 54	2 82
Wentworth	1,699,105	1,836,270	20,774,827	20,742,117	3 04	2 96	3 71	3 69
Halton	1,410,002	1,494,356	15,799,502	16,126,277	2 43	2 35	3 14	3 05
Peel	1,834,655	2,034,763	18,734,366	19,398,034	2 55	2 69	3 00	3 21
York	3,342,371	3,634,687	38,735,199	40,854,802	2 91	3 06	3 46	3 70
Ontario	2,876,896	3,078,221	26,870,215	27,700,709	2 32	2 68	3 00	3 31
Durham	1,940,787	2,078,225	20,291,699	20,937,031	2 38	2 65	2 84	3 20
Northumberland	2,232,797	2,332,249	21,290,875	21,455,842	1 95	2 02	2 39	2 51
Prince Edward	1,112,675	1,186,633	11,555,378	12,184,547	2 05	2 05	2 51	2 51
Totals	17,652,063	18,950,369	189,828,128	194,927,229	2 44	2 60	2 97	3 18
Lennox & Addington	1,325,050	1,457,785	12,204,838	12,818,141	1 33	1 54	1 86	2 27
Frontenac	1,494,491	1,526,210	12,587,427	12,762,379	1 39	1 22	1 93	1 83
Leeds	1,944,802	2,058,723	17,649,215	18,170,654	1 61	1 58	2 32	2 35
Grenville	1,146,845	1,208,497	10,859,550	11,263,171	1 29		1 72	
Dundas	1,243,809	1,279,436	11,477,883	11,901,757	1 93	1 73	2 54	2 71
Stormont	1,085,091	1,121,399	9,531,754	9,728,127	1 71	1 47	2 40	2 27
Glengarry	1,497,762	1,472,792	11,054,619	11,144,368	1 56	1 43	2 36	2 30
Prescott	1,177,435	1,200,462	10,727,592	10,856,792	1 39	1 60	2 25	2 32
Russell	794,934	886,314	6,773,462	6,976,824	1 36	1 28	2 32	2 25
Carleton	2,858,636	3,048,704	26,558,797	27,137,287	1 71	1 76	2 23	2 54
Renfrew	2,271,382	2,372,486	15,455,720	14,823,732	1 12	86	2 10	1 74
Lanark	2,058,445	2,135,253	15,396,216	15,291,347	98	86	1 52	1 41
Totals	18,898,682	19,768,061	160,277,073	162,874,579	1 46	1 37	2 12	2 16
Victoria	1,739,347	1,877,708	16,646,619	17,085,318	1 34	1 64	2 13	2 52
Peterborough	1,495,290	1,585,778	14,853,831	15,067,753	1 32	1 27	1 91	2 04
Haliburton	272,200	302,349	1,656,300	1,801,042	43	35	1 46	1 38
Hastings	2,782,259	2,915,489	22,273,649	22,752,108	1 43	1 59	2 05	2 39
Totals	6,289,096	6,681,324	55,430,399	56,706,221	1 30	1 42	2 00	2 31
Muskoka	572,458	586,048	3,424,642	3,422,775	48	35	1 81	1 63
Parry Sound	546,547	543.369	3,044,531	2,994,494	32	42	1 48	1 77
Nipissing	172,718	152,007	1,240,373	1,051,220	50	47	2 00	2 52
Manitoulin	393,756	664,295	1,739,866	3 932,863	47	65	1 45	1 87
Algoma	299,811		2,363,050		52		1 94	
Totals	1,985,296	1,945,719	12,012,462	11,401,352	46	44	1 70	1 74
The Province	96,857,566	103,958,047	910,291,623	931,989,574	1 88	1 97	2 54	2 74

FARM VALUES—AVERAGE PER ACRE.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acr occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live stock.		Total property.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	35 92	37 64	10 67	10 77	3 13	3 02	4 79	4 78	54 51	56 21
Kent	38 27	39 35	10 73	10 65	3 02	2 87	5 21	5 40	57 23	58 27
Elgin	35 37	36 78	12 53	12 42	3 19	3 18	5 62	6 16	56 71	58 54
Norfolk	26 15	27 65	10 92	10 85	2 73	2 69	4 16	4 54	43 96	45 73
Haldimand	29 54	30 15	13 38	13 34	3 25	3 44	5 19	5 76	51 36	52 69
Welland	37 42	38 73	15 99	15 92	3 51	3 62	5 51	5 92	62 43	64 19
Group	34 10	35 49	11 92	11 87	3 10	3 07	5 06	5 38	54 18	55 72
Lambton	26 06	26 83	7 86	7 79	2 15	2 08	4 34	4 40	40 41	41 10
Huron	34 27	35 17	11 69	11 56	2 85	2 92	6 18	6 62	54 99	56 27
Bruce	21 82	22 60	7 80	7 96	2 01	2 08	4 47	5 04	36 10	37 68
Group	27 29	28 15	9 15	9 16	2 34	2 37	5 02	5 40	43 80	45 08
Grey	19 15	19 56	7 41	7 35	2 19	2 19	4 16	4 76	32 91	33 86
Simcoe	23 19	24 13	8 16	8 10	2 15	2 24	4 21	4 40	37 71	38 87
Group	21 07	21 74	7 77	7 71	2 17	2 21	4 19	4 59	35 20	36 25
Middlesex	38 90	40 34	13 89	13 71	3 20	3 10	6 63	7 40	62 62	64 55
Oxford	42 69	43 79	15 94	16 28	3 28	3 38	6 94	7 67	68 85	71 12
Brant	43 09	44 41	17 90	17 97	3 45	3 52	6 07	6 82	70 51	72 72
Perth	38 23	38 69	13 93	13 73	3 40	3 41	6 55	7 27	62 11	63 10
Wellington	30 93	31 50	12 22	12 03	2 81	2 82	6 09	6 85	52 05	53 20
Waterloo	38 69	40 74	16 37	16 56	3 69	3 93	5 76	6 31	64 51	67 54
Dufferin	22 77	23 26	7 50	7 26	2 11	2 12	4 03	4 33	36 41	36 97
Group	36 30	37 31	13 67	13 61	3 11	3 13	6 15	6 84	59 23	60 89
Lincoln	49 03	47 72	22 49	21 88	4 67	4 82	6 29	6 66	82 51	81 08
Wentworth	47 42	47 01	18 72	18 47	3 98	3 96	6 25	6 74	76 37	76 18
Halton	42 77	44 42	17 84	17 23	3 37	3 43	6 27	6 65	70 25	71 73
Peel	39 16	40 96	16 09	15 86	3 42	3 40	6 37	7 06	65 04	67 28
York	46 21	49 59	16 27	16 45	3 47	3 56	6 23	6 80	72 18	76 40
Ontario	32 93	34 10	12 46	12 36	2 78	2 77	5 77	6 16	53 94	55 39
Durham	34 33	35 76	12 39	12 36	2 75	2 81	5 23	5 61	54 70	56 54
Northumberland	28 96	29 40	11 81	11 65	2 90	2 86	5 12	5 35	48 79	49 26
Prince Edward	29 19	31 00	13 20	13 53	3 21	3 21	4 86	5 15	50 46	52 89
Group	38 21	39 53	15 01	14 90	3 28	3 30	5 79	6 22	62 29	63 95
Lennox and Addington	16 41	17 52	6 98	7 49	1 60	1 74	3 04	3 43	28 03	30 18
Frontenac	11 09	11 23	4 25	4 14	1 14	1 13	2 22	2 24	18 70	18 74
Leeds	22 39	23 47	8 83	8 66	2 12	2 16	4 13	4 38	37 47	38 67
Grenville	24 08	25 00	9 66	9 76	2 38	2 27	4 26	4 45	40 38	41 48
Dundas	29 01	30 44	11 17	11 32	2 99	3 07	5 25	5 40	48 42	50 23
Stormont	22 43	22 79	9 06	9 25	2 28	2 35	4 34	4 48	38 11	38 87
Glengarry	21 29	21 65	9 76	9 52	2 51	2 41	5 26	5 11	38 82	38 69
Prescott	21 94	22 39	9 01	8 94	2 33	2 35	4 10	4 18	37 38	37 86
Russell	17 31	17 68	4 75	4 83	1 74	1 72	3 17	3 53	26 97	27 76
Carleton	30 07	30 97	9 12	9 02	2 70	2 64	5 05	5 40	46 94	48 03
Renfrew	9 24	8 78	3 52	3 44	1 11	1 08	2 39	2 53	16 26	15 83
Lanark	13 53	13 20	5 05	5 12	1 26	1 29	3 06	3 18	22 90	22 79
Group	17 90	18 28	6 74	6 75	1 80	1 80	3 53	3 71	29 97	30 54
Victoria	18 01	18 62	5 66	5 72	1 59	1 64	2 95	3 21	28 21	29 19
Peterborough	16 86	17 10	5 60	5 66	1 33	1 37	2 66	2 84	26 45	26 97
Haliburton	1 76	1 92	52	56	17	18	48	54	2 93	3 20
Hastings	12 95	13 54	5 10	5 12	1 36	1 38	2 77	2 94	22 18	22 98
Group	12 53	12 96	4 38	4 41	1 16	1 18	2 31	2 48	20 38	21 03
Muskoka	3 65	3 57	1 33	1 32	46	45	1 09	1 11	6 53	6 45
Parry Sound	3 34	3 37	1 09	1 06	39	39	1 05	1 07	5 87	5 89
Nipissing	3 23	2 77	89	71	28	27	71	63	5 11	4 38
Manitoulin	4 56	2 95	1 37	74	56	27	1 90	80	8 39	4 76
Algoma	2 83		63		21		48		4 15	
Group	3 37	3 19	1 02	96	36	35	94	92	5 69	5 42
The Province	24 06	24 79	8 85	8 83	2 19	2 20	4 18	4 50	39 28	40 32

VALUES—LIVE STOCK.

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Horses for 1895 and 1896, Milch Cows and other Cattle for 1896, and the total Cattle for 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.			
					Total.	
	1896.	1895.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	1896.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	869,966	941,065	426,816	308,181	734,997	674,628
Kent	1,340,529	1,455,738	515,012	535,067	1,050,079	1,033,322
Elgin	972,813	1,037 380	556,225	477,472	1,033,697	1,132,163
Norfolk	731,124	794,037	420,954	204,199	625,153	655,160
Haldimand	638,358	700,566	352,916	233,499	586,415	633,596
Welland	586,626	650,442	285,557	199,101	484,658	481,886
Totals	5,139,416	5,579,228	2,557,480	1,957,519	4,514,999	4,310,755
Lambton	977,909	1,029,846	567,458	868,550	1,436,008	1,400,706
Huron	1,869,108	1,953,640	932,493	1,441,643	2,374,136	2 548,718
Bruce	1,394,327	1,501,082	813,884	1,019,130	1,833,014	2,053,478
Totals	4,241,344	4,484,568	2,313,835	3,329,323	5,643,158	6,002,902
Grey	1,649,240	1,828,153	962,995	1,031,199	1,994,194	2,296,179
Simcoe	1,695,882	1,746,554	792,850	777,297	1,570,147	1,632,709
Totals	3,345,122	3,574,707	1,755,845	1,808,496	3,564,341	3,928,888
Middlesex	1,771,562	1,938,446	1,249,846	1,302,548	2,552,394	2,872,382
Oxford	1,136,205	1,252,879	1,106,640	634,997	1,741,637	1,921,518
Brant	518,438	595,482	363,807	195,787	559,594	605,241
Perth	1,277,917	1,406,563	890,986	775,187	1,666,173	1,844,307
Wellington	1,303,486	1,467,228	890,125	925,194	1,815,319	2,018,363
Waterloo	706,229	774,553	451,970	312,758	764,728	823,381
Dufferin	544 419	603,687	281,041	333,984	615,025	653,688
Totals	7,258,256	8,038,838	5,234,415	4,480,455	9,714,870	10,738,880
Lincoln	589,366	636 893	276,781	154,926	431,707	432,169
Wentworth	761,253	806 591	440,923	248,464	689,387	741,307
Halton	531,766	573,633	382,016	290,157	672,173	698,909
Peel	785.428	862,719	432,771	333,715	766,486	845,867
York	1,575,867	1,730,616	809,418	440,779	1,250,197	1,334,195
Ontario	1,148,307	1,249,208	642,332	616,618	1,258,950	1,315,378
Durham	835,736	904,608	427.057	351,072	778 129	804,873
Northumberland	929,090	1,012.793	651,910	303,394	955,304	950.456
Prince Edward	542,481	611,889	313,017	128.465	441,482	438,666
Totals	7,699,894	8,388,950	4,376,225	2,867,590	7,243,815	7,561,820
Lennox and Addington	549,145	582,743	408,089	207.018	615,107	674.777
Frontenac	511,398	532,044	545,962	229,895	775,857	773,659
Leeds	591,876	626,350	856,267	241,441	1,097,708	1,153,571
Grenville	384,260	410,155	468,870	141,722	610,592	633,166
Dundas	422,412	430.387	540,821	137,965	678,786	693,342
Stormont	331,764	373,651	470,455	143,947	614,402	599,696
Glengarry	486,112	522,648	614,214	213,628	827,842	759,470
Prescott	402,652	422,344	451,779	167,165	618,944	605,452
Russell	262,100	313,043	275,223	137,719	412 942	427,277
Carleton	1,013,649	1,134,072	943,779	524,907	1,468,686	1,525,547
Renfrew	811,566	868,531	575,887	449,896	1,025,783	1,016,597
Lanark	599,227	632,175	669,679	451,765	1,121,444	1,143,418
Totals	6,366,161	6,848,143	6,821,025	3,047,068	9,868,093	10,005,972
Victoria	701,818	803,554	363,806	389.535	753,341	775.415
Peterborough	560,534	612.854	433,181	264,897	698,078	720,686
Haliburton	98,613	116,544	67,603	61.941	129,544	136,843
Hastings	1,008,258	1,070,868	1,039,439	353,639	1,393,078	1.412,797
Totals	2,369,223	2,603,820	1,904,029	1,070,012	2,974,041	3,045,741
Muskoka	210,505	223,720	143,711	116,764	260,475	255,987
Parry Sound	203,488	205.093	124,278	120,029	244,307	236,005
Nipissing	78,457	70,649	38,088	30,813	68,901	58,122
Manitoulin	146,616	266,038	75.278	88,471	163,749	262,945
Algoma	127,211		60,421	62,468	122,889	
Totals	766,277	765,500	441,776	418,545	860,321	813 059
The Province	37,185,693	40,283,754	25,404,630	18,979,008	44,383,638	46,708,017

VALUES—LIVE STOCK.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, for the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	104,926	104,094	283,150	281,183	64,907	58,872
Kent	142,052	171,356	340,745	335,144	64,373	58,672
Elgin	155,253	186,941	246,560	283,653	50,561	50,490
Norfolk	99,215	127,581	158,874	181,101	41,618	40,550
Haldimand	105,512	140,847	90,193	105,273	34,382	36,112
Welland	84,148	99,472	68,864	72,654	32,901	35,673
Totals	691,106	830,291	1,188,386	1,259,008	288,742	280,369
Lambton	198,632	230,517	190,051	181,916	63,338	58,317
Huron	376,498	433,086	231,316	263,650	91,944	92,493
Bruce	415,579	486,027	178,574	195,334	65,964	66,528
Totals	990,709	1,149,630	599,941	640,900	221,246	217,338
Grey	450,395	572,311	239,383	278,480	79,320	81,689
Simcoe	383,327	425,434	319,666	360,435	92,701	91,225
Totals	833,722	997,745	559,049	638,915	172,021	172,914
Middlesex	289,048	377,517	292,857	308,224	117,262	113,250
Oxford	88,510	107,298	251,819	281,366	58,482	57,096
Brant	85,311	107,304	122,571	138,072	25,746	26,407
Perth	190,048	229,784	201,061	219,424	62,580	69,029
Wellington	382,420	441,136	250,405	289,838	74,232	82,697
Waterloo	122,592	144,633	134,228	149,627	38,897	40,191
Dufferin	130,094	135,133	108,797	111,079	39,041	37,593
Totals	1,288,023	1,542,805	1,361,738	1,497,630	416,240	426,263
Lincoln	82,689	99,142	67,940	73,102	30,475	33,659
Wentworth	105,254	132,451	103,202	112,830	40,009	43,091
Halton	95,229	102,866	82,840	87,912	27,994	31,036
Peel	97,249	112,654	134,412	162,111	51,080	51,412
York	209,095	230,041	232,606	255,386	74,606	84,449
Ontario	204,914	219,501	196,940	224,423	67,785	69,711
Durham	146,931	162,745	128,471	149,226	51,520	56,773
Northumberland	124,842	133,852	166,456	175,948	57,105	59,200
Prince Edward	48,066	47,635	54,197	63,920	26,449	24,523
Totals	1,114,269	1,240,887	1,167,064	1,304,858	427,021	453,854
Lennox and Addington	61,186	94,281	71,743	79,618	27,869	26,366
Frontenac	87,730	106,999	87,921	84,388	31,585	29,120
Leeds	81,193	97,544	139,325	146,420	34,700	34,838
Grenville	49,632	55,701	68,715	75,092	33,646	34,283
Dundas	36,670	44,165	72,866	79,565	33,075	31,977
Stormont	44,265	53,735	70,253	67,730	24,407	26,587
Glengarry	74,260	80,652	80,997	79,576	28,551	30,446
Prescott	51,465	60,446	77,570	83,682	26,804	28,538
Russell	42,574	62,281	55,711	61,111	21,607	22,602
Carleton	158,923	170,495	146,073	149,266	71,305	69,324
Renfrew	233,207	259,750	152,977	178,820	47,849	48,788
Lanark	207,758	222,100	88,385	98,869	41,631	38,691
Totals	1,128,863	1,308,149	1,112,536	1,184,137	423,029	421,660
Victoria	138,832	145,709	106,121	111,996	39,235	41,034
Peterborough	103,234	109,113	85,433	99,221	48,011	43,904
Haliburton	27,404	28,981	12,563	15,590	4,076	4,391
Hastings	121,230	139,030	205,966	236,416	53,727	56,378
Totals	390,700	422,833	410,083	463,223	145,049	145,707
Muskoka	67,053	67,824	22,193	25,557	12,232	12,960
Parry Sound	62,154	63,070	27,401	29,824	9,197	9,377
Nipissing	7,658	7,282	13,805	12,258	3,897	3,696
Manitoulin	54,042	77,926	23,298	44,901	6,051	12,485
Algoma	23,903		19,733		6,082	
Totals	214,810	216,102	106,430	112,540	37,459	38,518
The Province	6,652,202	7,708,442	6,505,227	7,101,211	2,130,807	2,156,623

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Live Stock sold or killed for the years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.	Totals.	
						1896.	1895.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	56,616	141,204	30,807	393,614	29,418	651,659	640,222
Kent	117,000	308,431	62,041	475,154	26,445	989,071	1,013,939
Elgin	79,349	391,297	88,144	409,662	27,524	996,076	993,710
Norfolk	37,577	141,045	53,249	261,132	23,772	516,775	505,981
Haldimand	34,782	123,491	43,511	151,772	16,791	370,347	402,169
Welland	30,581	105,399	37,409	107,689	21,168	302,186	298,447
Totals	356,005	1,210,807	315,161	1,799,023	145,118	3,826,114	3,854,468
Lambton	84,158	548,580	90,720	279,498	23,389	1,026,345	986,679
Huron	226,236	983,817	167,549	407,416	38,170	1,823,188	1,863,152
Bruce	109,445	788,131	161,764	282,643	26,333	1,368,316	1,424,749
Totals	419,839	2,320,528	420,033	969,557	87,892	4,217,849	4,274,580
Grey	115,136	719,472	179,664	376,421	30,400	1,421,093	1,494,847
Simcoe	125,799	445,033	129,254	435,426	36,141	1,171,653	1,114,833
Totals	240,935	1,164,505	308,918	811,847	66,541	2,592,746	2,609,680
Middlesex	135,655	749,691	134,350	466,837	62,040	1,548,573	1,742,063
Oxford	106,610	513,521	47,611	455,243	26,876	1,149,861	1,180,807
Brant	27,456	158,596	33,648	239,741	13,645	473,086	456,011
Perth	118,925	522,411	77,911	346,526	23,868	1,089,641	1,124,270
Wellington	97,776	820,647	157,212	451,708	33,549	1,560,892	1,664,904
Waterloo	47,250	454,162	50,890	282,046	19,235	853,583	907,254
Dufferin	46,090	197,863	46,253	137,774	18,181	446,161	458,527
Totals	579,762	3,416,891	547,875	2,379,875	197,394	7,121,797	7,533,836
Lincoln	20,087	107,541	32,486	111,265	16,789	288,168	312,406
Wentworth	28,616	155,151	49,211	189,181	19,773	441,932	486,018
Halton	26,910	177,921	37,937	137,951	18,056	398,775	392,287
Peel	73,269	220,382	53,056	209,398	32,573	588,678	686,622
York	128,088	412,203	79,188	395,899	53,138	1,068,516	1,076,148
Ontario	104,832	483,854	84,295	322,354	31,559	1,026,894	1,030,368
Durham	72,020	257,687	55,074	222,317	25,728	632,826	662,272
Northumberland	55,728	229,491	43,391	275,899	24,890	629,399	586,805
Prince Edward	28,792	64,849	26,448	86,409	10,517	217,015	209,994
Totals	538,342	2,109,079	461,086	1,950,673	233,023	5,292,203	5,442,860
Lennox and Addington	40,170	86,803	28,352	118,893	9,706	283,924	290,380
Frontenac	17,646	101,581	42,894	112,813	20,210	295,144	305,269
Leeds	34,587	150,607	37,880	157,376	14,713	395,163	374,406
Grenville	16,852	77,047	24,423	93,893	13,872	226,087	226,011
Dundas	30,492	72,646	19,564	101,534	12,163	236,399	191,072
Stormont	17,400	71,307	16,250	85,493	8,288	198,738	174,333
Glengarry	23,329	84,165	20,327	100,807	9,134	237,762	255,723
Prescott	30,102	66,648	19,622	76,807	13,625	206,804	211,678
Russell	18,753	64,820	16,641	67,204	11,900	179,318	177,931
Carleton	66,675	219,162	52,864	164,201	35,114	538,016	610,680
Renfrew	40,755	190,596	63,082	167,329	19,178	480,940	468,661
Lanark	31,550	233,700	63,187	142,810	15,561	486,808	467,402
Totals	368,311	1,419,082	405,086	1,389,160	183,464	3,765,103	3,754,546
Victoria	52,920	225,540	45,385	168,405	13,346	505,596	450,818
Peterborough	41,094	120,488	37,946	134,006	23,496	357,030	363,171
Haliburton	8,178	25,679	6,169	14,602	1,005	55,633	56,158
Hastings	57,096	169,033	43,608	263,776	20,969	554,482	533,533
Totals	159,288	540,740	133,108	580,789	58,816	1,472,741	1,403,680
Muskoka	16,020	54,358	17,216	31,524	4,421	123,539	129,008
Parry Sound	8,851	57,526	14,275	39,388	3,195	123,235	106,633
Nipissing	9,875	12,541	2,031	9,635	1,494	35,576	35,118
Manitoulin	9,776	41,599	15,163	29,984	2,239	98,761	156,722
Algoma	5,880	33,592	6,757	31,070	2,032	79,331	
Totals	50,402	199,616	55,442	141,601	13,381	460,442	427,481
The Province	2,712,884	12,381,248	2,646,709	10,022,525	985,629	28,748,995	29,301,131

VALUES—LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of the several classes of Horses and Cattle in the Province for the year 1896, and also the value per head of all Horses and Cattle sold for the same period.

Counties.	Horses.					Cattle.				
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions.	Horses sold in year.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Cattle sold in year.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	59	58	38	200	56	45	28 01	22 27	10 79	23 19
Kent	66	71	45	251	78	40	28 58	25 90	13 17	29 78
Elgin	64	65	45	236	71	40	27 51	25 92	11 29	31 08
Norfolk	59	53	40	300	53	37	25 40	17 76	9 45	19 13
Haldimand	60	60	42	250	51	38	26 73	19 94	10 75	23 13
Welland	66	56	44	200	53	48	28 97	22 96	12 27	25 73
Group	62	63	43	239	64	41	27 47	23 31	11 42	26 41
Lambton	62	58	41	300	58	35	28 25	31 46	12 77	30 16
Huron	70	74	44	352	68	60	29 32	28 38	11 99	34 65
Bruce	68	71	40	300	59	50	27 06	25 15	11 08	31 80
Group	67	70	42	321	63	54	28 23	28 06	11 86	32 52
Grey	62	61	41	341	56	45	26 13	21 92	9 44	25 70
Simcoe	65	64	42	350	57	45	26 79	21 54	10 26	24 95
Group	63	62	42	345	57	45	26 42	21 75	9 77	25 41
Middlesex	62	63	44	400	65	40	32 10	29 84	13 93	27 40
Oxford	65	62	45	352	70	40	29 73	30 22	12 49	31 87
Brant	55	53	38	250	64	...	30 49	23 19	10 62	28 25
Perth	65	68	46	252	67	30	28 36	23 52	10 70	30 52
Wellington	59	62	37	230	63	39	31 12	25 18	12 00	37 44
Waterloo	58	59	38	350	54	50	29 91	28 63	11 25	37 26
Dufferin	57	60	36	300	55	44	24 67	20 95	9 70	27 42
Group	61	62	42	316	64	42	29 98	26 54	11 90	31 78
Lincoln	66	57	46	200	53	.....	31 12	23 89	12 95	27 49
Wentworth	65	66	51	308	49	50	29 78	22 46	12 08	23 98
Halton	62	58	44	300	65	60	31 75	30 16	12 36	32 70
Peel	60	69	42	307	63	50	32 41	23 29	15 31	33 19
York	69	76	45	238	72	50	32 19	24 29	13 34	33 00
Ontario	62	64	41	412	64	50	31 96	24 70	12 95	33 39
Durham	60	61	41	275	65	50	28 65	22 44	10 58	30 03
Northumberland	57	61	38	232	48	50	27 03	20 03	9 65	25 94
Prince Edward	59	58	37	207	61	50	24 16	18 31	10 39	20 04
Group	63	66	42	287	62	51	29 91	23 57	12 19	30 08
Lennox and Addington	58	45	41	172	65	30	21 67	18 98	10 82	19 20
Frontenac	59	59	38	300	51	50	24 83	19 07	9 71	19 91
Leeds	56	49	40	200	63	50	25 74	20 50	8 57	20 88
Grenville	59	47	35	150	44	.. ..	24 47	19 61	10 99	20 08
Dundas	59	51	42	208	66	40	26 08	20 51	9 77	19 45
Stormont	56	60	34	150	50	... ..	26 50	18 97	10 80	22 48
Glengarry	55	63	33	150	41	40	25 89	19 74	10 36	21 27
Prescott	60	69	41	150	58	40	25 28	19 48	10 06	21 59
Russell	62	62	37	209	57	... ..	24 41	17 34	11 43	23 15
Carleton	70	79	46	277	75	40	30 26	23 23	11 65	27 70
Renfrew	67	73	40	212	55	40	25 08	20 69	10 00	22 98
Lanark	60	61	39	238	50	37	26 69	21 04	11 25	27 26
Group	61	64	40	203	58	40	25 85	20 48	10 49	22 81
Victoria	59	54	39	237	49	45	26 26	21 39	10 86	28 68
Peterborough	56	54	39	150	54	43	24 67	18 52	9 67	20 98
Haliburton	59	57	33	150	47	39	23 01	16 97	8 02	16 14
Hastings	65	56	39	150	61	36	23 99	18 57	9 21	18 26
Group	61	55	39	167	54	39	24 51	19 44	9 77	22 11
Muskoka	70	66	43	178	60	40	25 95	18 96	8 68	20 78
Parry Sound	74	78	40	156	53	39	27 89	21 64	10 36	21 79
Nipissing	80	85	27	150	79	40	28 53	19 63	10 28	22 72
Manitoulin	81	81	40	216	52	50	26 66	21 27	10 33	22 67
Algoma	82	92	39	265	56	50	27 34	21 63	10 90	23 59
Group	76	79	40	184	59	42	26 99	20 56	9 92	21 90
The Province	63	64	41	263	61	43	27 60	24 01	11 19	28 37

VALUES—LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry in the Province for the year 1896, and also the value of each per head sold for the same period.

Counties.	Sheep.			Hogs.			Poultry.			
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other fowls.	Sold in year.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Essex	4 06	2 56	3 12	8 67	3 11	8 16	58	55	21	28
Kent	4 55	2 58	3 66	10 42	3 83	8 40	62	48	21	29
Elgin	4 20	2 70	3 63	12 12	3 69	7 63	56	51	20	33
Norfolk	3 45	2 30	3 16	10 29	3 90	7 21	62	51	20	37
Haldimand	4 17	2 52	3 27	10 14	3 68	7 02	66	63	22	29
Welland	4 15	2 60	3 33	12 07	4 21	7 21	68	61	24	33
Group	4 10	2 55	3 41	10 14	3 65	7 78	61	54	21	31
Lambton	4 37	2 62	3 50	11 19	3 75	7 07	56	53	21	33
Huron	4 74	2 90	3 64	11 36	3 52	6 98	59	50	19	37
Bruce	4 68	2 80	3 39	10 93	3 73	7 20	55	51	20	36
Group	4 64	2 80	3 51	11 17	3 65	7 07	57	51	20	36
Grey	4 35	2 53	3 27	10 36	3 80	7 41	59	50	21	32
Simcoe	4 43	2 47	3 40	10 92	3 50	7 58	70	60	22	34
Group	4 39	2 50	3 32	10 68	3 63	7 50	65	55	22	33
Middlesex	4 93	3 27	4 29	11 01	3 85	7 05	68	57	21	41
Oxford	4 77	2 77	4 13	12 46	4 11	7 73	69	57	21	38
Brant	5 09	3 61	4 15	12 24	3 91	7 78	68	58	23	35
Perth	4 58	2 72	3 42	11 14	3 99	7 48	63	52	19	34
Wellington	5 04	2 83	3 81	12 25	3 77	7 15	66	54	22	41
Waterloo	4 62	3 11	3 72	11 48	3 69	7 75	63	56	21	34
Dufferin	4 36	2 42	3 41	9 05	3 25	6 85	64	58	22	45
Group	4 81	2 93	3 85	11 41	3 84	7 39	66	55	21	39
Lincoln	4 43	2 99	3 47	12 39	3 63	7 37	72	61	26	34
Wentworth	5 21	3 18	3 76	11 14	3 62	7 74	67	60	25	34
Halton	5 40	3 01	3 96	13 29	3 63	6 76	66	61	23	42
Peel	4 49	2 58	3 80	13 45	3 42	6 85	73	61	23	40
York	5 09	2 92	3 73	13 06	3 42	6 89	70	64	23	43
Ontario	5 02	2 68	3 72	12 12	3 49	7 13	61	59	22	32
Durham	4 75	2 64	3 30	10 85	3 60	7 65	63	61	21	42
Northumberland	4 46	2 46	3 28	11 59	4 02	7 94	74	57	23	35
Prince Edward	3 71	2 21	3 46	11 19	3 89	7 24	67	48	22	34
Group	4 80	2 75	3 62	12 17	3 60	7 25	68	60	23	38
Lennox and Addington	3 65	2 30	2 97	11 42	3 81	9 14	63	57	23	33
Frontenac	3 83	2 45	2 98	11 97	4 70	10 68	59	62	24	39
Leeds	3 60	2 51	3 18	11 00	3 75	9 17	55	57	20	35
Grenville	3 87	2 55	3 50	10 76	3 51	9 18	68	52	22	37
Dundas	3 92	2 26	3 39	10 67	3 65	9 01	62	52	23	41
Stormont	3 94	2 52	3 08	11 59	4 93	9 62	63	58	23	39
Glengarry	3 82	2 29	2 78	10 19	3 69	9 36	69	58	23	28
Prescott	3 98	2 39	2 81	12 43	3 70	11 18	83	62	24	43
Russell	4 10	2 49	3 48	12 17	4 50	11 99	76	62	26	48
Carleton	4 18	2 70	3 26	12 36	3 75	8 57	80	56	24	41
Renfrew	3 68	2 20	2 79	11 20	3 85	10 74	73	61	24	45
Lanark	3 96	2 59	2 89	10 92	2 74	9 52	64	68	23	39
Group	3 86	2 44	3 03	11 37	3 79	9 64	69	59	23	39
Victoria	4 14	2 36	2 90	9 65	3 19	7 48	67	49	20	34
Peterborough	4 61	2 57	3 76	9 28	3 54	7 69	61	55	23	44
Haliburton	3 94	2 21	2 83	10 47	2 92	7 36	63	68	21	20
Hastings	3 64	2 24	3 10	11 94	4 21	7 92	68	55	23	35
Group	4 08	2 36	3 17	10 75	3 67	7 72	64	53	22	37
Muskoka	4 74	2 67	3 61	11 33	3 33	7 52	68	68	25	29
Parry Sound	4 69	2 62	3 55	11 83	3 63	8 52	74	61	22	33
Nipissing	3 66	2 05	3 92	10 95	4 21	9 22	65	55	25	36
Manitoulin	4 24	2 08	2 93	8 74	3 30	7 53	62	61	23	30
Algoma	4 52	2 31	3 43	10 03	3 55	8 51	63	68	24	30
Group	4 52	2 42	3 37	10 46	3 52	8 09	67	63	24	31
The Province	4 41	2 65	3 45	11 13	3 70	7 68	65	56	22	36

MARKET

TABLE IX. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for

Products.	Barrie.	Belleville.	Bowmanville.	Brampton.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Essex.	Goderich.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	Lindsay.
FALL WHEAT: per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	60.5	....	75.0	64.0	62.1	76.5	58.4	55.0	63.0	.....	66.8	72.0	62.6
August	56.5	.....	65.0	61.5	58.9	76.5	60.0	55.0	60.0	.....	65.0	71.3	62.0
September	56.3	.....	60.0	62.5	60.4	72.0	62.5	55.7	60.0	.....	65.0	70.0	61.8
October	68.3	.....	72 7	74.7	74.2	72.0	71.5	67.4	66.8	.....	70.0	79.4	71.2
November	81.8	.....	83.5	84.1	82.4	81.2	79.8	77.6	76.8	.....	81.7	85.8	79.8
December	82.5	.....	83.3	82.7	80.1	83.5	79.8	77.0	82.0	.....	81.3	85.0	79.8
Average 1896	67.0	.....	72.2	71.0	69.7	76.8	68.2	64.2	68.6	.....	70.1	77.4	69.3
Average 1895	66.0	69.8	.....	68.9	67.4	74.8	66.4	61.9	67.1	68.1	68.7	69.0	70 0
Average 1894	53.4	52.8	...	52.5	52.3	63.0	51 5	50.5	51.3	54.1	53.1	59.4	57.7
SPRING WHEAT: per bush.													
July	.....	72.5	75.0	62.0	62.1	79 0	.....	.....	.....	56.2	.....	67.5	57.6
August	.....	72.5	65.0	59.5	59.0	79.0	...	.....	.....	55.0	.....	68.4	57.0
September	.....	70.0	60 0	60.9	60.4	70 8	.....	.....	.....	55.0	.....	68.5	56.8
October	.....	70.0	72 7	73.2	72.4	69 5	....	.....	.....	55.0	.	78.4	67.2
November	.....	76.9	83.3	83.4	82.4	85.5	.....	.....	.....	55.0	.....	89.8	75.8
December	.....	77.5	83.3	82.2	80.1	86.8	.....	.....	.....	65.0	.....	93.0	75.8
Average 1896	.....	72.9	72.2	69.6	69.3	78.2	....	.....	.....	57.1	....	77 9	64.8
Average 1895	....	68.6	....	68.6	68.4	78.3	67.2	.....	....	60.3	68.9	71.4	69.8
Average 1894	53.4	53.1	.....	49.1	52.5	65.0	49.8	.....	54.0	52.1	53.5	61.9	56.0
BARLEY: per bush.													
July	31.5	27.5	32 5	31.0	31.3	36.5	50 0	.....	.....	38.7	37.5	31.0	25.0
August	31.5	31.3	32.5	31.0	29.6	36.1	39.5	.....	.....	37.5	37.5	31.8	25.0
September	30.1	27.5	28 1	30.4	28.1	37.0	37.5	.....	.....	37 5	37.5	26 9	25.9
October	28.0	31.2	28.3	32.2	28.0	38.0	38.8	.....	.....	35.3	33.0	25.0	27.6
November	28.0	31.0	29.4	30.4	24.5	38.0	42.1	.....	.....	36.0	31.5	27.5	27.5
December	25.0	30.0	26.8	25.0	27.0	36.0	41.3	.....	.....	34.0	32.5	27.5	23.5
Average 1896	29.1	29.8	29.3	30.4	28.6	36.9	41.9	.....	.....	36.5	35.5	28.3	25.8
Average 1895	35.0	41.1	.....	39.3	41.2	44.5	35.7	.....	.....	41.8	41.3	40.3	37.9
Average 1894	38.0	41.9	.....	40.3	38.6	42.0	38.0	.....	37.5	41.7	42.0	41.1	36.2
OATS: per bush.													
July	18.4	22.6	19.5	21.8	22.2	26 0	17.1	15.8	20.3	21.5	24.0	21.8	18.2
August	17.9	19.3	17.2	20.0	19.0	24.3	17.5	15.5	17.5	21.5	23.8	20.0	18.0
September	16.3	16.8	16.1	17.3	16.9	19.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	22.5	23.0	18.5	17.5
October	18.3	17.6	17.8	19.4	18.8	21.9	15.8	15.8	18.4	21.3	20.0	20.3	19.1
November	20.2	20.5	19.5	21.5	20.5	26.0	17.4	17.0	22.1	22.5	23.3	21 5	20.5
December	18.7	19.0	18.0	20.8	17.8	25.4	16.0	15.0	18.6	20.4	21.5	20.0	18.8
Average 1896	18.2	19.5	17.8	20.2	19.3	23.9	16.5	15.8	18.7	21.6	22.7	20.4	18.7
Average 1895	25.0	30.5	.....	27.8	39.5	35.4	25.8	23.8	27.4	28 7	30.7	27.7	27.4
Average 1894	30.6	29.9	.....	28.3	31.4	35.4	28.2	26.5	28.3	30.5	33.2	29.8	28.9
RYE: per bush.													
July	45 0	42.5	.....	.....	39.8	50.0	32.5	.....	.....	42.5	46.5	40.0	38.0
August	45.0	38.8	36.7	.....	35.8	46.4	30.0	.....	.....	38.8	46.5	37.5	38 0
September	30.5	37.5	32.6	.....	32.1	35.5	28.5	.....	.....	37.5	43.3	38 8	34.0
October	30.5	36.7	33.7	.....	33.5	35.5	27.9	.....	.....	34.3	39.3	40.0	31.4
November	33.0	36.0	35.0	.....	33.8	35.5	29 0	.....	.....	33.4	38.0	35.0	30.5
December	33.0	35.0	35.0	.....	33.3	35.5	28.0	.....	.....	33.0	36.0	35.0	31.0
Average 1846	36.3	38.2	34.4	.....	34.9	40.4	29.5	.....	.....	36.6	42.5	37.8	33.9
Average 1895	42.2	45.8	.....	.....	46.8	54.9	42.5	.....	.....	46.2	49.3	45.5	38.8
Average 1894	39.5	40 4	.....	.....	42.6	50.0	.....	45.0	.....	48.1	.....	43.0	40.0
PEAS: per bush.													
July	42.0	42.5	46 5	47.8	44.5	51.1	.....	.....	45.5	50.1	55.0	45.0	45.2
August	41.0	42.5	45 0	46.0	41.6	47.5	.....	.....	44 1	45.5	55.0	45.4	45.0
September	41.0	42.5	42.0	40.8	39.3	43 8	.....	.....	38.9	42.5	55.0	45.4	43.0
October	43.5	44.9	41.5	42.4	42.9	42.8	.....	.....	41.6	43.4	46.1	45.0	44.8
November	42 5	46.5	41.4	43.4	41.8	51.0	.....	.....	42.5	44.0	40.8	45.0	47.4
December	40.7	42.5	39.8	40.3	40.5	48 0	.....	...	38.2	40.3	42.3	43.8	46.9
Average 1896	41.7	43.8	42.3	43.7	42.0	47.4	....	.....	41.7	44.4	50.4	44.9	45.4
Average 1895	51.0	50.7	....	52.0	52.5	57.0	56.6	.....	50.8	55.2	54.9	54.3	55.7
Average 1896	52.5	52.2	.....	51.8	50.4	57.5	51.1	.....	51.8	55.0	54.3	54.5	53.1

PRICES.

July-December, 1896, and the average for the half year and for the Province for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

London.	Orangeville.	Owen Sound.	Pembroke.	Perth	Peterborough.	Ridgetown.	St. Thomas.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Walkerton.	Waterloo.	Whitby.	Woodstock.	The Province.		
															1896.	1895.	1894.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
61.2	62.8	71.0	70.0	80 0	61.0	57.7	62.2	53.1	62.2	66.5	71.0	64.0	. ...	64.8	64.7	82.5	58.3
60.0	62.5	67.0	70.0	80.0	57.5	59.7	57.1	58.3	59.0	64.8	60.7	62.0	64.0	62.0	62.9	73.9	55.8
61.5	62.5	66.0	70.0	80.0	60.0	59.3	58.9	59 0	57.8	65.8	60 0	62.0	64.0	61.5	63.0	61.5	53.5
71.4	73.3	72.1	75.0	80.0	65 0	68.8	67.1	70.6	68.5	76.8	66.0	69.0	72.3	66.0	71.5	63.6	52.1
81 3	76.7	82.1	81.5	88.8	80.6	75.5	81.4	82.1	78.9	86.9	77.5	80.0	84.3	78.8	81.5	67.6	53.6
80.8	81.0	87.6	85.0	90.0	80.9	81.9	81.2	80.9	81.0	87.1	85.0	80.0	85.0	84.1	82.9	65.4	57.1
69.6	70.0	74.9	75.0	82.6	67.7	66.8	67.3	67.4	68.2	75.2	71.5	69.7	73.3	69.8	71.0	. ...	.....
66.7	66.2	68.3	81.7	84.5	69.6	64.3	65.0	67.0	66.2	71.5	75.9	67.1	73.1	74.4	....	69.3	...
54.4	53.1	59.0	62.8	60.0	56.9	.....	51.6	51.2	52.2	56.6	52.9	52.5	53.6	56.0	.....	....	55.0
61.0	60.5	.....	70.0	75.0	57.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.2	64 0	.....	....	65.6	84.2	58.5
59.3	59.5	.....	70.0	75.0	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.0	62.0	67.5	.....	64.0	74.6	56.7
61.5	59 5	.....	68.0	75.0	56.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.0	62.0	67.5	.....	63.4	62.8	54.2
71.4	67.8	.....	75.0	78.0	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.0	69.0	74.3	.....	70.0	62 8	52.7
81.3	76.8	.....	81.5	88.8	75.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.5	80 0	84.5	.....	79.9	66.4	53.7
80.0	81.0	.....	85.0	90.0	76.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.0	80.0	85.0	.....	81.0	65.1	56.9
69.3	67.5	....	74.6	79.6	63.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	70.6	69.7	75.3	.....	70.6	....	.....
67.0	66.2	66.7	80.7	82.5	69.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.0	73.8	65.7	77.8	.....	....	69.8	....
55.1	52.8	57.3	62.8	60.0	57.3	.....	.....	51.2	.....	60.5	52.3	52.5	53.6	.....	.....	....	55.5
26.4	30.0	32.5	39.0	40 0	36.7	.....	44.0	25.0	27.4	31.3	30.0	31.0	....	36.0	33.5	45.9	40.7
25.5	27.5	32.5	39.0	40.0	36.5	.....	44.0	25.0	25.0	32.6	30 0	30.0	30.0	35 0	32.6	44.5	40.6
25.0	27.5	32.5	39 0	40.0	35.4	.....	44.0	25.0	25.0	31.1	30.0	30 0	28.4	35.0	31.9	40.2	40.3
24.2	29.5	32.5	39.0	34.8	27.5	.....	44.0	24.5	22.5	36.0	30 0	28.0	28.8	34 0	31.2	37.4	40.8
25.5	30 0	31 9	37.4	30.0	27.9	.....	49.4	25.0	24.9	33.7	27.5	27.5	30.0	32.5	31.4	35.9	40.2
24.8	25.1	30.0	32.5	30.0	28.0	.....	.....	21.6	23.9	31.1	27.5	27.5	29.0	32.5	28.8	36 2	40.3
25 2	28.3	32.0	37.7	36.2	31.9	.....	45.1	24.3	24.8	32.8	29.0	29.0	29.3	34.2	31.6	.....	.....
39.2	37.1	40.1	36.0	42.0	38.2	.....	42.0	39.1	36.1	42.1	34.2	40 6	44.5	43.7	.....	40 4	.....
40.8	36.6	42.0	35.0	45.0	38.5	.....	47.5	44.3	38 7	42.4	37.2	39.4	36.8	38.5	....	....	40.5
20.0	17.8	20 3	23.0	20.4	20.8	22.5	20.2	18.6	19.1	22.9	23.6	23.0	.....	20.2	20.9	36.8	37.1
20.0	17.5	19.5	23 0	20.0	19.9	19.0	20.0	16.9	17.4	23 0	20.0	22.5	20.0	18.0	19.7	33.4	33.2
19.8	17.5	19.0	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.4	17.5	17.0	20.7	20 0	22.5	19.0	18.0	18.6	26 5	29.1
19.6	18.9	20.7	20.0	20.8	18.7	19.0	18.6	18.0	18.7	24.0	16.5	20.5	20.6	19.2	19.5	25.4	28.3
21.0	19.5	21.9	21.3	24.0	21.8	19.0	19.0	21.3	20.0	24.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	21.4	21.2	25.3	28.3
18.2	18.8	20.5	21.8	22.7	18.5	18.4	17.7	17.6	19.2	22.4	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.8	25.1	28.8
19.7	18.4	20 5	21.4	21 0	19.8	19.7	19.2	18.3	18.7	22.9	20.9	21.7	20.7	19.7	20.0	.....	.....
28.3	26.0	29.8	32.4	29.2	30.8	27.1	27.6	27.5	25.7	31.2	28.2	29.1	31 6	30.1	....	29.1	.....
31.2	27.6	30.7	34.1	29.6	30.2	.....	28.7	32.4	29 5	32.8	28.8	31.1	28.9	30 6	.....	.....	30.8
40.0	.....	40.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	.....	.....	37.7	.....	47.6	46.0	.....	.....	.....	41.8	47.7	.....
31.3	.....	40.0	39 0	35 0	37.8	.....	.....	32.8	.....	46.0	46.0	.....	.....	.. ..	39.1	47 7	.....
30.8	.....	40.0	39.0	32 8	31.0	.....	.....	30.0	.....	37.0	46.0	.....	.....	.....	35.4	45.6	.....
28.4	.....	40.0	39.0	32.6	30.8	.....	.....	30.8	.....	37 8	46.0	.....	32.0	.....	34.8	45.4	45.2
28.3	.....	40.0	37.4	32.0	30 0	.....	.....	31.0	.....	37.3	46.0	.	32.0	.. ..	34.5	44.2	44.3
27.5	.....	40.0	32.5	32.0	32.7	.....	.. .	31.2	.....	35.7	46.0	.....	32.0	.....	34.1	43.2	43.3
31.1	.....	40.0	37.7	34 3	33.8	....	....	32 4	.....	39.9	46 0	.....	32.0	.....	36.6	.....	.....
52 0	42.5	40.0	43.1	39.5	39.6	.....	53.0	46.2	.....	45.9	46.0	.....	50.0	.....	....	45.6	...
51.5	39.0	40.0	38.1	40.0	40.3	.....	53.0	41.6	.....	50.0	.....	.....	39.8	....	.....	....	44.2
40.6	44.3	46.3	46.5	46.0	43.8	.....	46.0	40.5	48.0	50.2	49.0	44 2	. .	52.5	46.5	60.7	56.3
36.5	43.5	45.5	46.5	45.0	42.5	.....	46.0	40.6	48.0	49.4	49.0	43.5	50.0	52.5	45.6	58.9	55.4
35.3	43.5	40.1	40.1	42.0	42 1	.....	46.0	35.4	40.5	43.1	49.0	43.5	43.5	52.5	42 8	53 8	53.8
38 8	41.9	42.6	38.8	42.8	43.0	.....	45.8	38.8	43.6	45.5	39.0	41.5	49.4	48.5	43.4	51.4	52.1
40.5	41.2	43.8	39.5	45.0	44.6	.....	39.4	37.0	41.4	46.6	42.0	42 5	54.8	42.5	43.6	51.9	51.7
40.2	41.0	39.5	38.6	43.3	43.4	.....	41.0	36.9	40.2	44.1	42.0	42 5	56.5	42.3	42.1	50.6	52.3
38.8	42.6	42.9	41.7	44.1	43.3	. ..	44.5	38.3	43.7	46.4	45.4	43.0	50.6	48.4	44.0	.....	.....
57 4	51.5	53.0	52.0	51.7	58.2	.....	53.5	49.9	51 3	57.9	52 4	53 3	60.0	61 6	.....	54.8	.....
52.6	50.3	51.3	47.4	50.8	55.4	.....	51.1	49.7	51.9	59.4	51.3	53.0	53.3	56.2	.....	.....	53.6

MARKET

TABLE IX. Showing the average price

Products.	Barrie.	Belleville.	Bowmanville.	Brampton.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Essex.	Goderich.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	Lindsay.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
CORN: (in ear) per bush.													
October	....	...	....	....	18 8	20.8	25.0	25.8	....	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....	18 3	19 5	23.8	27.0	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	16 9	19.0	20.0	23.7	....	....	....	....	....
Average 1896	....	....	....	....	18.1	19.8	22 9	25.7	....	....	....	....	....
Average 1895	....	....	....	....	23.2	24.9	16.6	15.2	....	....	24.8	26.3	....
Average 1894	....	30.0	....	....	24 0	27.5	20.8	22 7	....	....	30.1	29.7	....
BUCKWHEAT: per bush.													
October	27.5	30.8	29.3	....	30.0	34.9	26.8	....	....	....	....	31.2	28 8
November	26.7	32 0	28.3	....	28 4	30 0	25.1	....	....	....	....	30 0	28.0
December	24.7	30.0	25.0	....	25.8	29.0	25.0	....	....	....	....	27.2	26 5
Average 1896	26 2	31.1	27.6	....	28.2	31 5	25.7	....	....	....	....	29.4	27.8
Average 1895	32.7	35.9	....	....	34.9	36.9	38.3	....	....	....	....	35.8	31.7
Average 1894	....	41.3	....	....	37.6	44.0	....	....	....	....	....	37.2	35.5
BEANS: per bush.													
October	....	....	....	....	87.5	77.5	57.3	....	....	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....	87.5	77.5	48.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	87.5	70.0	41.3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average 1896	....	....	....	....	87 5	74.8	48.9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average 1895	....	....	....	....	122.5	....	95 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average 1894	....	....	....	....	112.5	....	109.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
POTATOES: per bush.													
October	25 8	46.0	27.5	25 6	27.4	33.1	25 8	35.0	26.5	25.0	35.0	31.8	30.0
November	17.3	43.3	25.0	26.8	28.3	27.5	26.5	35.0	17.5	20.0	35 0	30.0	30 0
December	15.0	38.5	22.5	22.3	28.3	39.4	25.0	38.3	17.5	17.4	35 0	30.0	30.0
Average 1896	19.2	43.6	25.1	25.2	27.9	30.4	25.8	35.8	20.8	20.9	35.0	30.5	30.0
Average 1895	11 1	27.4	....	17.8	24.1	25.3	24.0	33.6	20 8	19.8	20.6	22 7	18.2
Average 1894	24.0	36.9	....	32 6	42.4	40.0	36.5	35.7	38.3	29.4	39 0	34.6	31.0
WOOL: per pound.													
July	18 5	17.5	17.0	16 2	.....	19.5	18 6	.....	.....	17 7	17 0	17.9	18.0
August	18 5	17.5	17.0	20.0	....	18.5	17.4	.....	.....	18.5	17 0	17 0	18 0
September	17.5	17.5	17 0	20.0	.....	18.5	....	.....	.....	18 5	17 0	17.0	18.0
October	17.5	17.5	17 0	20.0	.....	18.5	.....	.....	.....	18.5	17.0	16.2	18.0
November	17.5	17.5	....	20.0	.....	18 5	....	.....	.....	18.5	17 0	17 0	.....
December	17.5	17.5	....	20.0	...	18 0	.....	.....	.....	18.5	17.0	....	.....
Average 1896	17.9	17.6	17.0	19 2	.....	18.7	18 1	.....	.....	18.4	17.0	17.1	18.0
Average 1895	20.2	18.6	.....	16 0	17.2	20.0	22.3	.....	....	20 4	20.4	20.0	19.0
Average 1894	16.0	16.6	.....	14.0	17.5	19.0	17.3	....	18.8	17.7	16.6	13 3	.....
HAY: per ton.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
July	8 35	11 40	10 00	12 50	10 50	11 30	7 60	8 00	13 50	9 15	13 20	13 35	6 80
August	8 00	9 63	8 67	11 44	9 50	10 38	7 50	8 00	13 50	9 25	13 00	13 00	6 00
September	9 20	10 50	8 80	11 00	9 00	10 25	5 75	8 00	13 50	9 50	13 00	13 00	7 38
October	9 00	10 50	9 00	11 00	8 50	10 75	5 50	8 00	9 50	9 35	11 13	13 00	7 70
November	9 00	10 50	9 00	11 00	8 50	11 50	5 50	8 00	8 00	9 19	10 50	12 63	8 50
December	8 25	10 50	9 00	11 00	8 50	11 13	5 50	8 00	7 50	8 40	12 25	12 50	8 50
Average 1896	8 62	10 54	8 95	11 37	9 12	10 88	6 28	8 00	10 73	9 12	12 30	12 88	7 46
Average 1895	10 92	12 20	.....	14 00	13 48	11 00	8 88	7 71	12 64	13 35	15 29	12 02	9 66
Average 1894	6 85	7 38	.....	7 08	7 25	9 00	6 32	5 98	6 75	8 03	8 21	7 80	7 14

PRICES.—*Continued.*

of Agricultural Products, etc.—*Continued.*

London.	Orangeville.	Owen Sound.	Pembroke.	Perth.	Peterborough.	Ridgetown.	St. Thomas.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Walkerton.	Waterloo.	Whitby.	Woodstock.	The Province.		
															1896.	1895.	1894.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
18 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.0	22.5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.9	24.1	26.5
15.4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	19.1	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.8	21.8	26.3
13.9	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	16 3	23.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.9	20.1	25.5
15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.5	22.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.6	....	.....
24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.0	21.9	17.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.6	.....
25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.3	.....	23.7	21.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.0	.....	.....	.....	26.1
.....	.....	55.0	.....	31.8	28.8	.....	.....	28.8	.....	38.5	.....	.....	32.0	.....	32.5	38.0	41.2
21.5	.....	55.0	.....	31.3	29.0	.....	.....	28.0	.....	37.8	.....	.....	32.0	.....	31.4	36.9	39.5
19.6	.....	32.5	.....	29.3	28.2	.....	.....	25.5	.....	34.4	.....	.....	29.5	.....	27.9	35.4	37.4
20.4	.....	47.0	.....	31.0	28 6	.....	.....	27.3	.....	36.2	.....	.....	31.1	.....	30.5	.....	.. ...
23.0	.....	55.0	.....	34.2	35.0	.....	.....	32.3	.....	38.9	37.5	.....	35.0	.....	.....	36.8	.....
35.4	.....	38.6	.....	35 8	39.3	.....	.....	36.8	.....	43.6	.....	.....	36.5	.....	.....	.....	39.2
55.0	.....	.....	111 3	.....	.....	56.0	.....	55.9	.....	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.3	96.0	112.0
56.9	.....	.....	105.0	.....	....	48.3	.....	58.1	.....	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 7	94.3	112.3
49.0	.....	.....	105.0	.....	.....	36.9	42.5	45.0	.....	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.6	93.3	105.6
53.4	.....	.....	107.1	.....	.....	47.8	42.5	52.5	.....	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.4	... ..	.....
68.9	.....	.....	107.7	.....	.....	79.2	.....	78.8	.....	109.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	94.7	.....
87.5	.....	.....	105.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.9	.....	.... .	.....	110.4
27.5	21.4	19.5	21.9	26.0	31.4	21.0	34.0	27.5	33.4	26.3	26.5	16.6	27.0	25.0	27.8	21.9	37.8
21.7	15.0	17.5	22.1	25.0	30 0	25.0	35.7	22 5	33.3	26.0	20 3	16.5	25 0	25.0	26.0	18.9	34.2
23.3	15.0	17.5	23.5	25.0	30.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	28.6	26.3	20.0	16.8	25.0	25.0	24.5	19.0	34.1
24.5	17.7	18.3	22.6	25.4	30.5	23.3	33.4	25 0	31.6	26.2	21.3	16.6	25.7	25.0	26 2	.....	.....
17.3	10.2	20.8	26.2	21.6	21.9	15.0	20 9	13.6	19.6	17.1	23.4	19.5	18.0	18.8	.....	20.2	.....
38.5	25.2	26.8	35.1	29.5	35.0	.....	46.5	25.3	46.5	35.2	33.8	31.4	33.5	57.6	.....	.....	35.4
19.8	19.0	19.2	19.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.5	.....	....	20.0	....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	19.6	16.8
20.0	19.0	19.2	19.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	.....	.....	19.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2	20.0	16.7
20.0	19.0	19.1	19.0	17.0	17.0	17.9	17.5	.....	.....	19.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2	20.1	16.9
18.0	18.8	19.2	19.0	17.0	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2	20.2	17.0
18.0	17 0	19.1	19.0	17.0	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.5	20.0	16.9
18.0	17.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.8	20.4	16.9
18.8	18.3	19 4	19.0	17.2	17.0	18.0	17.9	.....	.....	20.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	.....	.....
21.8	20.3	20 0	19.8	19.7	21.4	21.7	.....	.....	18.0	22.6	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....
16.3	16.0	16.7	18.1	16.5	16.4	.....	.....	.....	16.5	18.9	.....	.....	15.9	.....	.....	.....	16.9
$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
7 00	7 50	9 50	11 00	12 50	13 50	7 00	6 45	7 80	7 50	10 84	.....	11 00	.....	9 10	9 85	11 23	7 47
8 08	8 50	9 50	10 83	12 50	13 50	6 00	6 50	7 50	7 50	12 44	.....	11 00	10 00	8 50	9 76	11 43	7 26
7 94	8 50	10 13	10 10	12 50	13 50	6 00	7 00	7 50	9 13	13 38	....	11 00	12 75	8 25	10 01	12 31	7 54
7 60	8 30	10 50	10 00	11 70	13 50	6 80	6 75	7 50	8 75	13 68	.....	11 00	9 88	7 90	9 70	12 75	7 62
8 00	8 25	10 75	10 00	10 50	9 50	6 50	6 69	7 50	8 75	13 75	.....	11 00	9 50	7 75	9 41	13 31	7 83
7 60	8 25	9 75	10 50	10 50	9 50	6 50	6 50	7 50	9 05	13 23	.....	11 00	10 50	7 75	9 32	13 40	7 66
7 65	8 27	10 03	10 40	11 78	12 27	6 52	6 65	7 56	8 44	12 93	.. ..	11 00	10 53	8 21	9 68	.....	.....
12 58	12 18	16 08	9 25	9 23	12 79	8 97	12 50	12 48	13 12	15 93	.....	15 21	8 70	12 64	.....	12 30	.....
8 34	.....	18 02	6 70	6 54	7 91	.....	8 33	7 14	6 96	8 35	7 31	8 23	7 29	10 00	.....	.....	7 56

VALUES—FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	337,387	385,758	508,797	2,196	3,664	16,442
Kent	838,610	719,957	982,931	9,243	8,361	37,322
Elgin	409,821	446,793	705,715	367	931	14,998
Norfolk	416,245	233,959	506,786	418	172	7,636
Haldimand	141,642	346,200	437,093	4,947	3,364	29,889
Welland	98,279	169,942	280,019	1,264	793	11,023
Totals	2,241,984	2,302,709	3,421,341	18,435	17,285	117,310
Lambton	704,406	547,581	600,813	6,656	10,251	58,816
Huron	608,760	673,397	1,011,659	27,260	29,555	153,877
Bruce	253,383	356,978	670,734	35,330	47,689	135,627
Totals	1,566,549	1,577,956	2,283,206	69,246	87,495	348,320
Grey	244,639	246,992	394,204	101,486	121,076	379,147
Simcoe	799,980	863,710	929,820	153,045	142,284	380,433
Totals	1,044,619	1,110,702	1,324,124	254,531	263,360	759,580
Middlesex	1,004,713	934,107	1,210,258	5,167	6,584	89,412
Oxford	537,911	408,671	668,304	6,286	9,948	88,223
Brant	317,748	180,908	444,086	3,388	735	11,541
Perth	547,556	523,611	703,936	28,130	35,178	125,553
Wellington	238,639	145,697	351,967	135,450	173,814	253,198
Waterloo	492,208	359,407	657,794	9,011	5,405	48,182
Dufferin	115,641	68,660	136,862	133,128	147,323	235,695
Totals	3,254,416	2,621,061	4,173,147	320,560	378,987	851,804
Lincoln	145,306	194,576	303,591	1,664	4,999	19,794
Wentworth	239,129	304,425	447,278	3,836	3,041	28,277
Halton	292,102	276,463	346,901	7,427	5,971	43,628
Peel	316,443	269,567	427,440	61,196	50,454	170,877
York	448,713	392,587	619,927	130,906	132,392	319,134
Ontario	208,680	116,765	159,663	195,400	199,218	568,237
Durham	165,354	80,281	77,511	113,745	106,252	400,570
Northumberland	248,968	146,951	205,395	120,640	91,381	267,867
Prince Edward	2,140	46,058	45,931	28,930	14,253	59,591
Totals	2,066,835	1,827,673	2,633,637	663,744	607,961	1,877,975
Lennox and Addington	20,635	35,619	38,420	37,058	33,607	60,523
Frontenac	2,353	9,395	20,671	56,055	51,307	98,671
Leeds	54,344	30,937	65,118	48,673	41,943	146,943
Grenville	4,926	388		18,216	19,582	
Dundas	8,243	4,364	13,621	24,457	30,095	61,268
Stormont	4,317	3,410	7,175	22,431	21,240	57,041
Glengarry	1,718	1,077	5,830	51,770	46,492	94,974
Prescott	653	407	676	48,860	47,225	97,164
Russell	888	470	2,334	16,896	9,620	47,553
Carleton	369	2,465	14,073	148,430	119,424	295,314
Renfrew	4,371	4,026	11,561	256,919	236,499	327,541
Lanark	54,929	30,315	44,442	84,820	103,617	170,380
Totals	157,746	122,873	223,721	814,585	760,651	1,457,372
Victoria	104,493	58,755	106,742	133,004	116,584	351,970
Peterborough	183,120	78,692	148,546	99,560	80,439	251,973
Haliburton	2,463	1,488	1,758	6,805	7,245	14,061
Hastings	62,694	98,338	146,590	60,403	60,126	153,143
Totals	352,770	237,273	403,636	299,772	264,394	771,147
Muskoka	440	177	722	4,474	4,519	14,086
Parry Sound	266	508	707	2,824	2,952	14,767
Nipissing	298	263	84	5,356	5,148	1,994
Manitoulin	15,279	8,415	9,248	19,157	31,083	84,186
Algoma	4,491			11,957		
Totals	20,774	9,363	10,761	43,768	43,702	115,033
The Province	10,705,693	9,809,610	14,473,573	2,484,641	2,423,835	6,298,541

VALUES—BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values at market prices of the total crops of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.

Counties.	Barley.			Oats.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	42,548	45,420	45,248	320,131	641,134	427,538
Kent	100,244	117,897	97,095	335,037	571,713	469,905
Elgin	49,192	83,352	66,792	283,395	454,181	414,114
Norfolk	21,831	24,676	63,954	193,852	268,391	281,256
Haldimand	34,818	41,133	124,141	207,593	288,465	253,206
Welland	4,130	5,282	36,080	147,743	244,321	203,154
Totals	252,763	317,760	433,260	1,487,751	2,468,205	2,049,173
Lambton	101,175	142,107	171,141	532,329	897,983	561,626
Huron	193,579	251,593	337,946	896,553	1,494,262	1,091,354
Bruce	91,289	120,022	213,563	639,491	975,682	767,456
Totals	386,043	513,722	722,650	2,068,373	3,367,927	2,420,436
Grey	117,570	147,554	242,365	827,026	1,283,663	1,091,079
Simcoe	315,717	473,134	401,353	723,446	1,295,308	868,606
Totals	433,287	620,688	643,718	1,550,472	2,578,971	1,959,685
Middlesex	161,459	251,479	198,369	728,642	1,205,226	972,166
Oxford	119,145	149,396	224,730	578,786	859,609	731,335
Brant	76,532	80,874	213,283	185,656	209,219	224,669
Perth	183,892	224,500	240,426	774,487	1,235,849	889,890
Wellington	234,982	286,509	451,116	854,668	1,263,374	1,005,827
Waterloo	130,344	144,847	240,747	407,836	534,345	500,433
Dufferin	91,710	123,104	145,775	464,188	597,437	436,922
Totals	998,064	1,260,769	1,714,446	3,994,263	5,905,059	4,761,242
Lincoln	5,436	7,333	42,962	124,773	204,249	197,874
Wentworth	40,941	48,790	150,576	240,862	369,766	346,880
Halton	43,440	63,833	148,648	185,289	264,509	244,704
Peel	214,484	232,766	423,813	313,246	454,227	416,067
York	290,097	310,453	701,436	701,567	1,022,862	937,226
Ontario	208,653	231,581	466,045	519,599	800,499	688,574
Durham	239,407	219,187	526,478	372,330	490,557	440,139
Northumberland	86,177	90,720	395,909	279,981	381,910	326,744
Prince Edward	94,793	132,371	333,390	122,407	135,168	133,276
Totals	1,229,428	1,337,034	3,189,257	2,860,054	4,123,747	3,731,484
Lennox and Addington	95,785	115,957	335,720	175,895	235,209	225,890
Frontenac	28,291	33,391	157,397	212,844	311,459	288,213
Leeds	36,627	40,457	118,644	339,859	342,167	716,056
Greenville	26,183	25,497		243,330	262,310	
Dundas	25,495	24,686	79,368	245,795	311,774	357,949
Stormont	19,205	25,454	32,300	171,292	238,187	278,575
Glengarry	20,641	25,006	25,600	234,032	334,177	331,063
Prescott	22,520	26,275	39,394	239,877	325,088	287,926
Russell	13,707	19,595	19,827	163,518	251,810	204,963
Carleton	70,951	87,030	114,122	616,472	808,530	745,235
Renfrew	6,600	9,164	15,944	341,229	466,262	459,385
Lanark	23,979	29,855	36,442	315,098	450,131	426,567
Totals	389,984	462,367	974,758	3,299,241	4,337,104	4,321,822
Victoria	149,301	192,529	341,348	414,740	706,979	506,868
Peterborough	38,881	43,019	125,733	323,222	357,126	348,333
Haliburton	1,662	1,678	2,870	30,361	42,423	46,786
Hastings	106,256	112,439	348,515	332,848	432,844	438,121
Totals	296,100	349,665	818,466	1,101,171	1,539,372	1,340,108
Muskoka	4,343	6,715	6,330	67,697	98,264	93,359
Parry Sound	5,156	6,103	7,768	66,818	97,552	67,774
Nipissing	1,316	1,332	790	25,242	31,504	11,622
Manitoulin	2,091	8,470	9,071	34,969	99,287	71,734
Algoma	5,064			39,947		
Totals	17,970	22,620	23,959	234,673	326,607	244,489
The Province	4,003,639	4,884,565	8,520,514	16,595,998	24,646,992	20,828,439

RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XII. Showing by county municipalities and groups of counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Rye and Peas in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.

Counties.	Rye.			Peas.		
	1896.	1895	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	13,877	22,991	10,317	20,769	44,605	37,176
Kent	16,233	19,737	10,292	32,638	28,285	87,014
Elgin	22,692	31,766	15,658	60,252	74,971	127,856
Norfolk	53,723	69,517	55,640	99,071	91,152	171,800
Haldimand	5,428	6,129	7,020	120,478	135,807	145,084
Welland	13,263	11,433	6 663	42,457	52,070	44.531
Totals	125 216	161,573	105,590	375,665	426,890	613,461
Lambton	7,673	10,539	3,304	68,693	97,248	96,644
Huron	9,346	5,689	3,869	437,889	544,881	478,796
Bruce	9,608	5,742	4,906	604,820	618,435	555,505
Totals	26.627	21,970	12,079	1,111,402	1,260,564	1,130,945
Grey	10,812	3,505	5,980	565,291	564,050	602,741
Simcoe	36,637	22,843	23,566	642,560	737,679	498,006
Totals	47,449	26,348	29,546	1.207,851	1,301,729	1,100,747
Middlesex	19.071	27,972	7,711	138 903	170,144	232,194
Oxford	22,081	24,179	12,319	149,987	178,583	196,681
Brant	33,818	29,966	11,882	109,085	102,997	115,346
Perth	7,070	9,794	2,726	308,557	411,200	327,871
Wellington	27,632	19.548	10,913	370,197	467,256	485,362
Waterloo	19,935	17,563	7,499	174,691	221.972	209,745
Dufferin	27,974	30,529	9,517	188,518	196,495	171,217
Totals	157,581	159,551	62,567	1,439,938	1,748.647	1,738,356
Lincoln	8,123	10,317	4,528	45,848	60,830	55,008
Wentworth	17,435	19,777	10,404	116.020	131,471	132,409
Halton	7,700	8,814	5,646	123,538	144,279	134,365
Peel	12,905	9,992	12,604	184,871	208,740	191,448
York	12,483	12.972	14,083	370,876	492,189	405,691
Ontario	53,158	42,804	27,248	313,249	295,357	344.149
Durham	47,040	53,635	39.600	347,299	336,708	298,195
Northumberland	61,488	64,378	80,801	292,292	276,909	250,294
Prince Edward	22,104	43,730	59,929	204,372	189,319	174,711
Totals	242,436	266,539	254,843	1,998,365	2,135,802	1,986,270
Lennox and Addington	13,234	19,638	33,378	91,480	99,733	101,415
Frontenac	12,954	11,683	30,081	81,923	96 965	112,539
Leeds	13,010	8,296	48,416	35,933	34,756	66,667
Grenville	23,349	20,107		14,604	14,959	
Dundas	11,382	10,054	14.310	15,317	15,930	19,268
Stormont	3,706	1,899	4,350	13,966	21,020	26,464
Glengarry	44	181	530	26,383	29,715	50,370
Prescott			1,932	25,241	26,998	66,760
Russell	677	1,098	2,946	17,928	19,564	35,828
Carleton	14,945	15 875	46,486	90,044	114,299	148,821
Renfrew	27,037	33,779	65,894	224,240	227,289	255,294
Lanark	13,837	16,736	37,991	104,665	121,485	141,068
Totals	134,175	139,346	286,314	741,724	822,713	1,024.494
Victoria	10,911	8,323	11,108	222,305	220,088	213,975
Peterborough	26,091	22,834	29,229	206,171	170,933	190,407
Haliburton	2,843	2,120	2,267	19,462	17,285	19,353
Hastings	38,153	52,498	97,256	196,051	221,812	211,504
Totals	77,998	85,825	139,860	643,989	630,118	635,239
Muskoka	1,293	1,302	3,245	34,416	40.028	38,140
Parry Sound	834	777	3,401	37,330	46,203	27,988
Nipissing	286	599	367	18,455	17,028	6,209
Manitoulin	1,394	2,713	2,245	60,559	101,598	76,986
Algoma	1,211			27,291		
Totals	5,018	5,301	9,258	178,051	204,857	149,323
The Province	816,500	866,453	900,057	7,696,985	8,531,320	8,378,835

VALUES—CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XIII. Showing by county municipalities and groups of counties the value of market prices of the total crops of Corn (for husking and silo) and Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years, 1882-96.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Total.					
			1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	795,017	22,530	817,547	1,132,346	724,050	6,836	6,152	8,090
Kent	696,730	44,894	741,624	850,614	591,818	5,103	7.648	8,867
Elgin	400,796	67,162	467,958	556,677	343,790	13,660	19,737	13,898
Norfolk	311,770	79,720	391,490	478,110	278,405	43,132	63,229	39,708
Haldimand	52,195	67,556	119,751	97,612	44,985	4,400	6,545	5,182
Welland	150,783	35,736	186,519	192,778	124,971	13,733	17,790	15,342
Totals	2,407,291	317,598	2,724,889	3,308,137	2,108,019	86,864	121,101	91,087
Lambton	334,156	82,690	416,846	470,833	202,848	4,020	6,126	4,806
Huron	34,006	163,700	197,706	205,546	68,214	3,532	2,624	2,927
Bruce	7,735	142,034	149,769	106,537	35,735	3,668	2,778	3,245
Totals	375,897	388,424	764,321	782,916	306,797	11,220	11,528	10,978
Grey	11,167	197,612	208,779	130,450	41,815	10,935	10,550	4,760
Simcoe	24,234	89,692	113,926	109,781	43,803	42,596	50,428	13,169
Totals	35,401	287,304	322,705	240,231	85,618	53,531	60,978	17,929
Middlesex	377,496	165,926	543,422	630,791	295,471	8,678	12,087	5,960
Oxford	185,275	196,904	382,179	368,791	205,489	8,694	10,237	5,460
Brant	103,672	68,414	172,086	163,604	107,287	5,530	9,067	5,250
Perth	12,805	155,424	168,229	157,898	49,341	3,972	1,398	1,282
Wellington	4,931	132,972	137,903	116,787	36,316	5,703	5,151	2,198
Waterloo	24,550	66,436	90,986	70,697	36,967	891	246	1,003
Dufferin	1,497	17,012	18,509	12,311	4,881	6,395	6,597	1,802
Totals	710,226	803,088	1,513,314	1,520,879	735,752	39,863	44,783	22,955
Lincoln	132,160	44,298	176,458	166,312	125,163	3,773	2,770	5,767
Wentworth	75,365	106,440	181,805	172,546	114,682	4,004	6,275	6,960
Halton	20,074	92,510	112,584	93,889	38,973	1,848	2,517	1,465
Peel	7,738	64,184	71,922	71,016	27,006	3,010	1,760	1,899
York	17,789	141,764	159,553	164,370	56,664	19,088	21,647	6,325
Ontario	35,691	96,188	131,879	142,626	65,869	39,007	57,499	20,451
Durham	32,754	57,542	90,296	114,928	46,700	48,880	79,390	38,747
Northumberland	71,974	114,456	186,430	180,947	96,254	83,333	133,821	81,786
Prince Edward	117,066	76,714	193,780	183,986	110,470	61,905	59,009	71,750
Totals	510,611	794,096	1,304,707	1,290,620	681,781	264,848	364,688	235,150
Lennox and Add.	44,917	66,730	111,647	149,450	59,128	34,208	41,275	34,561
Frontenac	43,615	121,090	164,705	125,484	56,314	14,631	11,826	16,711
Leeds	133,428	146,322	279,750	252,218	209,885	21,753	23,182	48,062
Grenville	77,359	90,470	167,829	190,087		36,160	40,794	
Dundas	70,615	114,150	184,765	200,906	71,378	13,406	15,438	16,757
Stormont	45,114	58,926	104,040	108,405	49,644	13,954	19,810	19,892
Glengarry	26,460	121,720	148,180	141,126	47,386	8,052	15,677	10,628
Prescott	40,230	33,128	73,358	100,692	42,563	12,124	14,418	12,763
Russell	12,826	26,390	39,216	43,695	21,448	9,236	13,258	9,322
Carleton	22,458	128,190	150,648	147,890	63,610	43,073	48,589	33,102
Renfrew	9,411	46,666	56,077	53,367	19,832	13,340	21,010	13,169
Lanark	19,769	117,850	137,619	137,059	49,548	27,212	36,389	41,900
Totals	546,202	1,071,632	1,617,834	1,650,379	690,736	246,549	301,666	256,867
Victoria	5,251	31,654	36,905	31,780	15,188	26,133	29,164	15,709
Peterborough	6,908	49,142	56,050	48,622	17,823	16,899	30,836	13,170
Haliburton	2,493	1,230	3,723	2,840	1,990	4,027	4,906	2,547
Hastings	112,447	142,254	254,701	273,429	139,996	38,437	49,664	43,282
Totals	127,099	224,280	351,379	356,671	174,997	85,496	114,570	74,708
Muskoka	2,633	3,846	6,479	4,387	3,156	1,536	2,169	3,119
Parry Sound	1,294	2,780	4,074	3,105	1,280	1,430	2,421	1,224
Nipissing	478	990	1,468	872	344	603	1,352	472
Manitoulin	456	2,122	2,578	2,408	1,470	863	2,108	1,421
Algoma	399	1,400	1,799			1,016		6,236
Totals	5,260	11,138	16,398	10,772	6,250	5,748	8,050	
The Province	4,717,987	3,897,560	8,615,547	9,160,605	4,789,950	794,119	1,027,364	715,910

VALUES—BEANS AND POTATOES.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Beans and Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Beans.			Potatoes.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	8,806	13,837	14,571	86,153	79,647	112,961
Kent	463,838	830,891	363,758	107,499	110,477	162,848
Elgin	85,142	142,456	46,693	108,562	118,301	119,638
Norfolk	13,532	14,954	11,596	98,902	106,594	140,959
Haldimand	3,898	3,721	4,001	37,911	35,339	59,242
Welland	15,111	23,311	14,000	71,251	79,383	94,797
Totals	590,327	1,029,170	454,619	510,278	529,741	690,445
Lambton	34,831	58,057	14,957	105,239	119,746	121,085
Huron	4,291	4,382	3,135	191,506	176,378	257,088
Bruce	3,406	4,485	2,336	168,041	153,456	221,007
Totals	42,528	66,924	20,428	464,786	449,580	599,180
Grey	6,910	10,067	4,100	288,455	213,684	350,597
Simcoe	7,463	17,912	4,242	311,080	385,547	377,354
Totals	14,373	27,979	8,342	599,535	599,231	727,951
Middlesex	35,368	71,322	14,463	232,027	269,402	248,753
Oxford	3,628	5,064	5,978	111,710	114,266	147,190
Brant	5,418	4,897	5,987	91,437	66,201	101,751
Perth	1,416	4,451	1,463	171,458	165,349	182,060
Wellington	985	682	756	257,686	279,739	311,706
Waterloo	1,272	2,249	804	108,956	111,363	146,867
Dufferin	1,185	1,193	624	166,150	171,646	192,730
Totals	49,272	89,858	30,075	1,139,424	1,177,966	1,331,057
Lincoln	1,921	4,818	3,376	53,883	68,554	74,714
Wentworth	2,800	2,406	3,013	172,423	114,254	177,918
Halton	790	2,197	778	48,425	57,903	72,185
Peel	2,339	1,065	1,217	131,917	120,599	135,419
York	6,662	10,359	4,617	251,111	350,990	334,162
Ontario	4,715	11,679	6,326	172,662	235,512	224,202
Durham	7,347	13,657	8,227	94,790	123,962	165,577
Northumberland	15,978	41,784	16,025	134,215	151,004	201,396
Prince Edward	9,583	10,040	9,655	56,147	56,561	87,914
Totals	52,135	98,005	53,234	1,115,573	1,279,339	1,473,487
Lennox and Addington	3,269	7,126	4,959	72,756	94,354	145,010
Frontenac	5,929	3,749	6,342	107,121	107,270	166,823
Leeds	2,766	4,030	8,165	120,470	128,695	346,960
Grenville	1,638	3,476		101,075	150,167	
Dundas	3,543	6,074	5,787	79,451	90,271	131,659
Stormont	2,380	3,798	4,290	52,760	59,369	95,771
Glengarry	2,777	4,853	3,995	75,831	72,856	107,592
Prescott	4,920	6,728	12,314	100,530	94,531	122,762
Russell	2,465	4,238	4,404	47,914	54,229	64,913
Carleton	12,067	15,252	11,016	212,963	186,012	312,201
Renfrew	8,234	9,512	11,207	166,972	130,768	236,992
Lanark	2,804	2,946	5,587	121,899	127,599	202,222
Totals	52,792	71,782	78,016	1,259,742	1,296,121	1,932,905
Victoria	4,159	7,292	2,797	80,989	121,004	164,319
Peterborough	1,425	2,804	2,521	79,132	121,596	138,200
Haliburton	751	817	607	25,559	30,627	38,131
Hastings	10,116	18,654	8,220	128,972	167,538	272,464
Totals	16,451	29,567	14,145	314,652	440,765	613,205
Muskoka	265	360	825	45,885	40,527	73,989
Parry Sound	390	443	433	53,317	54,216	58,615
Nipissing	205	142	221	27,248	26,142	13,322
Manitoulin	274	758	455	26,724	43,331	62,536
Algoma	102			24,871		
Totals	1,236	1,703	1,937	178,045	164,216	208,462
The Province	819,114	1,414,988	660,796	5,582,035	5,936,959	7,576,692

VALUES—MANGEL-WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of mangel-wurzels and carrots in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Mangel-Wurzels			Carrots.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	16,380	21,760	9,938	12,541	10,440	4,001
Kent	22,287	24,432	12,502	9,250	12,115	6,707
Elgin	36,178	32,408	14,514	18,040	19,881	9,186
Norfolk	15,890	17,394	8,566	13 575	14.104	7,119
Haldimand	9,275	6,448	4,943	5,129	4,489	3,037
Welland	5 563	4,916	4,648	2,787	3,559	2,933
Totals	105,573	107,358	55,111	61,322	64.588	32,983
Lambton	41,694	43.022	18,457	30,761	21,315	10,648
Huron	134,772	125,889	73,786	18 769	18,763	22,377
Bruce	35,798	28,087	18,074	16,254	13,333	13,171
Totals	212,264	196,998	110,317	65,784	53,411	46,196
Grey	24,584	19,304	14,526	15,572	15,438	22,152
Simcoe	22,580	25,957	20,799	20,737	27,291	25,464
Totals	47,164	45,261	35,325	36,309	42,729	47,616
Middlesex	116.245	114,127	58,812	54,102	53,096	25,043
Oxford	89,682	73,920	53,229	20,722	17,019	16,924
Brant	28,320	18,713	16,253	10,934	10,366	9,825
Perth	155,187	136,930	78,153	19,394	14,270	17.786
Wellington	90,222	67,962	44,168	17,706	19,393	13,854
Waterloo	27,998	19,257	18,559	18,980	17,654	16 543
Dufferin	8,611	7,419	4,719	7,124	6,337	5,883
Totals	516,265	438,328	273,393	148,962	138,135	105,858
Lincoln	8,758	9,699	7,890	7,410	7.112	4,955
Wentworth	35,179	31.555	19,985	14,143	9,801	10,493
Halton	27,064	27,855	18.171	2,358	3,019	5,087
Peel	26,262	29,888	17,026	12,090	15,617	12,488
York	72,966	78,793	64,493	19,018	20.940	29,944
Ontario	43,261	35,980	29,328	4,187	6,405	19,071
Durham	19,295	19,898	18.625	9,586	10,839	19,423
Northumberland	19,958	19,110	17,440	12,246	14.841	12,002
Prince Edward	6,766	10.016	4,114	3,049	5,031	2,037
Totals	259,509	262,794	197,072	84,087	93,605	115,500
Lennox and Addington	3,456	5,378	3,563	2,957	3,608	2,346
Frontenac	9,646	10,167	5,866	8.829	5,471	5,891
Leeds	10,982	13,556	9,916	8,010	8,856	9,626
Grenville	6,577	5,895		8,491	8,764	
Dundas	8,398	10,246	4,584	11,480	14,044	6,078
Stormont	7,967	6,239	2,104	10,868	7,885	3,397
Glengarry	5,610	10,816	3,116	10,894	13,515	3,894
Prescott	4,994	4,182	2,680	7,117	5,763	2,702
Russell	14.271	18,283	4.973	14,388	13,630	7,470
Carleton	30,471	28,299	18,569	16,766	15,375	20,631
Renfrew	7,395	8,656	4,167	6,205	7.590	5,299
Lanark	11,554	10,937	6,130	10,828	9,917	7,409
Totals	121,321	132,654	65,668	116,833	114,418	74,743
Victoria	50,821	46,943	28,003	12,213	9,108	13,044
Peterborough	11,265	16,834	10,469	15,280	16,469	15,949
Haliburton	862	899	311	1,464	2,812	961
Hastings	16,676	25,120	14,160	18,596	24,188	8,658
Totals	79,624	89,796	52,943	47,553	52,577	38,612
Muskoka	1,510	941	1,124	5,346	4,210	3,557
Parry Sound	660	552	389	4,704	3 820	2,117
Nipissing	464	558	97	619	562	206
Manitoulin	2,420	1,680	898	3,467	4,617	1,847
Algoma	1,178			2,379		
Totals	6,232	3,731	2,508	16,455	13,209	7,727
The Province	1,347,952	1,276,920	792,837	577,305	572,672	469,235

VALUES—TURNIPS AND HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Turnips and Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and clover.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	5,622	7,861	6,689	586,811	546,415	589,649
Kent	9,703	11,150	12,564	798,716	592,516	792,154
Elgin	23,206	25,681	16,122	834,745	367,635	749,046
Norfolk	70,300	87,018	49,639	352,972	143,836	513,674
Haldimand	6,586	6,563	3,949	327,436	295,323	599,344
Welland	7,673	9,003	6,635	394,508	462,234	618,533
Totals	123,090	147,276	95,598	3,295,188	2,407,959	3,862,400
Lambton	19,314	24,415	14,072	798,997	531,311	823,376
Huron	395,794	368,261	302,120	881,848	621,334	1,334,918
Bruce	377,472	336,121	275,609	726,464	440,746	1,073,373
Totals	792,580	728,797	591,801	2,407,309	1,593,391	3,231,667
Grey	537,453	458,150	416,083	806,664	550,474	1,417,765
Simcoe	336,600	360,700	200,657	787,787	898,663	1,048,765
Totals	874,053	818,850	616,740	1,594,451	1,449,137	2,466,530
Middlesex	144,300	109,938	78,408	1,259,329	787,913	1,365,116
Oxford	442,159	390,552	282,158	760,499	535,788	944,414
Brant	256,542	182,295	151,341	261,970	133,578	429,598
Perth	296,314	242,950	210,453	665,713	561,741	1,012,595
Wellington	749,696	609,483	601,749	765,727	683,560	1,218,531
Waterloo	291,490	192,360	221,891	277,148	211,388	599,436
Dufferin	248,143	198,893	127,237	270,595	242,802	442,192
Totals	2,428,644	1,926,471	1,673,237	4,260,981	3,156,770	6,011,882
Lincoln	14,227	15,376	9,747	229,503	315,692	522,619
Wentworth	203,161	164,265	133,517	239,357	223,516	604,792
Halton	104,600	98,963	84,642	167,290	199,986	425,208
Peel	103,106	88,013	65,716	190,076	194,217	508,440
York	277,357	287,599	180,815	492,373	715,675	1,005,878
Ontario	590,172	591,802	550,397	563,328	602,257	749,280
Durham	332,902	374,503	261,457	504,309	426,994	585,949
Northumberland	260,603	239,866	161,030	442,086	481,016	652,274
Prince Edward	8,054	13,473	3,938	118,338	145,743	369,602
Totals	1,894,182	1,873,860	1,451,259	2,946,660	3,305,096	5,424,042
Lennox and Addington	4,417	4,888	4,098	395,631	394,043	610,705
Frontenac	22,388	13,965	13,311	349,893	603,807	742,545
Leeds	26,600	26,289	15,384	489,382	512,861	1,372,515
Grenville	8,278	10,625		353,611	395,605	
Dundas	6,303	6,534	3,364	330,195	714,679	553,488
Stormont	4,750	5,152	2,787	257,904	625,640	494,579
Glengarry	8,066	9,231	4,194	484,329	805,502	597,763
Prescott	10,541	14,787	6,509	440,508	758,258	544,702
Russell	22,550	16,269	17,985	249,667	561,421	285,860
Carleton	101,199	74,916	64,692	705,575	1,426,443	884,837
Renfrew	51,414	47,575	25,088	635,163	1,128,906	731,510
Lanark	50,629	47,715	24,647	501,201	900,594	828,125
Totals	317,135	277,946	182,059	5,193,059	8,827,759	7,646,629
Victoria	211,911	216,177	155,803	463,614	475,260	476,963
Peterborough	121,262	135,486	70,891	346,786	199,518	418,919
Haliburton	10,010	10,837	9,009	70,218	96,088	107,487
Hastings	99,876	111,583	43,368	466,218	580,228	829,260
Totals	443,059	474,083	279,071	1,346,836	1,351,094	1,832,629
Muskoka	26,102	23,942	29,556	226,406	217,083	254,711
Parry Sound	46,977	41,181	25,789	156,506	148,264	146,075
Nipissing	4,388	4,900	2,641	93,799	90,405	32,317
Manitoulin	14,133	32,364	21,194	188,547	206,984	184,670
Algoma	17,141			169,381		
Totals	108,741	102,387	79,140	834,639	662,736	617,773
The Province	6,981,484	6,349,670	4,968,905	21,879,123	22,753,942	31,093,552

VALUES—ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value, at market prices, of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96; also the values of the total crop of wool in 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	All field crops.			Wool.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	2,277,604	2,962,030	2,515,467	18,109	18,490	15,892
Kent	3,490,025	3,905,793	3,635,777	24,133	28,635	22,749
Elgin	2,413,210	2,374,770	2,658,020	25,450	32,524	26,409
Norfolk	1,784,933	1,613,106	2,136,738	18,473	23,616	17,674
Haldimand	1,029,292	1,277,238	1,721,116	17,279	23,009	19,473
Welland	1,004,281	1,276,815	1,463,279	11,566	14,219	12,942
Totals	11,999,345	13,409,752	14,130,397	115,010	140,493	115,139
Lambton	2,872,634	2,980,534	2,702,593	30,424	36,395	29,700
Huron	4,001,605	4,522,554	5,142,066	52,095	65,466	54,608
Bruce	3,114,793	3,210,091	3,990,341	60,248	73,559	56,193
Totals	9,989,032	10,713,179	11,835,000	142,767	175,420	140,501
Grey	3,766,176	3,774,957	4,987,414	70,767	97,718	76,863
Simcoe	4,314,154	5,411,237	4,836,037	63,582	73,291	51,516
Totals	8,080,330	9,186,194	9,823,451	134,349	171,009	128,379
Middlesex	4,451,426	4,644,188	4,802,136	40,047	51,149	43,692
Oxford	3,233,469	3,146,023	3,582,434	12,787	17,005	18,896
Brant	1,558,464	1,193,420	1,848,099	11,088	13,813	13,813
Perth	3,331,375	3,725,119	3,843,535	27,029	34,514	33,250
Wellington	3,887,196	4,138,955	4,787,601	54,769	64,108	52,085
Waterloo	2,051,746	1,908,753	2,706,470	17,024	22,037	21,757
Dufferin	1,747,871	1,810,746	1,915,996	21,532	23,431	20,019
Totals	20,261,547	20,567,204	23,486,271	184,276	226,057	203,512
Lincoln	827,083	1,072,637	1,377,988	10,503	12,961	10,565
Wentworth	1,511,095	1,601,888	2,187,184	14,006	19,931	16,189
Halton	1,130,455	1,250,298	1,570,401	13,896	16,810	13,832
Peel	1,643,867	1,747,921	2,411,460	17,896	21,623	19,139
York	3,252,770	4,013,828	4,680,395	32,855	39,580	31,356
Ontario	3,047,950	3,369,984	3,918,840	31,415	34,411	31,211
Durham	2,392,580	2,450,811	2,927,198	21,941	26,250	23,632
Northumberland	2,244,395	2,314,638	2,765,217	21,518	23,231	21,610
Prince Edward	932,368	1,044,758	1,466,308	7,936	7,935	8,602
Totals	16,982,563	18,866,763	23,304,991	171,966	202,732	176,136
Lennox and Addington	1,062,428	1,239,885	1,659,716	11,169	15,570	13,913
Frontenac	1,676,962	1,395,939	1,721,375	14,117	18,378	16,834
Leeds	1,488,159	1,468,243	3,182,357	13,297	17,028	29,922
Grenville	1,014,267	1,148,256		7,584	9,821	
Dundas	968,230	1,455,095	1,338,879	5,788	7,274	8,705
Stormont	689,540	1,147,508	1,078,369	7,848	9,588	9,014
Glengarry	1,078,327	1,510,224	1,286,935	12,316	14,357	12,921
Prescott	991,243	1,425,352	1,240,847	9,445	11,683	10,035
Russell	613,321	1,027,180	729,826	7,045	9,614	7,631
Carleton	2,213,973	3,090,599	2,772,709	24,816	28,573	25,867
Renfrew	1,805,196	2,384,403	2,182,683	36,141	41,639	33,467
Lanark	1,461,074	2,025,295	2,022,408	31,212	34,603	31,048
Totals	14,462,720	19,317,779	19,216,104	180,778	218,126	199,357
Victoria	1,921,499	2,239,986	2,403,828	24,108	25,520	24,051
Peterborough	1,525,144	1,325,258	1,782,263	15,368	18,280	16,592
Haliburton	180,210	222,065	248,138	4,791	5,733	3,610
Hastings	1,829,997	2,228,461	2,754,537	20,571	24,925	22,765
Totals	5,456,850	6,015,770	7,188,766	64,838	74,458	67,018
Muskoka	426,492	444,624	525,919	9,255	9,438	6,774
Parry Sound	381,286	408,097	358,287	9,301	9,930	4,602
Nipissing	179,747	180,717	70,689	1,350	1,355	375
Manitoulin	372,395	545,816	527,961	9,030	13,942	6,917
Algoma	307,828			4,055		
Totals	1,667,748	1,579,254	1,482,856	32,991	34,665	18,668
The Province	88,900,135	99,655,895	110,467,836	1,026,975	1,242,962	1,048,710

VALUE PER ACRE—FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT BARLEY.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crops per acre, of Wheat and Barley in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Fall wheat.			Spring wheat.			Barley.		
	1896.	1885.	1882-96.	1896.	1	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	11 15	15 73	15 88	7 34	12 22		8 97	11 88	12 41
Kent	12 21	13 65	16 20	9 46	11 73	12 87	9 23	13 29	13 20
Elgin	9 23	12 27	16 29	7 98	10 12	12 72	6 95	11 48	12 68
Norfolk	12 00	7 14	14 85	5 65	8 59	11 78	7 68	8 85	12 91
Haldimand	5 04	10 19	13 09	7 48	8 03	10 81	6 73	8 61	11 18
Welland	5 75	9 77	13 09	8 96	5 58	11 43	6 50	8 65	11 90
Group	10 04	11 64	15 21	8 39	10 25	12 02	8 07	11 34	12 26
Lambton	14 41	14 35	15 95	6 92	9 56	12 09	8 63	12 60	12 78
Huron	11 36	15 80	16 85	6 92	11 24	11 79	9 39	11 27	13 82
Bruce	7 95	18 03	16 26	6 57	11 45	11 72	8 63	10 18	13 30
Group	11 66	14 58	16 43	6 73	11 12	11 81	8 99	11 32	13 41
Grey	10 01	13 31	16 50	7 62	10 82	12 29	7 81	9 53	12 56
Simcoe	15 48	19 75	17 69	10 03	12 08	12 75	9 42	12 60	12 89
Group	13 72	17 83	17 32	8 91	11 46	12 52	8 92	11 71	12 76
Middlesex	13 21	15 25	16 92	8 40	12 22	12 37	8 63	12 40	13 12
Oxford	13 56	11 09	16 90	7 41	10 33	13 52	9 32	11 88	14 87
Brant	11 57	7 97	15 67	6 71	7 82	11 36	8 18	7 35	13 10
Perth	14 98	15 18	17 16	7 98	14 10	12 80	10 40	13 09	14 79
Wellington	16 76	12 27	17 33	7 91	11 59	12 48	9 29	10 02	14 01
Waterloo	13 14	10 46	17 16	8 90	12 15	12 68	8 97	9 90	14 73
Dufferin	15 19	14 21	16 79	9 88	12 63	12 41	8 85	10 14	12 72
Group	13 61	12 70	16 88	8 64	12 15	12 59	9 18	10 83	13 96
Lincoln	8 31	11 92	14 71	5 86	12 08	11 80	5 59	9 41	12 51
Wentworth	9 30	10 67	15 30	6 43	7 68	12 30	8 28	6 66	13 59
Halton	12 28	12 40	15 99	8 40	8 45	12 32	7 99	9 66	13 88
Peel	12 14	12 40	17 14	10 31	10 96	13 72	8 15	8 65	13 48
York	13 21	14 90	18 11	10 31	10 68	13 99	9 26	9 57	14 36
Ontario	16 19	15 11	18 42	9 18	9 56	13 74	9 29	9 74	13 96
Durham	15 90	14 21	16 60	8 97	9 84	13 42	9 32	8 77	13 15
Northumberland	14 84	14 48	16 13	9 39	9 21	11 42	7 20	7 84	11 44
Prince Edward	8 73	14 07	14 18	9 39	9 21	11 34	6 57	8 12	10 64
Group	12 35	12 87	16 45	9 44	9 87	13 16	8 52	9 01	13 02
Lennox and Addington	9 16	13 31	14 54	10 24	9 63	11 96	7 27	9 01	11 55
Frontenac	10 79	15 87	16 51	9 81	11 10	12 57	7 33	8 97	12 20
Leeds	15 55	15 32	15 93	10 80	10 89	13 14	8 12	9 13	12 37
Grenville	13 92	13 86		11 01	11 59		9 10	9 09	
Dundas	13 06	19 06	17 24	12 92	14 38	15 35	76	11 23	15 19
Stormont	14 20	13 86	16 57	12 07	14 17	14 55	8 72	10 42	13 21
Glengarry	15 76	17 95	15 34	11 93	12 15	13 41	8 18	10 87	11 33
Prescott	16 33	17 67	11 86	12 50	12 84	13 14	8 66	11 11	12 42
Russell	17 76	19 61	16 79	13 27	12 91	14 13	8 75	12 86	11 79
Carleton	14 20	16 22	14 63	13 56	12 42	14 73	9 29	11 39	14 10
Renfrew	12 14	14 35	16 73	11 65	11 45	13 50	7 21	8 65	11 59
Lanark	16 97	17 53	16 92	9 60	11 17	12 60	9 39	11 07	12 63
Group	14 24	15 24	15 92	11 54	11 69	13 53	8 29	10 04	12 39
Victoria	16 19	15 52	17 09	10 03	10 12	12 47	8 22	10 18	12 68
Peterborough	16 61	12 82	16 38	8 68	7 26	11 06	7 93	7 76	12 31
Haliburton	13 92	13 17	13 73	8 97	8 38	10 73	7 52	8 61	11 71
Hastings	8 95	13 75	15 54	9 25	9 63	12 53	7 46	8 20	11 82
Group	14 30	13 37	16 22	9 36	8 98	11 95	7 89	9 11	12 24
Muskoka	15 33	10 80	14 71	9 46	9 40	12 64	6 41	8 77	10 06
Parry Sound	8 86	13 37	12 64	8 33	9 84	13 26	8 18	9 33	10 94
Nipissing	14 19	13 86	12 09	13 77	14 38	11 94	8 44	9 94	9 63
Manitoulin	19 03	14 48	17 58	9 46	11 31	11 38	7 36	1 18	12 06
Algoma	17 82			11 31			8 09		
Group	18 24	14 29	16 87	10 26	11 30	15 02	7 57	4	11 03
The Province	12 21	13 20	16 31	9 7	10 82	12 85	8 65	10 22	13 01

VALUE PER ACRE OATS, RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crops per acre of Oats, Rye and Peas in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Oats.			Rye.			Peas.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	6 48	13 27	12 10	5 89	9 21	9 75	7 74	12 49	11 12
Kent	7 32	12 45	12 91	6 04	9 03	10 00	8 36	10 36	11 13
Elgin	7 84	10 80	12 07	5 31	8 39	8 67	7 39	10 30	10 51
Norfolk	5 94	8 85	10 22	4 03	5 70	7 25	7 92	8 44	10 60
Haldimand	6 32	9 95	10 16	4 54	6 38	8 60	7 22	8 77	9 79
Welland	6 12	10 48	9 96	5 09	7 16	8 05	6 91	9 10	9 56
Group	6 58	11 27	11 45	4 73	6 96	7 99	7 50	9 36	10 40
Lambton	7 48	12 80	11 69	6 15	9 85	8 72	6 73	10 41	10 57
Huron	6 98	11 49	12 16	5 82	8 16	8 96	9 64	12 88	12 98
Bruce	6 34	9 98	10 84	5 34	7 25	8 92	11 31	12 44	13 29
Group	6 88	11 31	11 60	5 72	8 60	8 88	10 18	12 44	12 88
Grey	5 72	9 22	10 57	6 19	6 61	8 90	9 99	10 58	12 43
Simcoe	6 84	12 02	11 44	6 37	7 93	9 34	10 87	12 66	12 73
Group	6 19	10 44	10 94	6 33	7 73	9 25	10 44	11 66	12 56
Middlesex	7 48	12 45	12 32	5 78	8 85	8 64	7 39	12 88	11 26
Oxford	7 94	12 02	12 69	5 49	7 43	8 12	9 20	12 44	12 03
Brant	7 42	9 14	11 49	6 00	6 89	7 55	8 80	8 22	10 86
Perth	8 28	12 92	13 34	8 05	10 72	9 09	10 47	15 07	13 09
Wellington	6 94	10 30	11 99	6 22	7 11	8 70	9 77	12 44	12 90
Waterloo	7 30	9 75	12 09	6 22	7 71	8 75	9 06	11 73	12 87
Dufferin	7 42	9 75	11 30	5 82	9 26	8 70	9 42	10 14	11 99
Group	7 53	11 24	12 31	6 00	7 98	8 36	9 34	12 21	12 35
Lincoln	5 68	9 31	10 49	5 23	8 12	8 11	6 42	9 59	10 08
Wentworth	6 62	10 62	11 61	5 56	8 30	8 75	8 14	9 54	11 21
Halton	7 10	10 10	11 59	5 34	7 89	8 82	9 02	11 62	12 00
Peel	6 56	9 72	12 09	5 53	6 48	10 27	8 67	10 36	11 64
York	7 22	10 71	12 90	5 84	8 30	9 28	9 02	12 22	12 51
Ontario	7 14	10 65	12 24	6 19	7 52	9 03	10 03	9 04	11 83
Durham	7 66	10 10	11 50	5 34	6 34	8 05	10 08	9 32	11 41
Northumberland	6 22	8 53	9 67	5 05	6 06	7 33	8 18	7 45	10 19
Prince Edward	6 18	8 18	9 14	3 81	6 89	7 78	7 79	7 84	10 21
Group	6 88	10 05	11 67	5 25	6 83	8 01	8 87	9 57	11 40
Lennox and Addington	5 32	7 65	9 21	4 54	6 61	8 36	7 48	9 04	10 51
Frontenac	5 38	8 24	9 39	5 86	7 66	9 48	7 35	8 66	10 57
Leeds	7 30	7 42	10 26	6 80	7 34	10 02	8 84	8 88	11 23
Grenville	7 18	7 92		6 55	6 98		8 93	9 81	
Dundas	7 42	10 01	11 66	8 27	10 40	12 68	10 16	12 49	12 91
Stormont	6 63	9 69	11 31	5 49	15 47	11 12	8 76	11 34	11 93
Glengarry	6 66	10 01	10 51	5 50	12 08	9 46	9 50	10 36	10 47
Prescott	6 74	10 01	10 09			10 22	8 84	11 18	10 06
Russell	7 66	11 49	10 66	7 61	9 80	11 37	10 47	11 62	11 47
Carleton	7 78	10 62	11 62	6 48	7 84	10 27	9 86	12 33	12 59
Renfrew	6 32	9 08	10 48	5 86	8 03	10 39	9 46	9 37	11 84
Lanark	6 98	10 33	10 60	6 51	8 21	10 97	9 81	9 86	12 29
Group	6 84	9 38	10 60	6 16	7 65	10 10	8 93	9 84	11 46
Victoria	6 16	10 59	10 85	4 98	5 65	8 87	9 24	9 10	11 68
Peterborough	6 76	7 45	10 06	5 53	6 48	8 26	9 46	7 51	11 17
Haliburton	5 02	7 94	8 88	8 05	6 52	9 29	8 36	8 49	10 43
Hastings	5 66	7 83	9 57	4 98	6 57	8 71	7 48	8 71	10 43
Group	6 12	8 78	10 12	5 22	6 44	8 63	8 66	8 46	11 05
Muskoka	5 76	9 14	9 63	5 67	8 34	10 40	9 06	11 07	11 88
Parry Sound	5 48	8 38	9 44	5 38	7 62	12 02	9 64	11 62	12 12
Nipissing	6 76	9 84	9 44	7 33	6 61	9 66	11 31	11 89	11 17
Manitoulin	6 44	9 49	10 90	5 13	10 12	9 68	10 38	12 77	14 40
Algoma	6 16			6 84			9 86		
Group	5 93	9 06	9 90	5 76	8 79	10 70	9 94	12 06	13 07
The Province	6 84	10 39	11 33	5 49	7 20	8 78	9 28	10 66	11 84

VALUE PER ACRE—CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crops per acre of Corn (for husking and silo and the average for the two), Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Average.								
			1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	14 68	10 46	14 52	21 12	19 60	6 04	7 73	8 18	10 40	18 18	19 35
Kent	17 27	15 92	17 18	20 49	19 65	5 03	7 40	7 76	11 97	20 36	17 39
Elgin	16 41	18 94	16 73	19 46	19 62	5 98	7 62	7 79	12 52	19 41	18 89
Norfolk	14 86	19 52	15 62	18 78	17 54	5 22	7 47	7 12	11 90	17 61	17 28
Haldimand	14 37	20 78	17 40	18 98	16 92	5 40	8 83	6 72	11 01	12 78	17 40
Welland	15 03	17 70	15 48	17 82	17 22	5 92	7 03	7 15	9 58	15 53	14 69
Group	15 67	17 77	15 89	20 03	19 10	5 48	7 50	7 34	11 93	19 96	17 48
Lambton	16 54	19 04	16 98	19 78	17 50	6 10	7 25	7 27	12 31	19 22	16 77
Huron	11 66	22 86	19 62	23 30	19 72	4 82	7 43	7 41	11 63	18 18	21 77
Bruce	9 15	23 38	21 64	20 33	18 84	5 65	7 91	7 18	13 68	17 52	18 40
Group	15 69	22 10	18 40	20 67	18 10	5 49	7 44	7 28	12 33	19 03	17 56
Grey	8 66	24 68	22 46	22 87	18 89	5 64	7 03	6 85	15 39	18 37	18 73
Simcoe	9 84	24 88	18 77	22 08	19 78	5 95	8 87	7 36	12 17	20 17	18 05
Group	9 44	24 74	21 00	22 50	19 33	5 88	8 48	7 21	13 53	19 48	18 38
Middlesex	16 21	20 90	17 40	20 34	19 00	7 02	8 10	7 78	12 72	20 74	17 99
Oxford	15 29	22 56	18 33	18 08	18 06	6 01	7 69	6 99	11 63	17 52	22 90
Brant	15 92	18 80	16 95	17 73	18 83	4 12	5 26	6 67	12 31	14 49	16 63
Perth	12 03	22 64	21 22	22 10	20 54	6 80	7 36	7 91	10 26	18 94	22 17
Wellington	7 84	23 46	21 90	23 13	20 36	6 71	10 12	8 36	15 39	21 31	17 58
Waterloo	12 37	20 82	17 58	18 16	18 63	6 19	5 34	6 87	13 68	23 68	18 25
Dufferin	7 84	18 84	16 92	21 34	16 89	6 71	9 20	7 54	11 29	18 94	18 91
Group	15 51	21 74	18 29	19 67	18 82	6 08	7 45	7 30	12 53	20 01	18 67
Lincoln	15 54	18 00	16 09	17 40	17 58	5 58	7 14	7 72	8 89	15 06	18 65
Wentworth	16 44	20 14	18 42	18 32	19 93	3 42	6 15	7 58	13 27	18 94	20 78
Halton	14 50	23 42	21 11	22 03	19 40	4 57	7 36	6 66	10 26	18 94	17 29
Peel	11 76	17 58	16 69	21 73	19 07	4 57	8 46	6 57	10 26	23 68	21 35
York	9 66	20 08	17 93	22 38	18 57	6 44	9 31	8 09	13 68	15 81	21 28
Ontario	11 35	20 82	16 98	21 40	17 65	5 55	8 50	7 87	8 35	18 28	18 83
Durham	11 05	18 52	14 88	20 74	16 41	5 22	8 02	7 94	9 85	17 99	18 32
Northumberland	12 11	22 32	16 84	17 58	16 23	4 45	6 40	7 59	10 33	18 18	18 21
Prince Edward	13 86	20 88	15 99	18 05	14 57	5 06	5 74	7 67	11 56	10 99	19 47
Group	13 63	20 39	17 08	19 40	17 29	4 98	7 00	7 69	10 63	16 69	18 97
Lennox and Addington	9 88	19 76	14 09	19 72	16 42	5 43	8 02	8 19	12 11	23 68	22 64
Frontenac	12 70	25 66	20 20	19 51	17 51	5 73	7 18	8 50	15 05	13 73	24 30
Leeds	14 52	24 70	18 51	18 48	19 2	7 11	8 50	8 09	12 52	14 87	20 46
Grenville	14 86	24 80	18 95	24 24		7 38	8 02		7 18	14 02	
Dundas	14 56	25 26	19 72	25 20	20 46	6 41	8 46	9 67	12 93	19 98	24 22
Stormont	13 39	23 00	17 54	20 87	19 68	5 79	8 83	8 95	10 26	19 89	25 54
Glengarry	12 25	27 20	22 33	23 71	20 65	5 28	9 42	8 05	13 68	17 52	20 49
Prescott	13 90	22 66	16 84	23 57	18 62	6 44	8 24	7 67	11 97	18 18	26 48
Russell	11 68	20 30	16 35	19 49	20 08	6 77	9 53	8 87	14 50	23 68	21 07
Carleton	11 35	24 38	20 82	23 78	19 07	6 95	8 91	8 22	16 55	21 21	22 76
Renfrew	10 92	25 50	20 83	21 14	17 93	5 61	7 54	7 92	14 30	15 34	21 89
Lanark	11 31	26 40	22 15	26 04	18 93	5 98	9 35	8 03	13 68	19 51	25 05
Group	13 21	24 61	19 06	22 04	18 96	6 30	8 48	8 28	13 49	18 39	23 14
Victoria	9 31	19 60	16 94	19 78	17 68	4 82	7 99	6 98	10 94	13 07	16 65
Peterborough	10 06	21 10	18 58	20 28	17 34	3 63	7 62	7 09	6 36	9 94	16 06
Haliburton	11 76	15 00	12 66	11 45	13 92	6 25	7 43	7 13	12 31	12 97	17 85
Hastings	11 52	18 00	14 42	17 77	15 61	4 79	6 81	7 87	11 90	19 70	18 94
Group	11 33	18 80	15 18	18 16	15 91	4 56	7 29	7 50	10 86	15 98	17 84
Muskoka	9 94	19 72	14 08	13 38	11 91	6 04	7 80	9 28	6 16	9 47	18 33
Parry Sound	9 80	20 00	15 03	13 38	12 80	5 13	9 35	7 60	10 26	11 36	18 83
Nipissing	7 84	18 00	12 66	12 82	12 74	5 34	8 61	8 02	13 67	14 21	20 36
Manitoulin	7 35	20 80	15 72	15 24	14 41	5 64	7 99	8 66	13 70	18 94	20 68
Algoma	10 78	20 00	16 81			6 86			10 20		
Group	9 44	19 85	14 67	13 70	12 65	5 77	8 40	8 66	9 81	13 41	19 18
The Province	14 85	21 78	17 35	20 23	18 55	5 45	7 60	7 80	11 98	19 45	18 20

VALUE PER ACRE—POTATOES, MANGEL-WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Potatoes, Mangel-Wurzels and Carrots in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1882-96.

Counties.	Potatoes.			Mangel-Wurzels.			Carrots.		
	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882 96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	25 41	23 63	38 53	30 00	35 44	32 37	49 37	45 07	36 71
Kent	28 82	29 49	48 82	36 96	38 72	34 54	50 00	49 25	39 45
Elgin	31 18	29 69	40 45	43 12	38 72	36 65	48 63	47 00	44 81
Norfolk	25 94	27 07	42 03	34 32	41 12	33 20	45 25	43 00	38 27
Haldimand	26 20	24 64	41 99	27 28	24 80	26 15	35 37	30 13	32 66
Welland	24 10	24 85	38 07	30 40	33 44	32 73	42 88	42 88	36 66
Group	27 12	26 94	41 89	35 50	36 87	33 32	46 46	44 21	39 13
Lambton	26 46	31 51	38 67	39 52	44 08	34 31	64 62	54 38	43 76
Huron	36 68	33 53	51 29	42 88	41 52	38 55	48 75	45 88	47 92
Bruce	34 32	29 90	47 64	35 20	33 20	34 23	48 38	33 50	42 76
Group	32 98	31 68	46 88	40 70	40 58	37 02	54 96	44 55	45 11
Grey	38 78	30 91	51 66	34 48	30 40	33 78	49 75	38 50	45 02
Simcoe	33 54	39 59	50 51	34 16	38 80	33 60	43 75	44 38	45 47
Group	35 87	35 99	51 06	34 33	34 71	33 67	46 14	42 06	45 26
Middlesex	31 44	35 35	43 32	42 80	42 16	36 26	53 25	54 63	43 78
Oxford	32 75	31 71	45 36	44 64	40 00	38 82	59 38	45 75	50 52
Brant	33 27	25 45	44 77	47 20	32 32	40 03	55 50	44 88	51 44
Perth	40 87	38 18	48 07	44 80	40 96	38 01	56 87	43 38	47 94
Wellington	34 85	35 75	51 63	40 88	36 48	36 62	49 88	43 88	43 84
Waterloo	32 23	31 51	49 25	34 48	30 96	34 89	52 00	48 50	51 22
Dufferin	33 01	31 51	54 96	41 20	41 68	34 96	51 62	37 50	42
Group	33 97	33 69	48 27	42 96	39 35	37 38	53 95	47 98	47 11
Lincoln	21 22	25 25	38 51	28 16	34 64	31 69	35 63	32 63	38 12
Wentworth	35 63	25 45	47 29	39 84	41 52	38 96	56 12	49 50	48 13
Halton	25 68	30 30	44 39	30 72	33 28	35 70	30 62	43 75	47 54
Peel	27 77	28 89	41 58	31 68	37 36	32 37	33 12	43 50	41 77
York	25 68	35 35	43 02	29 28	34 08	35 32	39 37	43 63	49 58
Ontario	28 30	35 75	48 31	35 20	37 44	36 34	37 38	45 75	48 16
Durham	26 72	31 92	50 95	32 32	34 84	35 48	43 38	47 13	47 37
Northumberland	26 46	28 08	44 89	34 00	35 52	34 60	39 38	38 25	42 11
Prince Edward	26 20	24 04	38 01	29 04	32 00	24 93	33 88	43 75	29 96
Group	27 44	38 89	44 59	32 27	35 57	35 04	39 81	42 64	45 89
Lennox and Addington	25 94	30 30	46 06	24 00	27 44	27 20	35 63	32 50	35 55
Frontenac	28 56	27 07	42 65	27 56	28 72	28 75	40 50	32 32	34 45
Leeds	34 32	33 73	47 98	29 68	34 32	31 78	40 25	44 50	40 28
Grenville	29 61	40 40		30 88	33 12		41 62	42 75	
Dundas	32 75	36 97	55 93	34 00	38 96	34 47	41 00	49 63	47 48
Stormont	28 03	31 51	48 47	34 64	31 04	30 49	52 50	39 63	39 50
Glengarry	33 27	31 51	45 61	22 00	41 44	29 68	43 75	51 00	39 94
Prescott	42 71	37 57	50 83	36 72	31 68	29 78	45 62	45 38	38 06
Russell	34 32	36 97	44 43	37 36	31 36	32 50	61 75	53 88	44 46
Carleton	35 37	30 30	52 04	34 16	30 56	30 14	42 13	41 00	40 37
Renfrew	37 20	29 49	59 89	30 56	33 68	30 42	36 50	41 25	38 40
Lanark	37 73	38 78	58 06	39 84	38 24	33 32	48 12	47 00	43 08
Group	33 54	33 15	50 47	32 34	32 90	30 77	44 56	44 33	40 40
Victoria	25 15	37 37	52 48	35 44	36 56	37 19	51 75	40 13	46 26
Peterborough	23 84	32 93	48 19	25 20	32 56	30 00	40 00	47 88	42 76
Haliburton	35 11	38 38	55 42	19 59	25 68	25 92	26 62	31 25	34 32
Hastings	23 32	27 67	48 41	27 84	32 88	28 66	40 25	37 50	37 16
Group	24 59	31 98	49 79	31 55	34 54	32 92	41 90	40 26	42 15
Muskoka	33 27	28 89	55 38	23 59	23 52	22 04	37 13	35 38	35 93
Parry Sound	38 78	37 57	60 37	30 00	24 00	27 79	42 00	35 38	36 50
Nipissing	41 92	36 56	51 24	16 00	29 36	24 25	28 14	31 25	29 43
Manitoulin	39 30	32 93	67 39	44 00	24 00	28 06	51 62	39 13	35 52
Algoma	35 63			34 65			43 25		
Group	37 23	33 67	59 65	30 55	24 55	24 83	41 24	36 39	35 77
The Province	31 19	32 15	47 88	37 34	37 14	35 27	46 81	44 04	44 00

VALUE PER ACRE—TURNIPS, HAY AND ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Turnips, Hay and Clover and all field crops in Ontario in the years 1895 and 1896, with the yearly average for the fifteen years 1682-96.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and Clover.			All field crops.		
	1896.	1895	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.	1896.	1895.	1882-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	26 90	39 70	28 22	14 71	13 16	15 46	11 84	16 09	16 01
Kent	38 20	36 20	34 61	15 97	11 69	15 13	12 90	15 49	16 16
Elgin	44 80	42 10	38 02	15 88	7 38	14 61	12 05	12 43	15 18
Norfolk	36 20	39 50	38 51	10 74	4 31	12 81	10 50	9 84	13 49
Haldimand	29 40	29 30	29 47	6 68	5 54	11 78	7 15	8 73	11 94
Welland	33 80	33 10	33 68	7 84	8 73	12 82	8 34	10 62	12 98
Group	36 48	38 60	36 16	12 00	8 55	13 74	10 93	12 68	14 53
Lambton	37 00	47 50	34 57	12 49	8 24	13 92	11 86	13 02	14 21
Huron	47 60	40 30	41 86	8 62	6 03	13 12	10 41	12 19	14 90
Bruce	48 00	38 30	42 19	7 74	4 55	11 80	9 74	10 37	13 88
Group	47 46	39 55	41 55	9 25	6 03	12 83	10 56	11 78	14 39
Grey	48 70	38 80	41 82	6 87	4 31	11 69	9 32	9 59	13 53
Simcoe	45 00	50 00	44 13	9 20	10 21	12 83	11 10	14 25	14 64
Group	47 21	43 05	42 55	7 85	6 71	12 15	10 19	11 88	14 06
Middlesex	52 00	42 30	39 60	14 33	8 73	14 89	12 65	13 85	15 34
Oxford	54 50	46 70	45 78	12 58	8 86	15 10	13 28	13 32	16 08
Brant	57 20	40 01	46 85	9 39	4 67	13 76	12 15	9 83	15 20
Perth	52 80	44 80	41 56	8 81	7 26	14 40	11 96	13 48	15 79
Wellington	51 90	40 70	44 46	8 81	7 26	14 13	11 41	12 06	15 70
Waterloo	49 70	33 70	41 64	7 26	5 41	14 28	11 07	10 68	15 89
Dufferin	55 70	48 10	43 83	8 03	6 64	12 65	10 63	11 29	14 21
Group	53 09	42 11	43 80	10 40	7 40	14 35	11 97	12 45	15 55
Lincoln	30 40	31 99	34 56	5 90	7 63	12 79	7 98	10 47	13 49
Wentworth	53 10	40 70	46 91	6 20	5 54	13 58	10 44	11 02	15 17
Halton	41 10	37 70	43 79	5 52	6 27	12 75	9 95	10 22	14 45
Peel	44 10	37 50	40 49	5 61	5 17	13 24	9 28	10 25	14 46
York	38 90	40 80	41 48	6 68	8 86	13 23	10 02	12 57	15 24
Ontario	44 00	43 40	43 50	9 39	9 84	13 62	11 48	12 84	15 55
Durham	46 00	48 70	45 39	10 36	8 86	13 18	11 02	11 59	14 18
Northumberland	46 10	41 20	41 65	7 74	8 24	11 87	9 57	10 14	12 46
Prince Edward	33 70	42 50	29 17	4 07	4 43	11 83	7 37	8 32	11 23
Group	44 21	42 58	43 38	7 18	7 64	12 95	9 95	11 25	14 21
Lennox and Addington	27 10	24 20	24 99	7 36	6 52	11 45	7 66	8 80	11 87
Frontenac	38 80	35 00	31 47	5 52	8 98	11 56	7 58	9 97	12 22
Leeds	40 00	41 40	37 61	7 36	7 50	12 22	9 62	9 71	13 09
Grenville	43 80	42 50		8 52	9 47		9 80	11 33	
Dundas	38 20	49 50	36 57	9 10	17 96	15 18	10 49	16 00	5 22
Stormont	38 00	32 00	29 33	7 27	16 11	14 60	8 73	14 37	14 37
Glengarry	36 50	51 00	41 52	11 13	17 47	15 29	10 81	15 19	14 04
Prescott	41 50	55 80	38 51	9 39	15 50	14 35	9 77	14 35	13 61
Russell	50 00	42 70	43 65	10 16	21 16	14 15	10 76	17 40	13 89
Carleton	46 70	39 10	37 97	9 68	18 45	13 86	10 76	15 16	14 58
Renfrew	45 10	48 30	36 41	8 62	14 88	11 04	9 45	12 58	12 65
Lanark	51 40	48 10	41 42	7 65	12 79	12 95	9 50	12 97	13 42
Group	44 65	42 77	37 37	8 32	13 34	12 93	9 52	12 78	13 39
Victoria	41 10	39 00	39 66	10 55	9 72	11 62	9 93	11 69	13 35
Peterborough	41 80	44 70	40 07	8 71	4 92	10 57	9 75	8 73	12 27
Haliburton	30 80	25 50	28 42	6 10	7 75	9 93	7 65	9 41	11 57
Hastings	42 00	46 30	35 34	6 20	7 26	11 43	7 91	9 69	12 33
Group	41 18	41 55	38 54	7 90	7 43	11 17	9 02	10 08	12 61
Muskoka	31 60	30 50	32 00	9 68	8 98	11 79	9 79	10 35	13 26
Parry Sound	38 10	37 10	32 23	7 55	7 13	10 47	9 24	10 03	12 92
Nipissing	21 20	35 00	32 21	13 35	14 76	12 37	12 71	14 49	13 74
Manitoulin	36 90	38 30	35 50	14 52	9 47	12 77	12 77	11 49	15 06
Algoma	32 10			16 94			13 42		
Group	34 17	35 55	32 95	11 26	9 09	11 74	11 04	10 99	13 78
The Province	47 10	41 83	42 27	9 02	8 97	13 05	10 44	11 98	14 24

WHEAT PRICES FOR 241 YEARS.

The following figures show the fluctuation from year to year for 241 years of English Wheat, according to a record published by Mr. T. Smith, Melford, Eng., adapted from the *Corn Trade Year Book*, Liverpool, Eng.:

Year.	$ c.	Year.	$ c.	Year.	$ c.	Year.	$ c.
1656	1 16	1717	1 24	1777	1 39	1837	1 67
1657	1 26	1718	1 05	1778	1 28	1838	1 97
1658	1 76	1719	94	1779	1 02	1839	2 15
1659	1 79	1720	1 00	1780	1 08	1840	2 02
1660	1 53	1721	1 01	1781	1 36	1841	1 96
1661	1 89	1722	97	1782	1 46	1842	1 75
1662	2 00	1723	94	1783	1 60	1843	1 52
1663	1 54	1724	1 00	1784	1 49	1844	1 56
1664	1 09	1725	1 31	1785	1 58	1845	1 55
1665	1 34	1726	1 25	1786	1 18	1846	1 66
1666	97	1727	1 13	1787	1 26	1847	2 12
1667	97	1728	1 47	1788	1 37	1848	1 54
1668	1 08	1729	1 27	1789	1 56	1849	1 35
1669	1 20	1730	98	1790	1 66	1850	1 23
1670	1 13	1731	89	1791	1 48	1851	1 17
1671	1 14	1732	72	1792	1 31	1852	1 24
1672	1 11	1733	76	1793	1 50	1853	1 62
1673	1 26	1734	1 05	1794	1 59	1854	2 20
1674	1 83	1735	1 16	1795	2 29	1855	2 27
1675	1 75	1736	1 09	1796	2 39	1856	2 11
1676	1 03	1737	1 02	1797	1 63	1857	1 72
1677	1 14	1738	96	1798	1 58	1858	1 35
1678	1 60	1739	1 04	1799	2 10	1859	1 33
1679	1 62	1740	1 37	1800	3 47	1860	1 62
1680	1 22	1741	1 26	1801	3 64	1861	1 68
1681	1 26	1742	92	1802	2 13	1862	1 68
1682	1 19	1743	67	1803	1 80	1863	1 36
1683	1 08	1744	67	1804	1 90	1864	1 23
1684	1 19	1745	74	1805	2 73	1865	1 28
1685	1 26	1746	1 05	1806	2 40	1866	1 52
1686	92	1747	94	1807	2 29	1867	1 96
1687	68	1748	1 00	1808	2 57	1868	1 94
1688	1 25	1749	1 00	1809	2 96	1869	1 47
1689	81	1750	88	1810	3 24	1870	1 43
1690	93	1751	1 04	1811	2 90	1871	1 73
1691	92	1752	1 13	1812	3 85	1872	1 74
1692	1 26	1753	1 20	1813	3 34	1873	1 79
1693	1 83	1754	93	1814	2 26	1874	1 70
1694	1 74	1755	91	1815	2 00	1875	1 38
1695	1 43	1756	1 22	1816	2 39	1876	1 41
1696	1 92	1757	1 62	1817	2 98	1877	1 73
1697	1 62	1758	1 35	1818	2 63	1878	1 42
1698	1 85	1759	1 07	1819	2 27	1879	1 34
1699	1 74	1760	98	1820	2 07	1880	1 35
1700	1 08	1761	81	1821	1 71	1881	1 38
1701	1 01	1762	1 05	1822	1 36	1882	1 37
1702	80	1763	1 09	1823	1 62	1883	1 27
1703	97	1764	1 26	1824	1 95	1884	1 08
1704	1 26	1765	1 46	1825	2 09	1885	1 00
1705	81	1766	1 31	1826	1 79	1886	95
1706	70	1767	1 75	1827	1 79	1887	99
1707	77	1768	1 63	1828	1 84	1888	97
1708	1 12	1769	1 24	1829	2 02	1889	90
1709	2 12	1770	1 33	1830	1 96	1890	96
1710	2 11	1771	1 44	1831	2 02	1891	1 12
1711	1 46	1772	1 54	1832	1 79	1892	92
1712	1 26	1773	1 55	1833	1 61	1893	80
1713	1 38	1774	1 60	1834	1 41	1894	70
1714	1 36	1775	1 47	1835	1 19	1895	70
1715	1 16	1776	1 16	1836	1 48	1896	79
1716	1 30						

PART IV.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The following statement gives the number of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged for the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1896, and the seven preceding years.

Year ending Dec. 31.	To secure existing debt or present advance.		To secure future indorsation or advance.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$
1896	21,402	13,180,205	387	381,511	21,789	13,561,716
1895	22,018	10,555,922	373	456,398	22,391	11,012,320
1894	21,276	10,603,393	483	616,812	21,759	11,220,205
1893	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267	19,722	9,333,385
1892	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	19,382	10,045,477
1891	18,902	8,599,417	516	908,971	19,418	9,508,388
1890	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	17,903	8,978,858
1889	15,629	6,973,837	585	518,071	16,214	7,491,908

The following statement gives the numbers and amount of chattel mortgages fo the different districts of the Province for 1896 and previous three years:

Districts.	1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Lake Erie	2,644	1,083,750	2,934	1,066,587	2,781	1,186,213	2,679	1,010,557
Lake Huron	2,079	815,701	2,247	760,168	2,288	728,750	1,953	664,621
Georgian Bay	2,218	897,148	2,236	856,963	2,271	862,708	2,080	778,813
West Midland	3,113	1,451,764	3,209	1,582,895	2,999	1,347 939	2,784	1,183,616
Lake Ontario	5,585	3,151,305	5,724	3,320,257	5,692	3,544,379	4,957	2,953,316
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	3,317	1,698,551	3,302	1,578,788	3,049	1,456,741	2,880	1,361,047
East Midland	1,728	2,473,533	1,714	768,675	1,749	756,766	1,516	593,646
Northern Districts	1,105	1,989,964	1,025	1,077,987	930	1,336,709	873	787,769
The Province	21,789	13,561,716	22,391	11,012,320	21,759	11,220,205	19,722	9,333,385

More than one-half the number of the chattel mortgages are registered against farmers. The following statement gives the numbers and amounts of chattel mortgages on record against farmers on December 31 of each of the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:

Districts.	1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Lake Erie	1,601	473,4 8	1,980	476,720	1,783	440,912	1,709	424,242
Lake Huron	1,455	477,770	1,516	401,273	1,514	394,445	1,299	334,670
Georgian Bay	1,717	492,840	1,713	474,511	1,650	444,992	1,556	392,599
West Midland	1,577	686,272	1,656	671,827	1,480	570,303	1,380	478,518
Lake Ontario	1,987	827,710	1,983	822,978	2,005	724,556	1,752	647,269
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,644	437,001	1,679	457,929	1,513	390,036	1,422	374,087
East Midland	1,281	391,089	1,206	364,639	1,259	394,644	1,098	324,672
Northern Districts	582	91,898	555	97,719	483	86,996	468	83,800
The Province	11,844	3,877,998	12,288	3,767,596	11,687	3,446,884	10,684	3,059,857

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BY COUNTY DIVISIONS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of chattel mortgages and renewals on record and undischarged on January 1st and December 31st, 1896.

Counties or districts.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1st, 1896.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31st, 1896.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$				$
Algoma	164	477,721	2	2	188	538,316	1	100
Brant	480	243,406			421	202,856	2	517
Bruce	1,111	336,669	7	6,052	953	395,388	3	1,040
Carleton	750	565,166	19	6,602	727	583,174	9	18,786
Dufferin	400	138,344	2	540	337	135,636	2	961
Elgin	500	163,265			499	162,206		
Essex	542	213,431	12	86,445	487	249,387	30	110,049
Frontenac	529	230,032			544	191,928		
Grey	1,236	335,972			289	365,319		
Haldimand	206	55,783			197	61,970		
Haliburton	69	15,659			76	667,875		
Halton	140	76,044	1	1,000	157	87,763	1	3,000
Hastings	829	237,213	30	12,913	873	243,417	47	34,542
Huron	560	232,818	13	2,607	547	241,940	14	6,710
Kent	1,146	310,482	6	71,796	893	337,336		
Lambton	472	130,587	84	51,435	466	149,054	96	21,569
Lanark	253	98,511	6	1,822	253	100,829	12	2,829
Leeds and Grenville	434	135,965	31	28,187	453	160,366	19	7,290
Lennox and Addington	282	88,870	5	881	295	87,916	4	1,700
Lincoln	306	161,832	7	9,870	328	203,755	7	15,977
Manitoulin	81	60,241			88	61,459		
Middlesex	926	376,486	1	4,000	850	321,725		
Muskoka	271	130,282	2	1,411	271	137,334	5	5,672
Nipissing	175	118,014	2	572	211	613,399		
Norfolk	309	79,166			307	73,550		
Northumberland and Durham	773	316,952			801	333,826		
Ontario	499	258,962	24	12,152	435	193,682	7	2,615
Oxford	381	194,689	25	17,529	402	197,673	11	7,593
Parry Sound	201	185,814	5	23,552	230	516,252	8	42,375
Peel	243	102,916	1	580	228	115,482		1,801
Perth	258	116,359	2	868	318	164,888		
Peterborough	373	297,110	7	10,154	361	844,362	3	4,750
Prescott and Russell	269	92,564			271	219,556		
Prince Edward	268	94,585	6	1,602	233	93,512	4	1,811
Rainy River	61	42,684	1	750	64	48,882		
Renfrew	283	120,313	7	6,875	283	116,595	7	4,038
Simcoe	1,000	520,991			929	531,829		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	414	194,525	20	8,535	412	186,819	28	16,725
Thunder Bay	58	36,769	2	175	39	26,175		
Victoria	412	183,726	3	11,900	356	676,744	12	1,843
Waterloo	250	259,498	2	2,657	252	157,158	13	10,855
Welland	211	61,120	2	25,009	230	86,854	1	2,398
Wellington	478	226,967	4	1,552	595	251,902		
Wentworth	644	523,521	8	8,030	677	308,396	14	12,332
York	2,780	1,713,958	24	38,253	2,666	1,735,720	25	41,633
Total	22,018	10,555,922	373	456,398	21,402	13,180,205	387	381,511

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—FARMERS.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and amount of chattel mortgages and renewals registered against farmers, on record and undischarged on January 1st and December 31st, 1896.

Counties or districts.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1st, 1896.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31st, 1896.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	97	17,335			99	14,805		
Brant	223	104,201			215	110 532		
Bruce	763	180,918	3	3,000	706	222,801	2	725
Carleton	130	40,109	4	1,223	145	54,856		
Dufferin	326	85,698	1	140	265	70,121		
Elgin	274	77,600			275	68,836		
Essex	352	101,664	3	2,524	284	89,097	16	1,882
Frontenac	275	72,287			282	64,207		
Grey	989	210,851			1,071	219,902		
Haldimand	162	35,466			148	34,669		
Haliburton	53	6 002			70	6,793		
Halton	82	51,893			73	58,105		
Hastings	633	161,933	15	4,223	689	172,625	33	6,773
Huron	351	128,560	5	939	337	127.912	4	1,403
Kent	878	198 157			642	234,477		
Lambton	336	70,905	58	16,951	325	109,722	81	15,207
Lanark	147	47,266	3	222	115	38,173	3	360
Leeds and Grenville	279	57,879	23	9,820	286	64,575	17	4,355
Lennox and Addington	176	61,397	4	606	163	51,300	2	875
Lincoln	115	48,326	5	734	129	45,358	1	7,000
Manitoulin	57	19,474			59	12,064		
Middlesex	402	170,053			374	138,448		
Muskoka	183	24,162			187	21,406		
Nipissing	71	10,522			88	19,340		
Norfolk	229	44,847			162	29,737		
Northumberland and Durham	557	212,358			591	246,177		
Ontario	345	177,491	12	6,315	299	111,817		
Oxford	199	71,099	16	4,789	187	78,185	4	1,201
Parry Sound	126	16,903			127	16,367		
Peel	153	63,271			158	69,555		
Perth	129	57,602			156	89,661		
Peterborough	187	79,066			195	78,352		
Prescott and Russell	190	51,683			197	50,168		
Prince Edward	227	67,405	6	1,602	195	71,841	3	640
Rainy River	6	2,360			11	3,174		
Renfrew	185	50,876			185	42,053	2	157
Simcoe	724	263,660			646	272,938		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	257	62,584	6	1,977	231	59,330	16	6,592
Thunder Bay	15	6,963			11	4,742		
Victoria	318	113,415			283	124 768	11	1,778
Waterloo	78	53,792			89	55,164	3	722
Welland	82	16,462			74	14,720		
Wellington	281	124,303	1	150	284	142,238		
Wentworth	139	50,817	2	1,043	167	59,828	8	1,746
York	340	141,723			363	155,643		
Total	12,121	3,711,338	167	56,258	11,638	3,826,582	206	51,416

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1896

PART V.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

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1898.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART V.

1896.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith Part V. of the fifteenth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1896, containing tabulated statements of statistics of the municipalities of Ontario up to December 31, 1896.

The statistics of assessment, rate of taxation and population are compiled from returns made by municipal clerks, while the financial statements for 1895 are tabulated from schedules furnished by municipal treasurers, after being checked over with the detailed reports of the municipal auditors. A large amount of correspondence was rendered necessary in order to rectify discrepancies.

In the case of a few municipalities no reports were received from the auditors, and in some other cases the reports received were incomplete and of but little use, so that we have been compelled, in these cases, to accept the schedules as compiled by the treasurers and amended by correspondence.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,

Secretary.

TORONTO,
October, 1897.

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PART V.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessments, amount of taxes imposed for 1896, the amount of bounded and floating debt, together with the amount paid each year by all the municipalities of the Province for interest for the ten years 1886-95.

Year.	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes.			Bonded debt.		Floating debt.	Interest paid on loans and debentures.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar	Total.	Rate per head.		
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$	$
1896	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	*	.....	*	*
1895	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129	2,578,220
1894	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567	2,552,607
1893	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15 17	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422	2,508,621
1892	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899	2,482,156
1891	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	43,888,853	22 83	7,629,730	2,498,294
1890	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186	2,240,692
1889	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,332	20 44	6,493,519	2,057,938
1888	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363	1,999,760
1887	1,848 457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208	1,820,590
1886	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717	1,715,620

*Statistics of debts for 1896 are not yet complete.

The population shows a small increase but the upward flight of assessments and taxation has been checked. There is no abatement to the increase of debenture debt, there being a net addition in 1895 of $2,171,404. This brings the municipal bonded debt up to $51,895,991, or an average of $26 51 per head of population. The interest paid on this debt and on temporary loans amounted in 1895 to $2,578,220, or about 21 per cent. of the taxes imposed.

The following table shows the growth of population by municipalities for eleven years :

Year.	Townships.	Towns.	Villages.	Cities.	Total.
1896	1,112,900	305,010	133,442	420,934	1,972,286
1895	1,109,631	295,523	136,021	416,215	1,957,390
1894	1,103,828	292,094	131,487	408,810	1,936,219
1893	1,096,984	287,423	127,987	397,665	1,910,059
1892	1,102,467	286,759	126,637	393,664	1,909,527
1891	1,116,347	284,111	126,434	395,229	1,922,121
1890	1,118,252	410,530		388,762	1,917,544
1889	1,130,060	400,890		375,951	1,906,901
1888	1,133,046	393,461		353,638	1,880,145
1887	1,140,138	377,389		330,930	1,848,457
1886	1,148,856	360,005		319,634	1,828,495

In 1896 there were 493 organized township municipalities, 99 towns, 136 villages, 13 cities and 38 counties.

Following is a comparative table for eleven years for total assessed rates :

Year.	Townships.	Towns.	Villages.	Cities.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1896	447,117,383	91,135,323	30,139,724	246,525,203	814,917,633
1895	448,417,259	92,839,570	30,518,275	249,691,062	821,466,166
1894	451,476,103	92,237,150	29,836,243	252,629,874	826,179,370
1893	451,629,103	93,386,224	29,290,446	251,224,279	825,530,052
1892	452,065,658	93,037,934	28,873,437	251,234,098	825,211,127
1891	454,070,364	91,866,360	28,509,448	244,401,222	818,847,394
1890	452,467,088	115,402,233		230,746,950	798,616,271
1889	450,977,220	106,453,798		204,474,798	761,905,816
1888	460,615,822	100,413,029		187,625,719	748,654,570
1887	456,170,163	93,337,596		167,804,179	717,311,938
1886	452,097,645	88,078,093		154,204,921	694,380,659

The amount of taxes imposed in townships, towns, villages and cities is shown in the following, for eleven years :

Year.	Townships.	Towns.	Villages.	Cities.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1896	4,292,741	2,002,732	559,403	5,267,909	12,122,785
1895	4,473,269	2,000,429	565,137	5,277,594	12,316,429
1894	4,579,044	1,934,437	548,356	5,258,475	12,320,312
1893	4,629,028	1,922,325	527,127	5,444,180	12,522,660
1892	4,599,442	1,854,741	521,254	4,828,133	11,803,570
1891	4,544,291	1,793,346	511,679	4,918,432	11,767,748
1890	4,473,108	2,161,644		4,262,733	10,897,485
1889	4,507,717	1,993,623		3,746,858	10,248,198
1888	4,494,780	1,884,918		3,540,264	9,919,962
1887	4,431,720	1,759,248		3,109,145	9,300,113
1886	4,388,401	1,670,848		2,950,136	9,009,385

The next table compares the debenture debt oustanding in the various municipalities on December 31st, for each of ten years :

Year.	Townships.	Towns.	Villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1895	2,992,643	9,090,368	1,175,803	36,452,914	2,184,263	51,895,991
1894	2,942,267	8,611,052	1,132,942	34,778,154	2,260,172	49,724,587
1893	3,039,823	8,222,289	1,082,476	33,399,063	2,339,592	48,083,243
1892	3,089,430	7,491,878	1,087,468	32,966,371	2,531,815	47,166,962
1891	3,118,639	6,775,715	993,945	30,253,043	2,747,511	43,888,853
1890	3,366,617	7,099,648		27,110,712	3,144,008	40 720,985
1889	3,299,557	6,371,763		26,096,152	3,220,860	38,988,332
1888	3,409,744	6,146,561		21,769,261	3,403,961	34,729,527
1887	3,154,428	5,261,078		20,080,923	3,446,891	31,943,320
1886	3,153,646	4,795,580		18,469,893	3,505,744	29,924,863

Of the above outstanding debenture debt in 1895, $4,538.187 is on account of railways and $4,164,156 for school purposes. The amount of floating liabilities of the municipalities on December 31st, 1895, was $5,834,129, of which $2,546,343 was for temporary loans.

STATISTICS OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE I. Detailed statement by Local Municipalities (townships, towns and villages) in the Counties of Ontario for 1896, of the Population, the Area, the Assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed for all purposes inclusive of schools, as shown by the assessment and collection rolls, together with the average rate per head of the resident population.

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
ESSEX:								
Anderdon	1,808	22,861	650,990	.....	.....	650,990	10,864	6 01
Colchester, N.	1,436	30,494	603,700	.....	.....	603,700	16,732	11 65
Colchester, S	2,328	34,276	972,890	3,625	800	977,315	20,714	8 90
Gosfield, N.	1,721	27,558	671,002	300	.....	671,302	9,508	5 52
Gosfield, S	2,002	29,926	985,270	6,475	5,000	996,745	10,959	5 47
Maidstone	2,927	44,396	798,500	1,600	500	800,600	17,349	5 93
Malden	1,487	20,911	717,750	.....	1,250	719,000	6,631	4 46
Mersea	3,943	62,016	1,825,535	6,575	.....	1,832,110	21,937	5 56
Pelee Island	677	9,980	298,410	.....	.....	298,410	5,865	8 66
Rochester	2,513	32,451	623,720	1,800	.....	625,520	10,437	4 15
Sandwich, E.	2,597	18,582	587,030	2,125	.....	589,155	11,832	4 56
Sandwich, S.	1,577	23,541	578,453	1,700	.....	580,153	10,281	6 52
Sandwich, W.	2,310	24,057	685,000	.....	.....	685,000	10,021	4 34
Tilbury, N.	2,100	26,485	712 504	1,900	.....	714,404	10,216	4 86
Tilbury, W.	1,821	22,481	638,045	.....	.....	638,045	12,263	6 73
Total townships	31.247	430,015	11,348,799	26,100	7,550	11,382,449	185,609	5 94
Amherstburg	2,171	432	451,260	23,975	5,500	480,735	11,967	5 51
Essex	2,170	700	355,571	26,900	5,000	387,471	14,332	6 60
Leamington	1,916	700	349,775	26,305	2,800	378,880	5,206	2 72
Sandwich	1,263	2,000	412,321	8,100	650	421,071	7.176	5 68
*Walkerville	1,125	450	1,053,844	861,278	52,010	1,967,132	20,607	18 32
Total towns	8,645	4,282	2,622,771	946,558	65,960	3,635,289	59,288	6 86
Belle River	524	327	53,281	1,000	.....	54,281	1,405	2 68
Kingsville	1,284	451	371,191	17,850	3,157	392,198	9,495	7 39
Total villages	1,808	778	424,472	18,850	3,157	446,479	10,900	6 03
KENT:								
Camden	2,522	40,647	1,018,200	1,800	.....	1,020,000	14,523	5 76
Chatham	4,984	84,081	1,955,479	.....	900	1,956,379	44,817	8 99
Dover	4,247	67,219	1,655,990	800	.....	1,656,790	24,216	5 70
Harwich	4,766	87,547	3,706,691	4,600	.....	3,711,291	36,428	7 64
Howard	3,002	58,967	2,532,312	1,350	.....	2,533,662	16,851	5 61
Orford	2,788	49,519	1,424,355	.....	.....	1,424,355	14,235	5 11
Raleigh	4.121	71,043	2,425,798	5,700	.....	2,431,498	27,843	6 76
Romney	1,718	26,326	761,320	4,820	450	766,590	10,254	5 97
Tilbury, E	2,847	53,117	1,474,060	3,050	.....	1,477,110	21,569	7 58
Zone	1,202	25,449	537,030	.....	250	537,280	5,583	4 64
Total townships	32,197	563,915	17,491,235	22,120	1,600	17,514,955	216,319	6 72
Blenheim	1,693	488	383,779	35,960	7,910	427,649	8,868	5 24
Bothwell	843	2,250	172,742	23,600	400	196,742	3,898	4 62
Dresden	1,732	642	408,035	24,100	300	432,435	10,026	5 79
Ridgetown	2,369	662	588,252	48,400	2,400	639,052	13,265	5 60
†Wallaceburg	2,338	500	466,085	17,375	2,000	485,460	13,971	5 98
Total towns	8,975	4,542	2,018,893	149,435	13,010	2,181,338	50,028	5 57
Thamesville	848	382	173,425	19,450	6,370	199,245	5,041	5 94
Tilbury	982	577	177,950	7,600	.....	185,550	4,033	4 11
Total villages	1,830	959	351,375	27,050	6,370	384,795	9,074	4 96

*Separated from county for municipal purposes. †Became a town in 1896.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
ELGIN:								
Aldborough	4,840	76,684	1,609,097	7,700	900	1,617,697	21,450	4 43
Bayham	3,405	56,400	1,071,570	4,000	200	1,075,770	18,185	5 34
Dorchester, S	1,505	30,544	1,063,085	2,800	.....	1,065,885	9,203	6 11
Dunwich	2,982	69,301	1,721,660	3,000	.....	1,724,660	19,231	6 45
Malahide	5,611	62,304	1,893,750	16,300	2,580	1,912,630	20,112	5 57
Southwold	4,086	72,536	2,529,765	9,100	400	2,539,265	23,427	5 73
Yarmouth	4,845	69,865	2,665 634	3,400	4,100	2,673,134	23,323	4 81
Total townships	25,274	437,634	12,554,561	46,300	8,180	12,609,041	134,931	5 34
Aylmer (town)	2,176	529	611,613	96,475	15,966	724,054	16,393	7 53
Dutton	767	500	144,510	27,550	1,100	173,160	2,297	2 99
Port Stanley	595	508	126,140	11,545	1,000	138,685	2,103	3 53
Springfield	462	403	73,620	2,550	.....	76,170	1,174	2 54
Vienna	367	1,000	70,039	3,100	800	73,939	1,479	4 03
Total villages	2,191	2,411	414,309	44,745	2,900	461,954	7,053	3 22
NORFOLK:								
Charlotteville	3,365	60,550	916,320	20,700	3,550	940,570	10,828	3 22
Houghton	1,872	33,851	464,500	3,250	.....	467,750	5,492	2 93
Middleton	2,580	44,821	751,078	7,000	.....	758,078	8,408	3 26
Townsend	3,873	64,902	2,361,235	5,225	200	2,366,660	13,973	3 61
Walsingham, N	2,201	40,061	555,295	1,300	850	557,445	8,088	3 67
Walsingham, S	1,995	52,658	680,760	5,825	750	687,335	9,546	4 78
Windham	3,959	66,719	1,583,740	7,600	250	1,591,590	11,869	3 00
Woodhouse	2,070	34,484	1,114,949	1,500	400	1,116,849	9,123	4 41
Total townships	21,915	398,046	8,427,877	52,400	6,000	8,486,277	77,327	3 53
Simcoe (town)	2,681	797	804,056	59,100	40,050	903,206	21,038	7 85
Delhi	812	500	142,898	6,975	.....	149,873	2,736	3 37
Port Dover	1,285	413	244,031	9,459	2,830	256,320	5,446	4 24
Port Rowan	642	500	109,680	11,600	600	121,880	1,903	2 96
Waterford	985	464	262,250	19,550	1,800	283,600	6,557	6 66
Total villages	3,724	1,877	758,859	47,584	5,230	811,673	16,642	4 47
HALDIMAND:								
Canborough	993	21,468	353,078	.....	.....	353,078	3,177	3 20
Cayuga, N	1,613	32,611	720,531	13 000	.....	733,531	5,439	3 37
Cayuga, S	824	13,261	397,675	1,000	1,400	400,075	2,411	2 93
Dunn	899	14,781	413,933	16,290	.....	430,223	3,340	3 72
Moulton	1,765	27,000	617,830	.....	.....	617,830	5,816	3 30
Oneida	1,528	32,525	960,230	350	.....	960,580	7,426	4 86
Rainham	1,652	25,625	554.400	2.700	.....	557,100	5,123	3 10
Seneca	1,977	41,756	892,120	1,650	.....	893,770	7,618	3 85
Sherbrooke	409	4,655	154,176	.....	.....	154,176	1,227	3 00
Walpole	4,248	66,630	1,917,165	7,900	400	1,925,465	15,084	3 55
Total townships	15,908	280,312	6,981,138	42,890	1,800	7,025,828	56,661	3 56
Caledonia	948	547	160,384	11,050	1,500	172,934	3,965	4 18
Cayuga	1,116	1,015	161,390	2,500	9,800	173,690	3,757	3 37
Dunnville	1,897	933	534,030	75,100	3,300	612,430	10,727	5 65
Hagersville	925	334	184,650	19,625	300	204,575	3,796	4 10
Total villages	4,886	2,829	1,040,454	108,275	14,900	1,163,629	22,245	4 55

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
WELLAND:								
Bertie	3,076	35,625	1,546,920	70,620	.....	1,617,540	13,158	4 28
Crowland	975	19,176	396,340	2,000	.....	398,340	4,861	4 99
Humberstone	2,659	30,772	834,035	20,225	1,925	856,185	8,165	3 07
Pelham	2,375	28,846	982,320	21,825	400	1,004,545	8,213	3 46
Stamford	2,112	20,880	800,686	24,845	2,600	828,131	8,041	3 81
Thorold	1,865	22,860	637,039	28,220	.....	665,259	7,467	4 00
Wainfleet	2,749	51,000	959,159	60,000	300	1,019,459	11,445	4 16
Willoughby	930	18,805	419,527	10,150	.....	429,677	4,033	4 34
Total townships	16,741	227,964	6,576,026	237,885	5,225	6,819,136	65,383	3 91
*Niagara Falls	3,891	1,082	2,045,505	69,375	10,500	2,125,380	44,214	11 36
Thorold	2,104	780	566,167	27,350	3,350	596,867	15,142	7 20
Welland	1,923	700	548,135	66,110	13,750	627,995	15,300	7 96
Total towns	7,918	2,562	3,159,807	162,835	27,600	3,350,242	74,656	9 43
Bridgeburg	1,374	490	448,505	7,300	.....	455,805	6,039	4 40
Chippawa	498	157	116,360	6,550	1,000	123,910	1,658	3 33
Fort Erie	908	684	307,603	5,275	5,000	317,878	3,511	3 87
Niagara Falls South	1,327	309	264,821	10,100	9,500	284,421	7,166	5 40
Port Colborne	1,148	214	277,805	35,350	12,100	325,255	4,737	4 13
Total villages	5,255	1,854	1,415,094	64,575	27,600	1,507,269	23,111	4 40
LAMBTON:								
Bosanquet	2,503	70,982	1,513,724	250	.....	1,513,974	13,955	5 58
Brooke	3,675	74,040	1,964,055	.....	.....	1,964,055	23,160	6 30
Dawn	3,313	65,525	890,660	1,300	.....	891,960	19,231	5 80
Enniskillen	5,180	81,787	1,487,980	8,790	.....	1,496,770	30,106	5 81
Euphemia	2,202	39,185	1,014,292	4,200	.....	1,018,492	9,233	4 19
Moore	4,674	73,293	1,765,960	15,530	1,550	1,783,040	25,358	5 43
Plympton	3,396	75,015	2,056,977	1,300	.....	2,058,277	20,103	5 92
Sarnia	2,150	38,555	743,578	.....	600	744,178	14,815	6 89
Sombra	3,503	72,366	1,014,810	3,900	.....	1,018,710	20,289	5 79
Warwick	3,590	69,974	2,041,150	.....	.....	2,041,150	14,352	4 00
Total townships	34,186	660,722	14,493,186	35,270	2,150	14,530,606	190,602	5 58
Forest	1,553	950	302,932	19,650	3,500	326,082	8,258	5 32
Petrolea	4,612	2,700	1,072,910	51,900	78,700	1,203,510	40,436	8 77
Sarnia	6,263	1,450	1,822,855	137,550	113,914	2,074,319	42,865	7 96
Total towns	12,428	5,100	3,198,697	209,100	196,114	3,603,911	98,559	7 13
Alvinston	1,005	441	185,625	17,795	.....	203,420	3,810	3 79
Arkona	447	500	79,075	3,325	.....	82,400	1,342	3 00
Oil Springs	1,005	1,883	226,422	15,350	.....	241,772	5,093	5 07
Point Edward	1,342	719	196,115	2,040	.....	198,155	3,761	2 80
Thedford	587	455	86,555	7,700	.....	94,255	1,627	2 77
Watford	1,373	400	216,665	26,525	2,100	245,290	6,366	4 64
Wyoming	846	479	114,430	12,625	1,600	128,655	2,716	3 21
Total villages	6,605	4,877	1,104,887	85,360	3,700	1,193,947	24,715	3 74
HURON:								
Ashfield	3,358	63,830	1,692 255	7,600	.....	1,699,855	12,531	3 73
Colborne	1,825	34,016	1,081,390	5,100	400	1,086,890	6,673	3 66
Goderich	2,468	52,292	1,513,077	.....	.....	1,513,077	9,728	3 94
Grey	3,541	64,785	1,721,725	5,700	.....	1,727,425	13,425	3 79
Hay	3,736	54,289	1,897,900	30,550	3,400	1,931,850	12,622	3 38
Howick	4,306	67,515	2,125,469	12,150	600	2,138,219	13,443	3 12
Hullett	2,813	53,473	1,992,500	4,400	1,200	1,998,100	11,871	4 22
McKillop	2,831	51,583	1,846,550	.....	400	1,846,950	9,521	3 36

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
HURON.—*Continued.*								
Morris	2,831	55,161	1,729,231	3,400	500	1,733,131	11,251	3 97
Stanley	2,212	43,319	1,660,380	2,000	.....	1,662,380	10,577	4 78
Stephen	3,992	56,742	1,789,669	10,200	.....	1,799,869	18,058	4 52
Tuckersmith	2,590	40,861	1,939,725	5,400	1,600	1,946,725	9,289	3 59
Turnberry	2,339	35,511	1,045,100	2,900	.....	1,048,000	6,387	2 73
Usborne	2,387	42,687	1,841,050	4,550	500	1,846,100	9,532	3 99
Wawanosh, E	1,874	41,734	1,186,960	903	.....	1,187,860	6,573	3 51
Wawanosh, W	2,136	41,685	1,114,975	8,700	200	1,123,875	7,303	3 42
Total townships	45,239	799,483	26,177,956	103,550	8,800	26,290,306	168,784	3 73
Clinton	2,451	900	567,190	18,300	8,000	593,490	11,969	4 88
Goderich	3,766	1,000	972,295	53,375	32,870	1,058,540	25,131	6 67
Seaforth	2,411	550	574,895	59,900	10,700	645,495	16,553	6 87
Wingham	2,129	640	464,900	56,320	7,000	528,220	10,328	4 85
Total towns	10,757	3,090	2,579,280	187,895	58,570	2,825,745	63,981	5 95
Bayfield	671	1,761	84,391	1,800	.....	86,191	1,179	1 76
Blyth	938	440	182,765	20,800	1,050	204,615	3,887	4 14
Brussels	1,182	422	259,440	32,005	2,800	294,245	6,125	5 18
Exeter	1,792	1,017	445,725	44,875	2,850	493,450	7,135	3 98
Wroxeter	460	502	96,840	12,760	100	109,700	1,604	3 49
Total villages	5,043	4,142	1,069,161	112,240	6,800	1,188,201	19,930	3 95
BRUCE :								
Albemarle	1,382	53,207	169,952	.....	.....	169,952	4,743	3 43
Amabel	2,897	64,000	648,000	4,400	.....	652,400	12,549	4 33
Arran	2,534	54,062	1,460,010	1,200	.....	1,461,210	7,433	2 93
Brant	4,279	69,026	2,118,157	12,000	.....	2,130,157	14,105	3 30
Bruce	2,850	67,041	1,391,095	2,200	.....	1,393 295	8,481	2 98
Carrick	5,080	59,417	2,058,355	21,000	.....	2,079,355	11,970	2 36
Culross	3,213	56,595	1,712,300	2,150	.....	1,714,450	8,594	2 67
Eastnor	1,379	50,835	177,759	14,625	.....	192,384	5,143	3 73
Elderslie	2,424	54,740	1,300,185	2,000	.....	1,302,185	10,652	4 39
Greenock	2,834	64,465	1,357,790	41,700	.....	1,399,490	7,605	2 68
Huron	3,544	57,816	1,503,825	51,680	3,175	1,558,680	13,664	3 86
Kincardine	3,029	59,040	1,620,175	4,450	300	1,624,925	9,638	3 18
Kinloss	2,556	46,353	1,138,655	26,515	400	1,165,570	6,778	2 65
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	917	76,541	92,400	6,665	.....	99,065	3,225	3 52
Saugeen	1,474	36,042	875,225	950	.....	876,175	4,653	3 16
Total townships	40,392	869,180	17,623,883	191,535	3,875	17,819,293	129,234	3 20
Kincardine	2,668	1,100	569,065	42,200	13,650	624,915	17,067	6 40
Walkerton	3,029	1,350	581.905	55,525	14,850	652,280	13,019	4 30
Wiarton	2,283	740	371.725	27,050	4,800	403,575	9,248	4 05
Total towns	7,980	3,190	1,522,695	124,775	33,300	1,680,770	39,334	4 93
Chesley	1,768	500	315,525	32,550	8,000	356,075	6,817	3 86
Lucknow	1,230	500	235,183	42,725	.....	277,908	6,184	5 03
Paisley	1 147	500	258,000	47,225	1,450	306,675	4,763	4 15
Port Elgin	1,342	600	274,010	23,900	1,900	299,810	6,905	5 15
Southampton	1,570	3,000	206,537	8,700	.....	215,237	4,447	2 83
Tara	715	500	178,070	41,825	2,550	222,445	2.892	4 04
Teeswater	1,075	474	215,950	34,150	900	251,000	4,517	4 20
Tiverton	471	500	72,385	3,650	.....	76,035	1,553	3 30
Total villages	9,318	6,574	1,755,660	234,725	14,800	2,005,185	38,078	4 09

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
GREY:								
Artemesia	3,569	66,205	1,018,705	6,100	.....	1,024,805	10,192	2 86
Bentinck	4,979	75,261	1,322,225	13,450	.....	1,335,675	15,236	3 06
Collingwood	3,577	68,000	1,245,671	2,600	.....	1,248,271	15,167	4 24
Derby	1,966	40,175	775,350	.....	.....	775,350	6,094	3 10
Egremont	3,332	72,649	1,533,890	7,300	.....	1,541,190	12,308	3 69
Euphrasia	3,208	71,970	1,293,985	4,400	800	1,299,185	10,233	3 19
Glenelg	2,791	67,572	652,597	300	1,050	653,947	7,920	2 84
Holland	3,380	67,910	646,301	4,700	1,050	652,051	7,359	2 18
Keppel	3,515	89,943	679,639	800	.....	680,439	11,852	3 37
Normanby	4,716	68,117	1,469,775	10,050	.....	1,479,825	16,180	3 43
Osprey	3,294	70,785	795,400	5,550	.....	800,950	6,556	1 99
Proton	3,112	81,220	804 875	1,950	.....	806,825	7,720	2 48
St. Vincent	2,910	63,267	1,459,645	.....	.....	1,459 645	11,024	3 79
Sarawak	1,267	10,543	250,000	.....	.....	250,000	3,824	3 02
Sullivan	3,650	72,280	1,157,020	10,400	.....	1,167,420	10,169	2 79
Sydenham	3,610	73,207	1,153,525	2,100	.....	1,155,625	10,160	2 81
Total townships	52,876	1,059,104	16,258,603	69,700	2,900	16,331,203	161,994	3 06
Durham	1,261	1,100	257,076	38,300	5,300	300,676	8,154	6 47
Meaford	1,897	1,500	513,812	34,250	2,500	550,562	13,764	7 26
Owen Sound	7,703	6,120	2,405,818	132,100	35,396	2,573,314	61,065	7 93
Thornbury	867	900	213,885	6,000	.....	219,885	3,658	4 22
Total towns	11,728	9,620	3,390,591	210,650	43,196	3,644,437	86,641	7 39
Dundalk	749	440	114,690	5,950	.....	120,640	2,139	2 86
Markdale	626	950	144,915	13,425	1,700	160,040	1,622	2 59
Total villages	1,375	1,390	259,605	19,375	1,700	280,680	3,761	2 74
SIMCOE:								
Adjala	1,978	45,860	844,670	3,600	800	849,070	7 640	3 86
Essa	3,977	68,305	1,315,414	2,700	.....	1,318,114	14,107	3 55
Flos	3,380	63,589	644,433	7,875	200	652,508	13,442	3 98
Gwillimbury, W.	2,376	46,872	1,045,327	1,800	.....	1,047,127	10,064	4 24
Innisfil	3,852	68,830	1,402,503	600	.....	1,403,103	13,113	3 40
Matchedash	423	18,548	55,715	.....	.....	55,715	902	2 13
Medonte	3,629	64,630	518,700	3,300	.....	522,000	9,956	2 74
Nottawasaga	5,411	90,603	2,127,425	.....	.....	2,127,425	23,421	4 33
Orillia	3,439	72,968	553,040	2,700	1,500	557,240	8,991	2 61
Oro	4,017	73,245	1,047,133	.....	.....	1,047,133	10,743	2 67
Sunnidale	2,371	55,261	469,560	4,000	.....	473,560	9,648	4 07
Tay	3,748	44,494	572,964	12,925	3,250	589,139	10,231	2 73
Tecumseth	3,684	66,033	1,689,580	2,850	.....	1,692,430	14,506	3 94
Tiny	3,760	78,205	640 980	4,600	300	645,880	11,638	3 10
Tossorontio	1,552	44,695	737,877	.....	.....	737,877	7,815	5 04
Vespra	2,842	62,060	516,283	1,000	.....	517,283	9,451	3 33
Total townships	50,439	964,198	14,181,604	47,950	6,050	14,235,604	175,668	3 48
Alliston	1,784	500	297,092	18,285	4,350	319,727	7,738	4 34
Barrie	5,165	2,100	1,298,000	80,500	56,500	1,435,000	33,099	6 41
Collingwood	5,336	4,400	1,267,392	38,200	13,600	1,319,192	35,618	6 68
Midland	1,986	467	426,004	9,800	.....	435,804	9,688	4 88
Orillia	5,049	1,600	1,169,280	72,300	13,600	1,255,180	28,307	5 61
Penetanguishene	2,399	1,717	417,720	21,000	1,150	439,870	10,738	4 48
Stayner	1,243	1,139	201,640	12,550	.....	214,190	4,894	3 94
Total towns	22,962	11,923	5,077,128	252,635	89,200	5,418,963	130,082	5 67
*Allandale	991	447	133,335	550	.....	133,885	2,400	2 42

* Allandale united to Barrie, December, 1896.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*								
Beeton	684	425	113,200	11,500	.....	124,700	2,504	3 66
Bradford	957	1,700	225,439	18,925	.....	244,364	5,037	5 26
Creemore	596	489	117,545	6,525	.....	124,070	2,373	3 99
Tottenham	514	400	114,630	15,150	.....	129,780	2,741	5 33
Total villages	3,742	3,461	704,149	52,650	.....	756,799	15,055	4 02
MIDDLESEX:								
Adelaide	2,230	44,176	867,019	.....	.....	867,019	10,701	4 80
Biddulph	2,481	39,244	1,215,100	1,200	200	1,216,500	10,151	4 09
Caradoc	3,844	62,021	1,196,066	400	.....	1,196,466	18,102	4 71
Delaware	1,505	23,460	589,125	2,450	400	591,975	8,423	5 60
Dorchester, N	3,471	51,600	1,687,154	.....	.....	1,687,154	17,705	5 10
Ekfrid	2,701	53,439	1,988,260	28,950	.....	2,017,210	17,083	6 32
Lobo	2,728	47,274	1,751,540	2,875	150	1,754,565	15,854	5 81
London	8,658	99,929	4,151,745	.....	5,200	4,156,945	37,626	4 35
McGillivray	2,894	66,827	2,031,580	.....	.....	2,031,580	14,487	5 01
Metcalfe	1,531	36,188	999,070	1,950	.....	1,001,020	11,611	7 58
Mosa	2,642	47,093	576,450	200	.....	576,650	11,124	4 21
Nissouri, W	2,500	49,500	1,466,960	.....	.....	1,466,960	14,943	5 98
Westminster	4,687	63,076	3,029,150	.....	.....	3,029,150	22,878	4 88
Williams, E	1,507	38,576	1,314,668	500	360	1,315,528	8,489	5 63
Williams, W	1,586	35,121	603,280	.....	.....	603,280	7,815	4 93
Total townships	44,965	757,524	23,467,167	38,525	6,310	23,512,002	226,992	5 05
Parkhill	1,500	515	279,770	26,650	3,350	309,770	7,822	5 21
Strathroy	2,946	2,200	856,842	52,866	15,050	924,758	20,258	6 88
Total towns	4,446	2,715	1,136,612	79,516	18,400	1,234,528	28,080	6 32
Ailsa Craig	699	443	133,505	.....	.....	133,505	2,564	3 67
Glencoe	1,056	425	262 625	16,250	4,150	283,025	4,905	4 64
London West	1,923	414	340,860	2,225	.....	343,085	8,737	4 54
Lucan	773	500	165,905	7,550	.....	173,455	3,294	4 26
Newbury	417	500	63,000	2,800	.....	65 800	1,332	3 19
Wardsville	330	420	55,990	3,500	100	59,590	1,165	3 53
Total villages	5,198	2,702	1,021,885	32,325	4,250	1,058,460	21,997	4 23
OXFORD:								
Blandford	1.636	29,675	1,068,560	4,000	300	1,072.860	6,842	4 18
Blenheim	4,687	66,662	2,280,235	12,625	3,250	2,296,110	18,788	4 01
Dereham	3,416	65,025	2,358,015	9,600	700	2,368,315	20,148	5 90
Nissouri, E	2,756	46,472	2,123,980	6,700	1,900	2,132,580	10,390	3 77
Norwich, N	2,206	33.864	1,520,480	11,150	300	1,531,930	11,134	5 05
Norwich, S	2,482	36,211	955,550	43,975	840	1,000,365	9,394	3 78
Oxford, E	1,947	34,746	1,485,855	.....	1,100	1,486,955	9,376	4 82
Oxford, N	1,306	21,135	880,422	1,200	1,000	882,622	5,891	4 51
Oxford, W	2,007	25,784	1,066,045	200	.....	1,066,245	7,180	3 58
Zorra, E	4,067	57,534	2,714,380	7,850	2,650	2,724,880	19,183	4 72
Zorra, W	2,630	55,103	2,593 220	1,200	.....	2,594,420	14,923	5 67
Total townships	29,140	472,211	19,046,742	98,500	12,040	19,157,282	133,249	4 57
Ingersoll	4,538	2,200	1,324,160	49,450	27,165	1,400,775	34,579	7 62
Tilsonburg	2,137	2,000	665,735	54,100	3,520	723,355	14,977	7 01
Woodstock	8,806	1,525	2,555,400	121,300	69,400	2,746,100	62.198	7 06
Total towns	15,481	5,725	4,545,295	224,850	100,085	4,870,230	111,754	7 22

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*								
Embro	639	1,340	184,178	7,500	3,100	194,778	2,962	4 64
Norwich	1,203	575	255,945	15,900	4,100	275,945	6,297	5 23
Total villages	1,842	1,915	440,123	23,400	7,200	470,723	9,259	5 03
BRANT:								
Brantford	5,384	72,016	3,780,215	88,550	8,400	3,877,165	24,108	4 48
Burford	4,488	66,461	2,176,795	62,880	1,100	2,240,775	16,523	3 68
Dumfries, S	2,698	46,576	2,298,676	32,175	4,920	2,335,771	11,426	4 23
Oakland	770	10,416	387,431	11,800	850	400 081	2,910	3 78
Onondaga	1,173	20,567	704,290	.....	400	704,690	5,284	4 50
Total townships	14,513	216,036	9,347,407	195,405	15,670	9,558,482	60,251	4 15
Paris (town)	2,946	685	937,048	97,749	14,550	1,049,347	18,229	6 19
PERTH:								
Blanshard	2,626	45,906	2,101,500	1,500	.....	2,103,000	12,668	4 82
Downie	2,864	48,566	2,029,150	.....	400	2,029,550	11,832	4 13
Easthope, N	2,330	43,106	1,931,415	5,100	1,800	1,938,315	11,702	5 02
Easthope, S	1,917	23,830	1,121,724	1,600	.....	1,123,324	7,566	3 94
Ellice	3,256	54,471	1,586,299	.....	.....	1,586,299	14,256	4 38
Elma	4,057	67,398	1,595,145	.....	.....	1,595,145	17,409	4 29
Fullarton	2,136	40,244	1,895,800	.....	.....	1,895.800	12,250	5 74
Hibbert	2,177	41,513	1,716,040	6,400	.....	1,722,440	11,051	5 08
Logan	2,694	53,774	1,881,210	.....	.....	1,881,210	12,450	4 62
Mornington	3,030	50,061	1,310,225	.....	.....	1,310,225	15,082	4 98
Wallace	2,922	49,903	1,289,462	1,000	.....	1,290,462	11,156	3 82
Total townships	30,009	518,772	18,457,970	15,600	2,200	18,475,770	137,422	4 58
Listowel	2,515	1,700	704,505	89,800	8,950	803,255	17,013	6 76
Mitchell	2,152	1,200	594,643	64,000	5,200	663,843	13,438	6 24
*St. Marys	3,171	2,650	1.051,695	110,100	24,750	1,186,545	23,397	7 38
Total towns	7,838	5,550	2,350,843	263,900	38,900	2,653,643	53,848	6 87
Milverton (village)	614	490	113,210	5,100	.....	118,310	2,051	3 34
WELLINGTON:								
Arthur	3,139	64,430	1,298,400	450	.....	1,298,850	10,627	3 39
Eramosa	2,608	44,089	1,814,720	47,050	100	1,861,870	10,226	3 92
Erin	3,304	70,570	2,036,820	34.700	200	2,071,720	11,749	3 56
Garafraxa, W	2,763	47,501	1.085,950	3,050	.....	1,089,000	10.740	3 89
Guelph	2,268	36 717	1,467,000	32,650	9,100	1,508,750	8,758	3 85
Luther, W	2,019	49,706	611,140	1.900	.....	613,040	7,700	3 81
Maryborough	2.980	56,566	1,165,341	7,050	.....	1,172 391	13,182	4 42
Minto	3,141	69,440	1,682,350	.....	.....	1,682,350	16,832	5 36
Nichol	1,962	26,682	1,130,145	1,800	.....	1,131,945	8,301	4 23
Peel	4,068	74 460	1,883,950	.....	.....	1,883,950	14,998	3 69
Pilkington	1,447	29,125	1,042,195	.....	.....	1,042,195	6,579	4 55
Puslinch	3,496	58,504	1,404,725	38,945	2,330	1,446,000	11,484	3 28
Total townships	33,195	627,790	16,622,736	167,595	11,730	16,802,061	131,176	3 95
Harriston	1,807	889	380,310	28,500	1,800	410,610	8,638	4 78
Mount Forest	2,437	1,414	550,470	52,650	12,300	615,420	13.689	5 62
Palmerston	1,987	919	371,955	35,100	5,250	412,305	10,373	5 22
Total towns	6,231	3,222	1,302,735	116,250	19,350	1,438,335	32,700	5 25

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*								
Arthur	1,340	994	207,155	27,175	1,250	235,580	5,769	4 31
Clifford	603	443	110,695	10,800	160	121,655	1,513	2 51
Drayton	832	412	145,160	11,250	.....	156,410	3,615	4 34
Elora	1,370	850	316,439	24,600	3,000	344,039	7,464	5 45
Erin	518	490	101,120	10,680	900	112,700	1,397	2 70
Fergus	1,580	980	389,985	28,450	2,200	420,635	7,914	5 01
Total villages	6,243	4,169	1,270,554	112,955	7,510	1,391,019	27,672	4 43
WATERLOO:								
Dumfries, N	2,163	44,264	2,088,645	9,450	700	2,098,795	8,031	3 71
Waterloo	6,981	81,836	3,762,535	.....	.....	3,762,535	26,410	3 78
Wellesley	4,972	66,147	2,102,830	.....	.....	2,102,830	15,931	3 20
Wilmot	5,269	60,613	2,720,785	25,450	4,000	2,750,235	16,958	3 22
Woolwich	4,452	53,513	2,742,487	35,150	2,075	2,779,712	17,247	3 87
Total townships	23,837	306,373	13,417,282	70,050	6,775	13,494,107	84,577	3 55
Berlin	8,383	2,885	2,484,451	160,655	35,400	2,680,506	39,010	4 65
Galt	7,374	1,477	2,586,955	196,900	63,150	2,847,005	47,928	6 50
Waterloo	3,231	2,800	1,135,075	140,175	24,000	1,299,250	20,724	6 41
Total towns	18,988	7,162	6,206,481	497,730	122,550	6,826,761	107,662	5 67
Ayr	968	500	256,397	14,200	2,600	273,197	4,985	5 15
Elmira	1,082	522	983,650	24,725	1,150	309,525	3,070	2 84
Hespeler	2,057	560	467,040	24,250	3,800	495,090	6,822	3 32
New Hamburg	1,180	950	300,334	35,700	5,614	341,648	5,193	4 40
Preston	2,107	1,067	568,500	40,450	7,500	616,450	9,185	4 36
Total villages	7,394	3,599	1,875,921	139,325	20,664	2,035,910	29,255	3 96
DUFFERIN:								
Amaranth	2,661	63,408	1,059,625	.....	.....	1,059,625	12,138	4 56
Garafraxa, E	2,014	40,914	1,127,300	1,000	.....	1,128,300	7,528	3 74
Luther, E	2,281	38,983	658,200	14,750	300	672,950	9,034	3 96
Melancthon	3,392	74,509	830,635	5,350	.....	836,285	13,168	3 88
Mono	3,291	69,038	737,170	2,850	.....	740,020	10,442	3 17
Mulmur	3,221	69,755	1,397,555	.....	.....	1,397,555	11,266	3 50
Total townships	16,860	356,607	5,810,485	23,950	300	5,834,735	63,576	3 77
Orangeville (town)	3,375	1,511	767,620	25,300	11,100	804,020	18,483	5 48
Shelburne (village)	1,136	500	340,850	1,200	6,100	348,150	5,568	4 90
LINCOLN:								
Caistor	1,671	32,757	659,215	.....	1,300	660 515	5,629	3 49
Clinton	1,898	24,747	983,666	50,090	1,853	1,035,609	10,099	5 32
Gainsborough	2,505	39,846	1,030,803	.....	.....	1,030,803	8,634	3 45
Grantham	1,802	19,040	727,800	10,200	400	738,400	8,696	4 83
Grimsby, N	1,217	15,674	757,855	22,000	1,400	781,255	6,573	5 40
Grimsby, S	1,430	18,136	564,102	15,508	400	580.010	6,252	4 37
Louth	1,682	18,714	704,235	7,500	1,625	713,360	8,802	5 23
Niagara	1,832	22,296	886,860	.....	2,200	889,060	8,069	4 40
Total townships	14,037	191,210	6,314,536	105,298	9,178	6,429,012	62,754	4 47
Niagara (town)	1,291	574	469,670	15,800	200	485,670	9,471	7 34
Beamsville	916	491	166,075	13,700	800	180,575	3,721	4 06
Grimsby	919	496	195,360	8,700	700	204,760	3,709	4 04

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
LINCOLN.—*Continued.*								
Merritton	1,657	374	629,965	9,300	5,500	644,765	12,539	7 57
Port Dalhousie	1,602	400	152,255	.....	.....	152,255	4,618	4 61
Total villages	4,494	1,761	1,143,655	31,700	7,000	1,182,355	24,587	5 47
WENTWORTH:								
Ancaster	3,940	45,947	2,230,725	14,150	100	2,244,975	10,714	2 72
Barton	3,553	13,274	1,273,572	.....	3,100	1,276,672	6,441	1 81
Beverly	4,221	69,955	1,990,412	6,450	.....	1,996,862	11,361	2 69
Binbrook	1,395	26,437	968,650	2,500	400	971,550	5,298	3 80
Flamboro', E	2,436	33,736	1,671,575	4,925	4,200	1,680,700	6,017	2 47
Flamboro', W	2,920	30,988	1,284,585	5,500	2,400	1,292,485	9,433	3 23
Glanford	1,633	23,530	1,047,875	17,525	2,500	1,067,900	4,039	2 47
Saltfleet	2,919	28,170	1,727,311	5,950	1,166	1,734,427	9,568	3 28
Total townships	23,017	272,037	12,194,705	57,000	13,866	12,265,571	62,871	2 73
Dundas (town)	3,012	550	799,195	85,250	25,850	910,295	18,059	6 00
Waterdown (village)	757	341	175,625	7,000	450	183,075	1,677	2 22
HALTON:								
Esquesing	3,833	66,781	2,233,232	37,300	2,650	2,273,182	10,612	2 77
Nassagaweya	2,577	44,808	972,775	13,565	4,750	991,090	6,688	2 60
Nelson	2,867	46,316	1,797,620	2,600	.....	1,800,220	9,885	3 45
Trafalgar	3,585	67,005	2,462,185	2,450	1,900	2,466,535	14,112	3 94
Total townships	12,862	224,910	7,465,812	55,915	9,300	7,531,027	41,297	3 21
Milton	1,400	400	377,659	22,450	11,200	411,309	6,375	4 55
Oakville	1,700	1,300	466,707	23,200	2,400	492,307	9,751	5 74
Total towns	3,100	1,700	844,366	45,650	13,600	903,616	16,126	5 20
Acton	1,325	240	251,290	20,350	800	272,440	4,661	3 52
Burlington	1,288	490	355,075	7,500	1,100	363,675	4,440	3 45
Georgetown	1,459	1,093	308,355	31,200	3,950	343,505	7,143	4 90
Total villages	4,072	1,823	914,720	59,050	5,850	979,620	16,244	3 99
PEEL:								
Albion	2,763	55,688	1,160,205	2,750	.....	1,162,955	9,426	3 41
Caledon	4,231	68,414	1,801,070	8,350	.....	1,809,420	13,568	3 21
Chinguacousy	4,128	79,891	2,916,595	2,950	.....	2,919,545	16,605	4 02
Toronto	5,053	65,043	2,719,750	5,500	2,000	2,727,250	20,642	4 09
Toronto Gore	1,063	19,001	738,520	750	.....	739,270	4,794	4 51
Total townships	17,238	288,037	9,336,140	20,300	2,000	9,358,440	65,035	3 77
Brampton (town)	3,028	1,202	909,550	54,300	21,900	985,750	19,925	6 58
Bolton	620	475	136,765	10,000	1,800	148,565	2,258	3 64
Streetsville	652	505	150,200	13,375	.....	163,575	2,023	3 10
Total villages	1,272	980	286,965	23,375	1,800	312,140	4,281	3 37
YORK:								
Etobicoke	3,476	29,326	1,949,930	3,700	3,200	1,956,830	20,661	5 94
Georgina	1,621	35,258	652,790	1,450	600	654,840	5,560	3 43
Gwillimbury, E	3,491	58,648	1,290,995	.....	800	1,291,795	11,675	3 34
Gwillimbury, N	1,385	31,581	738,850	2,400	.....	741,250	5,465	3 95
King	5,295	86,971	2,806,795	19,300	4,200	2,830,295	19,936	3 77
Markham	5,081	66,927	3,249,705	19,400	2,700	3,271,805	21,257	4 18

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
YORK.—*Continued.*								
Scarborough	3,841	42,838	2,058,850	3,700	2,900	2,065,450	14,699	3 83
Vaughan	4,528	67,030	2,889,320	7,200	.....	2,896,520	21,713	4 80
Whitchurch	3,792	60,044	1,609,405	3,300	.....	1,612,705	11,410	3 01
York	7,878	58,000	5,730,692	.....	.....	5,730,692	80,150	10 17
Total townships	40,388	536,623	22,977,332	60,450	14,400	23,052,182	212,526	5 26
Aurora	1,700	1,100	434,644	11,775	650	447,069	8,367	4 92
Newmarket	2,134	694	478,690	30,700	7,700	517,090	12,572	5 89
North Toronto	1,552	2,500	1,123,790	.....	.....	1,123,790	19,451	12 53
*Toronto Junction	4,776	1,226	1,791,465	71,350	5,000	1,867,815	70,973	14 86
Total towns	10,162	5,520	3,828,589	113,825	13,350	3,955,764	111,363	10 96
East Toronto	1,293	500	531,685	4,625	.....	536,310	11,197	8 66
Holland Landing	414	1,966	72,180	600	.....	72,780	1,058	2 56
Markham	1,062	484	227,215	9,650	3,750	240,615	4,634	4 36
Richmond Hill	657	465	156,925	3,200	1,200	161,325	2,188	3 33
Stouffville	1,250	428	303,300	15,700	900	324,900	3,803	3 04
Sutton	608	484	120,675	3,550	100	124,325	1,859	3 06
Weston	1,101	292	297,250	6,200	2,700	306 150	4,544	4 13
Woodbridge	737	500	107,525	1,350	.....	108,875	1,679	2 28
Total villages	7,122	5,119	1,821,755	44,875	8,650	1,875,280	30,962	4 35
ONTARIO:								
Brock	3,461	65,718	2,049,090	5,550	.....	2,054,640	15,911	4 60
Mara	3,082	60,669	936,858	16,500	1,250	954,608	11,216	3 64
Pickering	5,411	71,412	3,489,900	77,910	4,000	3,571,810	21,619	4 00
Rama	1,386	32,934	156,838	1,900	.....	158,738	3,692	2 66
Reach	3,742	63,372	2,030,856	.....	.....	2,030,856	12,926	3 45
Scott	2,266	49,199	1,021,105	.....	.....	1,021,105	7,787	3 44
Scugog	503	9,266	288,755	.....	.....	288,755	1,770	3 52
Thorah	1,606	32,080	534,025	.....	.....	534,025	5,055	3 15
Uxbridge	2,745	51,617	995,695	4,100	.....	999,795	11,437	4 17
Whitby, E	2,685	31,175	1,665,545	41,450	3,300	1,710,295	9,102	3 39
Whitby	2,323	30,748	1,535,750	45,450	800	1,582,000	10,630	4 58
Total townships	29,210	498,190	14,704,417	192,860	9,350	14,906,627	111,145	3 81
Oshawa	4,008	2,400	1,025,265	50,050	19,250	1,094,565	24,577	6 13
Uxbridge	1,838	500	523,025	42,325	8,225	573,575	11,978	6 52
Whitby	2,548	3,800	810,070	46,700	16,460	873,230	22,538	8 85
Total towns	8,394	6,700	2,358,360	139,075	43,935	2,541,370	59,093	7 04
Beaverton	821	453	153,290	3,650	.....	156,940	2,886	3 52
Cannington	1,166	465	257,300	16,400	1,000	274,700	4,120	3 53
Port Perry	1,506	500	335,970	40,810	4,400	381,180	8,938	5 93
Total villages	3,493	1,418	746,560	60,860	5,400	812,820	15,944	4 56
DURHAM:								
Cartwright	1,876	37,839	695,870	23,750	800	720,420	5,353	2 85
Cavan	2,663	62,596	1,558,475	1,600	.....	1,560,075	10,838	4 07
Clarke	4,236	68,396	2,117,215	6,200	.....	2,123,415	14,796	3 49
Darlington	4,415	68,285	2,494,796	29	.....	2,494,825	17,022	3 86
Hope	3,689	64,195	2,316,631	5,300	7,650	2,329,581	12,657	3 43
Manvers	3,243	69,681	886,386	5,600	.....	891,986	9,717	3 00
Total townships	20,122	370,992	10,069,373	42,479	8,450	10,120,302	70,383	3 50

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
DURHAM.—*Continued.*								
Bowmanville	2,925	3,400	979,795	90,630	22,290	1,092,715	20,313	6.94
Port Hope	4,607	1,000	1,278,275	123,000	56,480	1,457,755	34,562	7.50
Total towns	7,532	4,400	2,258,070	213,630	78,770	2,550,470	54,875	7.29
Millbrook	960	436	175,460	12,350	1,700	189,510	4,254	4.43
Newcastle	596	1,938	183,091	1,975	1,825	186,891	3,416	5.73
Total villages	1,556	2,374	358,551	14,325	3,525	376,401	7,670	4.93
*NORTHUMBERLAND:								
Alnwick	1,067	16,796	344,450	1,600	1,400	347,450	2,844	2.67
Brighton	2,731	49,602	1,192,900	300	5,350	1,198,550	8,466	3.10
Cramahe	2,565	46,584	1,075,885	900	.....	1,076,785	9,564	3.73
Haldimand	3,935	76,462	1,751,550	1,100	600	1,753,250	14,988	3.81
Hamilton	4,175	62,050	2,118,315	10,930	5,000	2,134,245	12,226	2.93
Monaghan, S.	958	18,420	547,330	4,800	.....	552,130	3,664	3.82
Murray	2,598	48,295	1,175,725	14,800	.....	1,190,525	8,206	3.16
Percy	3,133	51,419	951,726	9,900	3,100	964,726	10,097	3.22
Seymour	3,084	66,738	1,150,585	1,525	.....	1,152,110	11,046	3.58
Total townships	24,246	436,366	10,308,466	45,855	15,450	10,369,771	81,101	3 34
Cobourg (town)	4,181	2,413	1,235,050	93,000	27,950	1,356,000	36,932	8.83
Brighton	1,387	2,721	416,440	27,575	350	444,365	5,665	4.08
Campbellford	2,180	600	725,442	39,275	13,200	777,917	12,431	5.70
Colborne	1,042	1,057	276,580	9,950	3,070	289,600	4,283	4.11
Hastings	764	557	158,025	6,300	1,000	165,325	3,665	4.80
Total villages	5,373	4,935	1,576,487	83,100	17,620	1,677,207	26,044	4.85
PRINCE EDWARD:								
Ameliasburg	3,067	40,722	1,124,470	.....	.....	1,124,470	10,190	3.32
Athol	1,180	23,205	482,885	.....	.....	482,885	3,710	3.14
Hallowell	3,105	43,742	1,113,985	13,500	2,200	1,129,685	10,358	3.34
Hillier	1,723	31,455	737,665	2,080	400	739,545	6,426	3.73
Marysburg, N.	1,210	23,502	496,700	23,875	650	521,225	3,778	3.12
Marysburg, S	1,443	23,295	351,830	2,250	950	355,030	4,137	2.87
Sophiasburg	1,839	43,079	1,006,409	4,200	600	1,011,209	7,625	4.15
Total townships	13,567	229,000	5,313,344	45,905	4,800	5,364,049	46,224	3.41
Picton (town)	3,542	552	1,133,935	74,500	22,750	1,231,185	22,270	6.29
Wellington (village)	535	1,524	184,300	2,250	700	187,250	1,872	3.50
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:								
Adolphustown	586	12,449	339,570	3,800	560	343,930	2,839	4.84
Amherst Island	878	14,523	344,810	3,500	600	348,910	3,151	3 59
Camden, E.	4,080	85,949	1,387,705	28,250	3,500	1,419,455	17,377	4.26
Denbigh, etc.	1,008	46,316	55,389	.....	.....	55,389	1,352	1.34
Ernestown	3,028	61,517	1,478,629	400	2,975	1,482,004	13,947	4.61
Fredericksburg, N.	1,515	23,268	747,895	21,705	.....	769,600	6,629	4.38
Fredericksburg, S	916	20,322	581,525	2,100	.....	583,625	5,325	5.81
Kaladar, Anglesea, etc.	1,124	53,783	73,069	.....	.....	73,069	2,398	2.13
Richmond	2,323	49,794	863,360	.....	.....	863,360	9,340	4.02
Sheffield	1,987	67,514	671,510	13,650	.....	685,160	8,616	4.34
Total townships	17,445	435,435	6,543,462	73,405	7,635	6,624,502	70,974	4.07

* United with Durham for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
LENNOX & ADDINGTON.—*Con.*								
Napanee (town)	3,112	372	855,175	26,960	27,300	909,435	24,912	8.01
Bath	437	2,209	107,879	2,275	2,800	112,954	1,989	4.55
Newburgh	613	3,200	107,580	.....	2,050	109,630	3,636	5.93
Total villages	1,050	5,409	215,459	2,275	4,850	222,584	5,625	5.36
FRONTENAC:								
Barrie	622	24,027	43,477	.....	.....	43,477	1,389	2.23
Bedford	1,455	61,505	175,946	.....	.....	175,946	4,702	3.23
Clarendon and Miller	828	44,931	82,712	.....	800	83,512	2,092	2.53
Hinchinbrooke	1,259	62,874	181,241	1,350	.....	182,591	4,224	3.36
Howe Island	274	8,021	52,740	.....	.....	52,740	1,698	6.20
Kennebec	1,268	41,624	98,359	.....	.....	98,359	2,678	2.11
Kingston	2,977	52,818	1,138,595	.....	.....	1,138,595	14,575	4.90
Loughborough	1,881	51,302	379,970	750	300	381,020	7,165	3.81
Olden	1,006	51,628	93,866	.....	.....	93,866	3,600	3.58
Oso	1,022	42,291	79,271	369	.....	79,640	2,844	2.78
Palmerston and Canonto	1,037	45,413	56,101	3,125	.....	59,226	2,156	2.08
Pittsburgh	2,306	48,158	808,031	.....	.....	808,031	11,985	5.20
Portland	1,942	52,590	461,438	4,000	1,925	467,363	8,016	4.13
Storrington	1,918	54,816	423,016	.....	.....	423,016	7,926	4.13
Wolfe Island	1,490	31,229	581,916	2,775	.....	584,691	7,144	4.79
Total townships	21,285	673,227	4,656,679	12,369	3,025	4,672,073	82,194	3.86
Garden Island	327	77	29,400	20,000	6,000	55,400	1,688	5.16
Portsmouth	724	150	109,400	4,880	5,550	119,830	2,528	3.49
Total villages	1,051	227	138,800	24,880	11,550	175,230	4,216	4.01
LEEDS:								
Bastard and Burgess, S	2,975	56,120	754,190	1,700	600	756,490	9,006	3.03
Crosby, N	1,653	41,444	356,226	5,600	1,700	363,526	5,644	3.41
Crosby, S	1,662	36,295	390,935	900	.....	391,835	5,965	3.59
Elizabethtown	3,922	76,375	1,380,371	.....	14,050	1,394,421	14,812	3.78
Elmsley, S	783	22,062	462,545	1,700	.....	464,245	2,860	3.65
Kitley	2,025	48,954	1,070,550	.....	300	1,070,850	6,707	3.31
Leeds and Lansdowne, Fr	3,011	59,789	985,270	28,710	710	1,014,690	11,960	3.97
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rr	2,242	45,520	555,785	8,650	.....	564,435	6,192	2.76
Yonge and Escott, Fr	2,427	56,890	705,125	5,400	6,100	716,625	8,997	3.71
Yonge and Escott, Rr	1,200	27,587	413,190	.....	300	413,490	6,042	5.04
Total townships	21,900	471,036	7,074,187	52,660	23,760	7,150,607	78,185	3.57
*Brockville	8,935	1,243	3,062,923	204,950	57,600	3,325,473	76,220	8.53
Gananoque	3,483	1,206	1,058,945	39,000	.....	1,097,945	20,850	5.99
Total towns	12,418	2,449	4,121,868	243,950	57,600	4,423,418	97,070	7.82
Athens	877	500	157,650	4,475	1,300	163,425	3,680	4.20
Newboro	476	888	88,265	1,300	1,100	90,665	1,765	3 71
Total villages	1,353	1,388	245,915	5,775	2,400	254,090	5,445	4.02
†GRENVILLE:								
Augusta	4,040	74,654	1,125,115	.....	2,500	1,127,615	12,616	3.12
Edwardsburg	3,750	68,053	1,156,782	750	.....	1,157,532	11,497	3.07
Gower, S	775	21,757	314,800	.....	.....	314,800	2,693	3.47
Oxford on Rideau	3,012	58,484	781,590	150	1,500	783,240	8,530	2.83
Wolford	1,863	46,008	1,012,550	5,825	.....	1,018,375	5,536	2.97
Total townships	13,440	268,956	4,390,837	6,725	4,000	4,401,562	40,872	3.04

Separated from county for municipal purposes. † United with Leeds for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
GRENVILLE.—*Continued.*								
Prescott (town)	2,702	1,182	876,395	26,950	9,700	913,045	16,551	6.13
Cardinal	1,021	400	251,950	27,925	6,600	286,475	2,868	2 81
Kemptville	1,316	354	238,850	25,050	2,900	266,800	7,139	5.42
Merrickville	1,040	742	257,790	19,250	12,425	289,465	4,530	4.36
Total villages	3,377	1,496	748,590	72,225	21,925	842,740	14,537	4.30
DUNDAS:								
Matilda	3,751	62,602	1,432,825	800	5,400	1,439,025	17,003	4.53
Mountain	2,942	57,600	1,521,275	9,300	850	1,531,425	13,276	4.51
Williamsburg	3,765	59,671	1,488,252	3,550	600	1,492,402	12,800	3.40
Winchester	3,311	57,182	1,331,785	4,250	.....	1,336,035	18,549	5.60
Total townships	13,769	237,055	5,774,137	17,900	6,850	5,798,887	61,628	4.48
Chesterville	792	500	112,230	11,200	400	123,830	1,771	2 24
Iriquois	1,049	800	316,300	17,700	1,700	335,700	5,757	5 49
Morrisburg	1,697	1,067	648,900	41,850	28,400	719,150	10,195	6 01
Winchester	989	500	190.360	24,475	4,300	219,135	3,605	3 64
Total villages	4,527	2,867	1,267,790	95,225	34,800	1,397,815	21,328	4 71
†STORMONT:								
Cornwall	5,000	64.181	1,038,970	.....	5,250	1,044,220	13,201	2 64
Finch	2,938	51,195	660,600	2,250	.....	662,850	10,331	3 52
Osnabruck	4,719	62,040	1,135,415	17,400	2 500	1,155,315	13,689	2 90
Roxborough	4,287	72,719	766,265	3,200	100	769,565	9,919	2 31
Total townships	16,944	250,135	3,601,250	22,850	7,850	3,631,950	47,140	2 78
Cornwall (town)	6,119	740	1,548,975	51,800	22,250	1,623,025	32,735	5 35
†GLENGARRY:								
Charlottenburg	4,906	78,241	1,120,390	36,140	650	1,157,180	14,661	2 99
Kenyon	3,886	77,878	760,950	1,750	.....	762,700	9,326	2 40
Lancaster	3,582	57,097	917,340	1,550	.....	918,890	10,578	2 95
Lochiel	4,157	71,539	1,002,590	.....	.....	1,002,590	10,789	2 60
Total townships	16,531	284,755	3,801,270	39,440	650	3,841,360	45,354	2 74
Alexandria	1,594	496	195,702	6,500	.....	202,202	6,409	4 02
Lancaster	489	124	75,445	.....	.....	75,445	1,530	3 13
Maxville	573	530	40,000	13,000	.....	53,000	1,138	1 99
Total villages	2,656	1,150	311,147	19,500	.....	330,647	9,077	3 42
PRESCOTT:								
Alfred	3,117	43,730	323,400	.....	.....	323,400	5,880	1 89
Caledonia	1,776	45,539	277,820	500	.....	278,320	4,780	2 69
Hawkesbury, E.	5,026	56,779	445,275	2,985	.....	448,260	8,145	1 62
Hawkesbury, W.	2,750	25,076	350,301	9,650	850	360,801	9,504	3 46
Longueuil	920	17,091	175,100	.....	.....	175,100	2,013	2 19
Plantagenet N.	3,600	50,148	412,125	4,350	.....	416,475	9,196	2 55
Plantagenet E.	3,004	48,610	368,095	5.123	.....	373,218	6,781	2 26
Total townships	20,193	286,973	2,352,116	22,608	850	2,375,574	46,299	2 29

* Separated from county for municipal purposes. † United to Dundas for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
PRESCOTT.—*Continued.*								
†Hawkesbury (town)	2,947	5,400	210,705	11,300	4,250	226,255	6,099	2 07
L'Orignal (village)	948	3,890	116,425	800	1,400	118,625	2,544	2 68
*RUSSELL:								
Cambridge	2,785	59,732	437,573	1,200		438,773	7,259	2 61
Clarence	4,528	69,666	348,919	3,750		352,669	10,264	2 27
Cumberland	3,744	74,236	457,385	4,060	200	461,645	12,898	3 44
Russell	2,924	47,489	612,870	6,000		618,870	8,407	2 88
Total townships	13,981	251,123	1,856,747	15,010	200	1,871,957	38,828	2 78
Casselman	849	1,200	54,167			54,167	1,475	1 74
Rockland	1,773	500	54,850			54,850	3,930	2 22
Total villages	2,622	1,700	109,017			109,017	5,405	2 06
CARLETON:								
Fitzroy	2,453	59,816	751,618	5,000		756,618	7,564	3 08
Gloucester	5,847	85,629	1,402,005	1,450		1,403,455	17,713	3 03
Goulbourn	2,518	64,923	841,800			841,800	7,270	2 89
Gower N.	2,180	32,990	900,760	5,695		906,455	7,229	3 32
Huntley	2,195	61,598	447,845	1,300		449,145	6,478	2 95
March	1,123	27,779	364,716			364,716	2,845	2 53
Marlborough	1,509	57,016	456,551			456,551	4,488	2 97
Nepean	4,790	57,914	2,131,752	2,300		2,134,052	13,730	2 87
Osgoode	4,391	91,999	1,312,125			1,312,125	14,106	3 21
Torbolton	956	26,092	148,570			148,570	2,450	2 56
Total townships	27,962	565,756	8,757,742	15,745		8,773,487	83,873	3 00
Hintonburgh	1,955	459	374,194	900		375,094	11,219	5 74
Ottawa East	850	295	169,203	1,300		170,503	2,407	2 83
Richmond	352	1,464	55,795	2,250		58,045	1,256	3 57
Total villages	3,157	2,218	599,192	4,450		603,642	14,882	4 71
RENFREW:								
Admaston	2,276	69,052	195,835	980		196,815	4,903	2 15
Algona S.	798	29,353	24,873			24,873	1,045	1 31
Alice and Fraser	1,782	53,618	110,942			110,942	2,665	1 50
Bagot and Blithefield	1,420	56,122	72,194	1,800		73,994	3,423	2 41
Bromley	1,873	49,870	161,037	3,100	2,400	166,537	5,132	2 74
Brougham	539	19,338	22,615			22,615	919	1 71
Brindenell and Lynedoch	1,173	45,469	57,895	2,900		60,795	2,449	2 09
Grattan	1,695	58,859	58,965			58,965	2,932	1 73
Griffith and Matawatchan	644	22,457	30,000			30,000	1,058	1 64
Hagarty, Jones, etc.	2,246	76,300	66,100			66,100	2,621	1 17
Head, Clara and Maria	532	17,623	35,705			35,705	1,026	1 93
Horton	1,455	36,945	203,530			203,530	3,953	2 72
McNab	3,475	62,500	457,065	7,200		464,265	7,708	2 22
Pembroke	687	8,247	96,825			96,825	1,566	2 28
Petewawa	918	26,684	40,665			40,665	1,501	1 64
Radcliffe and Raglan	959	35,967	40,410			40,410	2,190	2 28
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	867	41,100	58,636		200	58,836	2,083	2 40
Ross	2,754	51,946	231,400	1,500		232,900	5,312	1 93
Sebastopol	688	28,176	27,912			27,912	792	1 15
Stafford	1,009	21,490	75,850			75,850	2,277	2 26
Westmeath	3,295	69,473	283,102	3,350	300	286,752	9,066	2 75
Wilberforce and Algona N.	2,270	69,733	93,740	255		93,995	4,083	1 80
Total townships	33,355	950,322	2,445,296	21,085	2,900	2,469,281	68,704	2 06

† Became a town in 1896. * United to Prescott for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
RENFREW.—*Continued.*								
Arnprior	3,777	923	619,377	51,500	5,800	676,677	15,137	4 01
Pembroke	4,686	587	991,725	129,875	27,450	1,149,050	25,874	5 52
Renfrew	3,069	2,177	655,810	58,850	1,900	716,560	16,217	5 28
Total towns	11,532	3,687	2,266,912	240,225	35,150	2,542,287	57,228	4 98
Eganville (village)	1,041	439	84,565	8,575	.....	93,140	3,617	3 47
LANARK:								
Bathurst	2,780	60,884	654,600	23,195	500	678,295	6,364	2 29
Beckwith	1,693	56,736	484,037	16,615	.....	500,652	5,341	3 15
Burgess N	830	33,192	182,205	9,900	.....	192,105	2,240	2 70
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke N.	1,930	72,411	251,836	3,250	200	255,286	4,092	2 06
Darling	744	44,226	66,027	.....	.....	66,027	1,460	1 96
Drummond	1,951	57,796	691,942	21,720	.....	713,662	6,715	3 44
Elmsley N	918	27,340	330,155	14,770	.....	344,925	2,988	3 25
Lanark	1,730	57,746	430,080	24,780	.....	454,860	4,849	2 80
Lavant	578	43,080	54,021	2,780	.....	56,801	1,312	2 27
Montague	1,997	62,544	583,286	9,500	.....	592,786	6,467	3 24
Pakenham	1,851	56,630	371,512	10,875	.....	382,387	6,304	3 41
Ramsay	2,236	62,353	642,690	34,525	.....	677,215	8,636	3 86
Sherbrooke S	912	37,330	89,394	.....	.....	89,394	1,363	1 49
Total townships	20,210	672,268	4,831,785	171,910	700	5,004,395	58,131	2 88
Almonte	3,066	700	718,709	92,900	7,950	819,559	14,880	4 85
Carleton Place	4,320	550	755,815	60,850	9,450	826,115	16,677	3 86
*Perth	3,281	1,000	1,054,760	111,150	42,500	1,208,410	20,878	6 36
Smith's Falls	4,372	900	975,825	55,550	3,800	1,035,175	21,728	4 97
Total towns	15,039	3,150	3,505,109	320,450	63,700	3,889,259	74,163	4 93
Lanark (village)	880	2,847	148,860	16,300	1,230	166,390	3,295	3 74
VICTORIA:								
Bexley	954	28,058	129,978	500	.....	130,478	3,093	3 24
Carden	831	39,915	61,950	.....	.....	61,950	2,111	2 54
Dalton	437	27,096	34,850	.....	.....	34,850	1,339	3 06
Eldon	2,783	60,463	742,305	3,950	.....	746,255	10,743	3 86
Emily	2,032	61,581	984,528	.....	.....	984,528	9,502	4 68
Fenelon	2,345	51,750	724,895	.....	.....	724,895	7,588	3 24
Laxton, Digby and Longford	798	71,672	74,408	.....	.....	74,408	2,533	3 17
Mariposa	3,708	75,131	2,584 569	.....	1,350	2,585,919	16,097	4 34
Ops	2,445	56,303	1,566,035	.....	.....	1,566,035	14,122	5 78
Somerville	1,851	62,488	204,395	2,515	.....	206,910	5,794	3 13
Verulam	1,900	55,650	531,735	300	.....	532,035	7,658	4 03
Total townships	20,084	590,107	7,639,648	7,265	1,350	7,648,263	80,580	4 01
Lindsay (town)	6,732	1,550	1,729,775	146,900	38,595	1,915,270	48,175	7 16
Bobcaygeon	885	439	137,780	12,350	.....	150,130	2,734	3 09
Fenelon Falls	1,241	508	161,811	12,100	.....	173,911	5,207	4 20
Omemee	610	414	98,214	3,250	350	101,814	1,921	3 15
Woodville	547	470	73,080	4,200	.....	77,280	1,042	1 90
Total villages	3,283	1,831	470,885	31,900	350	503,135	10,904	3 32
PETERBOROUGH:								
Asphodel	1,766	37,781	849,585	700	.....	850,285	7,588	4 30
Belmont and Methuen	1,890	78,521	196,603	.....	.....	196,603	5,765	3 05
Burleigh and Anstruther	633	31,941	54,817	.....	.....	54,817	2,688	4 25

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*								
Chandos	778	41,999	54,161	.....	.....	54,161	2,142	2 75
Douro	2,008	38,797	792,946	.....	.....	792,946	6,592	3 28
Dummer	2,018	66,535	614,690	800	.....	615,490	5,297	2 62
Ennismore	779	17,305	370,269	.....	500	370,769	2,954	3 79
Galway and Cavendish	994	45,766	54,724	.....	.....	54,724	1,597	2 61
Harvey	1,020	66,674	171,347	.....	.....	171,347	2,967	2 91
Monaghan, N.	921	13,905	635,160	.....	.....	635,160	3,686	4 00
Otonabee	3,477	64,587	2,015,103	8,250	1,000	2 024,353	13,017	3 74
Smith	2,714	57,730	1,431,310	.....	.....	1,431,310	10,645	3 92
Total townships	18,998	561,541	7,240,715	9,750	1,500	7,251,965	64,938	3 42
*Peterborough (town)	10,932	1,282	3,969,230	245,400	135,625	4,350,255	74,742	6 84
Ashburnham	1,635	946	412,747	14,350	2,000	429,097	7,370	4 51
Havelock	869	486	117,845	3,050	.....	120,895	3,099	3 57
Lakefield	1,111	510	270,600	24,175	.....	294,775	4,127	3 71
Norwood	1,059	416	203,065	7,550	1,100	211,715	4,704	4 44
Total villages	4,674	2,358	1,004,257	49,125	3,100	1,056,482	19,300	4 13
HALIBURTON :								
Anson and Hindon	347	12,789	33,418	1,275	.....	34,693	903	2 60
Cardiff	599	26,699	33,821	.....	.....	33,821	1,677	2 80
Dysart	1,002	366,515	129,798	4,600	.....	134,398	4,532	4 52
Glamorgan	563	20,130	23,912	.....	.....	23,912	1,564	2 78
Lutterworth	376	22,048	35,679	.....	.....	35,679	1,397	3 72
Minden	1,214	35,826	83,495	1,600	500	85,595	2,635	2 17
Monmouth	575	20,804	26,044	.....	.....	26,044	1,636	2 85
Snowdon	885	34,539	69,945	1,600	.....	71,545	3,173	3 59
Stanhope and Sherbourne	655	25,476	38,903	.....	.....	38,903	1,447	2 21
Total townships	6,216	564,826	475,015	9,075	500	484,590	18,964	3 05
HASTINGS :								
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	709	26,609	23,995	1,200	.....	25,195	1,691	2 39
Carlow	545	18,260	50,650	.....	.....	50,650	1,906	2 56
Dungannon	818	32,005	46,901	.....	.....	46,901	1,786	2 18
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	1,000	62,174	103,794	.....	.....	103,794	3,449	3 45
Faraday	874	44,237	59,255	1,900	100	61,255	2,986	3 42
Hungerford	3,269	93,356	738,245	550	.....	738,795	11,170	3 42
Huntingdon	2,437	54,587	427,531	.....	.....	427,531	7,078	2 90
Limerick	475	44,078	54,734	.....	.....	54,734	1,162	2 45
Madoc	2,517	67,625	491,404	.....	.....	491,404	11,843	4 71
Marmora and Lake	2,012	108,153	291,577	2,900	.....	294,477	6,952	3 46
Mayo	478	18,635	28,400	.....	.....	28,400	1,797	3 76
Monteagle and Herschel	1,634	58,304	70,400	.....	.....	70,400	3,280	2 01
Rawdon	3,250	66,206	1,192,450	.....	.....	1,192,450	12,847	3 95
Sidney	4,130	69,201	2,179,075	.....	7,900	2,186,975	17,248	4 18
Thurlow	4,826	53,443	2,057,795	.....	.....	2,057,795	18,302	3 79
Tudor and Cashel	845	60,419	64,552	.....	.....	64,552	2,722	3 22
Tyendinaga	3,745	77,050	1,435,657	850	1,625	1,438,132	16,245	4 34
Wollaston	696	49,613	61,232	.....	.....	61,232	2,087	3 00
Total townships	34,260	1,003,955	9,377,647	7,400	9,625	9,394,672	124,551	3 64
Deseronto	3,294	533	651,515	24,350	1,300	677,165	15,575	4 73
*Trenton	4,308	1,800	1,152,513	50,350	7,700	1,210,563	25,136	5 83
Total towns	7,602	2,333	1,804,028	74,700	9,000	1,887,728	40,711	5 36

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*								
Madoc	1,214	425	224,345	5,270	.....	229,615	5,511	4 54
Stirling	880	720	166,650	3,225	400	170,275	3,303	3 75
Tweed	910	459	175,940	24,400	700	201,040	3,283	3 61
Total villages	3,004	1,604	566,935	32,895	1,100	600,930	12,097	4 03
MUSKOKA :								
Brunel	719	39,658	61,555	.....	.....	61,555	1,971	2 74
Cardwell	429	29,643	64,001	2,550	.....	66,551	1,103	2 57
Chaffey	1,007	44,181	132,655	.....	.....	132,655	3,221	3 20
Draper	1,018	39,152	91,807	5,535	.....	97,342	2,412	2 37
McLean and Ridout	743	39,694	101,376	2,425	.....	103,801	1,806	2 43
Macaulay	766	34,246	99,141	.....	.....	99,141	2,422	3 16
Medora and Wood	835	53,338	185,641	.....	.....	185,641	3,439	4 12
Monck	835	28,073	161,239	5,500	.....	166,739	2,095	2 54
Morrison	902	22,036	74,310	1,550	.....	75,860	1,750	1 94
Muskoka	765	32,272	90,025	.....	.....	90,025	1,964	2 57
Oakley	366	21,880	35,882	300	.....	36,182	918	2 51
Ryde	573	21,269	44,904	964	.....	45,868	1,165	2 03
Stephenson	1,109	42,199	120,428	12,850	.....	133,278	2,457	2 22
Stisted	634	42,297	99,080	700	.....	99,780	1,833	2 89
Watt	886	34,863	115,500	400	.....	115,900	2,160	2 44
Total townships	11,577	524,801	1,477,544	32,774	.....	1,510,318	30,716	2 65
Bracebridge	1,997	590	254,446	34,350	5,650	294,446	8,703	4 36
Gravenhurst	1,940	501	274,430	4,612	300	279,342	9,509	4 90
Total towns	3,937	1,091	528,876	38,962	5,950	573,788	18,212	4 63
Huntsville	1,648	500	202,527	42,450	1,600	246,577	6,164	3 74
*Port Carling	270	4,186	35,764	1,536	100	37,400	492	1 82
Total villages	1,918	4,686	238,291	43,986	1,700	283,977	6,656	3 47
PARRY SOUND :								
Armour	892	38,543	181,234	.....	.....	181,234	2,602	2 92
Chapman	648	35,093	118,733	5,735	.....	124,468	1,220	1 88
Christie	331	17,170	61,785	.....	.....	61,785	1,488	4 50
Foley	506	29,531	65,537	1,100	.....	66,637	941	1 86
Hagerman	492	18,340	48,016	1,600	.....	49,616	1,179	2 40
Himsworth, N	664	10,762	54,368	5,150	.....	59,518	1,727	2 60
Himsworth, S	1,493	49,071	200,605	9,200	.....	209,805	2,948	1 97
Humphrey	576	27,733	109,851	3,840	.....	113,691	1,645	2 86
Joly	305	20,279	41,157	.....	.....	41,157	736	2 41
McDougall	415	25,683	64,797	.....	.....	64,797	1,509	3 64
McKellar	523	26,406	76,980	.....	.....	76,980	1,776	3 40
McMurrich	690	38,214	118,457	.....	.....	118,457	1,904	2 76
Machar	827	34,648	96,140	770	.....	96,910	1,952	2 36
Nipissing	554	27,737	93,740	1,100	.....	94,840	1,194	2 16
Perry	1,020	40,805	198,936	4,275	.....	203,211	3,517	3 45
Ryerson	643	39,937	126,657	.....	.....	126,657	1,889	2 94
Strong	733	38,894	131,500	.....	.....	131,500	1,919	2 62
Total townships	11,312	518,846	1,788,493	32,770	.....	1,821,263	30,146	2 66
Parry Sound (town)	2,129	805	338,465	72,400	1,650	412,515	10,791	5 07
Burk's Falls	666	585	93,839	12,300	.....	106,139	3,087	4 64
Sundridge	357	457	60,060	5,750	.....	65,810	1,741	4 88
Total villages	1,023	1,042	153,899	18,050	.....	171,949	4,828	4 72

*Became a village in 1896.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
NIPISSING:								
Bonfield	1,320	33,881	69,587	1,475		71,062	2,404	1 82
Caldwell	682	26,953	52,041			52,041	612	90
Calvin	502	21,202	35,500	500		36,000	1,018	2 03
Cameron	77	9,485	25,360			25,360	775	10 06
Ferris	585	33,641	62,496			62,496	2,122	3 63
McKim	710	14,279	40,450	48,250		88,700	2,789	3 93
Mattawan	243	11,012	33,471			33,471	595	2 45
Papineau	541	22,149	49,872			49,872	838	1 55
Springer	1,009	29,690	73,663	920		74,583	2,900	2 87
Widdifield	510	40,420	52,795			52,795	1,686	3 31
Total townships	6,179	242,712	495,235	51,145		546,380	15,739	2 55
Mattawa	1,698	500	304,091	51,075	1,200	356,366	8,563	5 04
North Bay	2,027	500	415,385	10,350		425,735	9,149	4 51
*Sturgeon Falls	886	1,351	61,407	9,900		71,307	2,242	2 53
Sudbury	1,598	2,560	250,899	44,900	2,700	298,499	9,252	5 79
Total towns	6,209	4,911	1,031,782	116,225	3,900	1,151,907	29,206	4 70
MANITOULIN:								
Assiginack	1,095	34,577	134,000	3,500		137,500	2,272	2 07
Billings	390	21,565	62,689	2,600		65,289	751	1 93
Burpee	203	12,657	19,136			19,136	778	3 83
Carnarvon	664	24,043	63,787			63,787	1,427	2 15
Cockburn Island	166	13,493	19,500	7,620	700	27,820	778	4 69
Gordon	647	28,685	111,920			111,920	1,940	3 00
Howland	875	43,257	124,620	1,900		126,520	2,480	2 83
Sandfield	268	11,943	32,545			32,545	869	3 24
Tehkummah	396	17,131	53,165			53,165	1,075	2 71
Total townships	4,704	207,351	621,362	15,620	700	637,682	12,370	2 63
Gore Bay	520	817	88,750	16,425		105,175	2,824	5 43
Little Current	700	400	100,000	13,000		113,000	2,324	3 33
Total towns	1,220	1,217	188,750	29,425		218,175	5,148	4 22
ALGOMA:								
Balfour	438	18,067	57,700			57,700	1,733	3 96
Drury, Denison and Graham	300	39,202	87,499	4,300		91,799	1,388	4 63
Hallam	464	16,245	91,105	13,550		104,655	1,850	3 99
Hilton	367	25,367	41,610			41,610	1,080	2 94
Jocelyn	442	28,064	63,885			63,885	1,447	3 27
Johnston, Tarbutt and Tarbutt additional	655	35,963	101,610	1,275		102,885	1,708	2 61
Laird	309	13,941	61,707			61,707	659	2 13
Macdonald and Meredith	415	14,181	48,384			48,384	930	2 24
†Nairn, Louise and Hyman	300	14,715	55,548			55,548	1,081	3 60
Plummer additional	575	15,812	85,085	400		85,485	1,219	2 12
Rayside	529	17,653	28,941			28,941	1,167	2 21
St. Joseph	869	28,591	97,638	2,400		100,038	2,548	2 93
Salter, May and 116	690	30,755	86,624	4,770		91,394	3,111	4 51
Sault Ste. Marie	566	47,267	249,616			249,616	5,709	10 09
Thessalon	491	16,867	48,214			48,214	1,342	2 73
Total townships	7,410	362,690	1,205,166	26,695		1,231,861	26,972	3 64

* Became a town in 1896. † Organized in 1896.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
ALGOMA.—*Continued.*								
Sault Ste. Marie	3,186	2,100	942,152	40,450	15,400	998,002	28,215	8 86
Thessalon	780	728	110,663	20,000	.....	130,663	2,526	3 24
Total towns	3,966	2,828	1,052,815	60,450	15,400	1,128,665	30,741	7 75
THUNDER BAY:								
Neebing	111	114,406	167,915	.....	.....	167,915	3,034	2 73
Oliver	381	30,439	97,708	1,000	.....	98,708	1,953	5 13
Shuniah	139	94,857	153,752	.....	400	154,152	2,698	19 41
Total townships	631	239,702	419,375	1,000	400	420,775	7,685	13 18
Fort William	2,075	7,000	850,315	36,050	14,200	900,565	23,908	11 52
Port Arthur	3,016	12,500	1,094,462	62,250	10,600	1,167,312	31,587	10 47
Total towns	5,091	19,500	1,944,777	98,300	24,800	2,067,877	55,495	10 90
RAINY RIVER:								
Alberton	258	13,025	59,472	13,034	.....	72,506	2,086	8 09
Keewatin	636	2,560	202,880	2,475	.....	205,355	2,721	4 38
Total townships	894	15,585	262,352	15,509	.....	277,861	4,807	5 38
Rat Portage (town)	3,526	5,760	1,018,920	111,860	6,700	1,137,480	21,883	6 21

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE II. Detailed statement of the CITIES and TOWNS separated from counties, and other incorporated TOWNS of Ontario, giving statistics of assessment and taxation, as in Table I. for the two years, 1895-96.

Cities and Towns.		Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
CITIES.				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Windsor : (Essex Co.)	1896	11,392	2,020	5,313,450	170,100	62,250	5,545,800	160,675	14 10
	1895	11,549	2,020	5,242,418	169,100	56,350	5,467,868	153,804	13 32
Chatham : (Kent Co.)	1896	8,833	1,650	3,328,043	159,650	76,000	3,563,693	77,533	8 78
	1895	9,019	1,650	3,281,090	160,450	83,350	3,524,890	67,133	7 44
St. Thomas : (Elgin Co,)	1896	10,682	1,600	3,771,710	238,150	229,300	4,239,160	87,968	8 24
	1895	10,563	1,600	3,771,579	255,450	225,750	4,252,779	88,376	8 37
London : (Middlesex Co.)	1896	34,855	4,089	13,188,455	1,460,300	749,225	15,397,980	353,001	10 13
	1895	34,429	4,089	12,922,194	1,414,900	845,825	15,182,919	337,845	9 81
Brantford : (Brant Co.)	1896	16,539	2,541	5,660,888	620,575	117,825	6,399,288	125,743	7 60
	1895	16,314	2,541	5,558,395	619,730	122,516	6,300,641	122,591	7 51
Stratford : (Perth Co.)	1896	10,504	2,835	3,808,935	112,700	82,050	4,003,685	87,394	8 32
	1895	10,365	2,835	3 756,070	115,200	77,450	3,948,720	84,405	8 14
Guelph : (Weilington Co.)	1896	10,684	3,210	3,373,495	260,020	94,450	3,727,965	96,497	9 03
	1895	10,716	3,210	3,348,025	268,670	100,150	3,716,845	92,987	8 68
St. Catharines : (Lincoln Co.)	1896	9,894	3,000	3,637,215	541,850	53,750	4,232,815	104,267	10 54
	1895	9,652	3,000	3,667,775	548,350	56,150	4,272,275	91,402	9 47
Hamilton : (Wentworth Co.)	1896	49,427	2,700	22,258,750	2,667,190	765,830	25,691,770	530,676	10 74
	1895	48,803	2,700	21,654,630	2,774.810	708,780	25,138,220	504,585	10 34
Toronto : (York Co.)	1896	178,185	9,638	127,939,439	8,380,666	4,680,331	141,000,436	2,952,953	16 57
	1895	176,858	9,638	133,547,442	8,177,666	4,703,114	146,428,222	3.063,770	17 32
Kingston : (Frontenac Co.)	1896	18,040	2,300	6,506,745	854,100	260,050	7,620,895	140,189	7 77
	1895	17,955	2,300	6,557,325	870,087	269,750	7,697,162	141,338	7 88
Ottawa : (Carleton Co.)	1896	51,540	3,365	19,487,170	1,284,800	349,750	21,121,720	467,756	9 08
	1895	49,674	3,365	18,085,500	1,250,300	414,525	19,750,325	443,600	8 93
Belleville : (Hastings Co.)	1896	10,359	1,600	3,667,246	213,550	99,200	3,979,996	83,257	8 04
	1895	10,318	1,600	3,687,096	227,400	95,700	4,010,196	85,758	8 31
TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTIES.									
Walkerville (Essex Co.)	1896	1,125	450	1,053,844	861,278	52,010	1,967,132	20,607	18 32
	1895	1,149	450	842,206	988,313	53,960	1,884,479	22,902	19 93
Niagara Falls (Welland Co.)	1896	3,891	1,082	2,045,505	69,375	10,500	2,125,380	44,214	11 36
	1895	3,734	1,082	1,969,310	75,150	5,600	2,050,060	37,655	10 08
St. Marys (Perth Co.)	1896	3,171	2,650	1,051,695	110,100	24,750	1,186,545	23,397	7 38
	1895	3,273	2,642	1,085,365	85,900	24,850	1,196,115	21,519	6 59
Toronto Junction : (York Co.)	1896	4,776	1,226	1,791,465	71,350	5,000	1,867,815	70,973	14 86
	1895	4,434	1,226	4,398,882	171,225	.....	4,570,107	88,658	20 00
Brockville : (Leeds Co.)	1896	8,935	1,243	3,062,923	204,950	57,600	3,325,473	76,220	8 53
	1895	9,134	1,242	3,071,588	252,300	62,000	3,385,888	93,274	10 21
Prescott : Grenville Co.)	1896	2,702	1,182	876,395	26,950	9,700	913,045	16,551	6 13
	1895	2,817	1,182	816,725	28,850	9,200	854,775	17,403	6 18
Perth : (Lanark Co.)	1896	3,281	1,000	1,054,760	111,150	42,500	1,208,410	20,878	6 36
	1895	3,160	1,000	1,050,005	109,720	41,550	1,201,275	20,180	6 39

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Towns separated from Counties.		Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Peterborough : (Peterboro' Co.)	1896	10,932	1,282	3,969,230	245,400	135.625	4,350,255	74,742	6 84
	1895	10,835	1,282	3,944,700	226,900	142,718	4,314,318	70,479	6 50
Trenton : (Hastings Co.)	1896	4,308	1,800	1,152,513	50,350	7,700	1,210,563	25,136	5 83
	1895	4 188	1,800	1,183,938	31,475	9,000	1,224,413	26,833	6 41
OTHER TOWNS.									
Amherstburg : (Essex Co.)	1896	2,171	432	451.260	23,975	5,500	480,735	11,967	5 51
	1895	2,181	417	446,950	27,200	7,000	481,150	13,939	6 39
Essex : (Essex Co.)	1896	2,170	700	355,571	26,900	5,000	387,471	14,332	6 60
	1895	2,172	700	365,625	13,750	5,700	385,075	11,938	5 50
Leamington : (Essex Co.)	1896	1,916	700	349,775	26,805	2,800	378,880	5,206	2 72
	1895	1,860	700	341,748	31,815	10,050	383,613	9,264	4 98
Sandwich ; (Essex Co.)	1896	1,263	2,000	412.321	8,100	650	421,071	7,176	5 68
	1895	1,295	2,000	419,747	12,250	1,190	433,187	6,890	5 32
Blenheim : (Kent Co.)	1896	1,693	488	383,779	35,960	7,910	427,649	8,868	5 24
	1895	1,707	488	384,760	35,010	7,910	427,680	8,786	5 15
Bothwell : (Kent Co.)	1896	843	2,250	172,742	23,600	400	196,742	3,898	4 62
	1895	854	2,250	172,587	22,250	400	195,237	3,638	4 26
Dresden : (Kent Co.)	1896	1,732	642	408,035	24,100	300	432,435	10,026	5 79
	1895	1,801	642	417,960	25,250	600	443,810	10,334	5 74
Ridgetown : (Kent Co.)	1896	2,369	662	588,252	48,400	2,400	639,052	13,265	5 60
	1895	2,169	662	590,650	49,915	3,575	644,140	13,708	6 32
Wallaceburg (Kent Co.)	1896	2,338	500	466,085	17,375	2,000	485,460	13.971	5 98
	1895	2,089	500	429,820	16,725	2,000	448,545	12,665	6 06
Aylmer : (Elgin Co.)	1896	2,176	529	611,613	96,475	15,966	724,054	16,393	7 53
	1895	2,159	531	619,373	94.325	18,166	731,864	16,604	7 69
Simcoe : (Norfolk Co.)	1896	2,681	797	804,056	59,100	40,050	903,206	21,038	7 85
	1895	2,646	797	809,025	60,550	42,285	911,860	20,757	7 84
Thorold : (Welland Co.)	1896	2,104	780	566,167	27,350	3,350	596,867	15,142	7 20
	1895	2,246	780	571,727	32,600	4,050	608,377	16,568	7 38
Welland : (Welland Co.)	1896	1,923	700	548,135	66,110	13,750	627,995	15,300	7 96
	1895	1,931	700	546,629	66,060	14,500	627,189	14,280	7 40
Forest : (Lambton Co.)	1896	1,553	950	302,932	19,650	3,500	326,082	8,258	5 32
	1895	1,559	950	311,305	20,125	3,500	334,930	8,303	5 33
Petrolea : (Lambton Co.)	1896	4,612	2,700	1,072,910	51,900	78,700	1,203,510	40,436	8 77
	1895	4,342	2,700	1,071,900	53,600	65,650	1,191,150	34,264	7 89
Sarnia : (Lambton Co.)	1896	6,263	1,450	1,822,855	137,550	113,914	2,074,319	49,865	7 96
	1895	6,287	1,450	1,818,110	152,672	107,435	2,078,217	54,957	8 74
Clinton ; (Huron Co.)	1896	2,451	900	567,190	18,300	8,000	593,490	11,969	4 88
	1895	2 443	900	567,680	21,100	9,700	598,480	12,380	5 07
Goderich : (Huron Co.)	1896	3,766	1,000	972,295	53,375	32,870	1,058,540	25,131	6 67
	1895	3,698	1,000	970,685	53,625	35,170	1,059,480	25,185	6 81
Seaforth : (Huron Co.)	1896	2,411	550	574,895	59,900	10,700	645,495	16,553	6 87
	1895	2,412	550	551,248	74,375	8,400	634,023	15,317	6 35
Wingham : (Huron Co.)	1896	2,129	640	464,900	56,320	7,000	528,220	10,328	4 85
	1895	2,195	640	441,048	71,000	4,700	516,748	10,993	5 01

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Other towns.		Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Kincardine: (Bruce Co.)	1896	2,668	1,100	569,065	42,200	13 650	624,915	17,067	6 40
	1895	2,680	1,100	594,005	36,750	14,150	644,905	15,477	5 78
Walkerton: (Bruce Co.)	1896	3,029	1,350	581,905	55,525	14,850	652,280	13,019	4 30
	1895	3,251	1,350	593,745	49,300	15,100	658,145	13,075	4 02
Wiarton: (Bruce Co.)	1896	2,283	740	371,725	27,050	4,800	403,575	9,248	4 05
	1895	2,180	746	361,400	29,600	4,000	395,000	8,464	3 88
Durham: (Grey Co.)	1896	1,261	1,100	257,076	38,300	5,300	300,676	8,154	6 47
	1895	1,235	1,100	253,220	39,250	5,500	297,970	7,036	5 70
Meaford: (Grey Co.)	1896	1,897	1,500	513,812	34,250	2,500	550,562	13,764	7 26
	1895	1,922	1,500	526,947	36,800	5,200	568,947	11,452	5 96
Owen Sound: (Grey Co.)	1896	7,703	6,120	2,405,818	132,100	35,396	2,573,314	61,065	7 93
	1895	7,461	6,120	2,375,108	136,777	51,915	2,563,800	70,165	9 40
Thornbury: (Grey Co.)	1896	867	900	213,885	6,000	.....	219,885	3,658	4 22
	1895	864	900	217,280	6,000	.....	223,280	3,615	4 18
Alliston: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	1,784	500	297,092	18,285	4,350	319,727	7,738	4 34
	1895	1,909	500	307,795	11,625	4,400	323,820	7,046	3 69
Barrie: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	5,165	2,100	1,298,000	80,500	56,500	1,435,000	33,099	6 41
	1895	5,024	2,100	1,299,810	77,900	58,650	1,436,360	30,552	6 08
Collingwood: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	5,336	4,400	1,267,392	38,200	13,600	1,319,192	35,618	6 68
	1895	5,410	4,400	1,185,023	44,500	14,300	1,243,823	31,512	5 82
Midland: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	1,986	467	426,004	9,800	.....	435,804	9,688	4 88
	1895	1,847	467	417,300	9,950	.....	427,250	9,740	5 27
Orillia: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	5,049	1,600	1,169,280	72,300	13,600	1,255,180	28,307	5 61
	1895	5,050	1,600	1,158,634	77,650	17,100	1,253,384	27,664	5 48
Penetanguishene: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	2,399	1,717	417,720	21,000	1,150	439,870	10,738	4 48
	1895	2,408	1,716	406,520	20,550	1,150	428,220	11,468	4 76
Stayner: (Simcoe Co.)	1896	1,243	1,139	201,640	12,550	.....	214,190	4,894	3 94
	1895	1,210	1,139	200,155	12,800	400	213,355	4,772	3 94
Parkhill: (Middlesex Co)	1896	1,500	515	279,770	26,650	3,350	309,770	7,822	5 21
	1895	1,567	561	286,805	26,200	2,850	315,855	7,786	4 96
Strathroy: (Middlesex Co.)	1896	2,946	2,200	856,842	52 866	15,050	924,758	20,258	6 88
	1895	3,057	2,200	868,770	52,840	16,476	938,086	20,747	6 79
Ingersoll: (Oxford Co.)	1896	4,538	2,200	1,324,160	49,450	27,165	1,400,775	34,579	7 62
	1895	4,475	2,200	1,326,770	49,450	27,930	1,404,150	31,353	7 01
Tilsonburg: (Oxford Co.)	1896	2,137	2,000	665,735	54,100	3,520	723,355	14,977	7 01
	1895	2,156	2,000	649,360	62,350	2,400	714,110	14,937	6 93
Woodstock: (Oxford Co.)	1896	8,806	1,525	2,555,400	121,300	69,400	2,746,100	62,198	7 06
	1895	8,791	1,525	2,529,100	127,400	65,750	2,722,250	60,239	6 85
Paris: (Brant Co.)	1896	2,946	685	937.048	97,749	14,550	1,049,347	18,229	6 19
	1895	3,046	685	949,576	100,089	15,710	1,065,375	19,844	6 51
Listowel: (Perth Co.)	1896	2,515	1,700	704,505	89,800	8,950	803,255	17.013	6 76
	1895	2,685	1,700	689,980	60,800	7,300	758,080	15,459	5 76
Mitchell: (Perth Co.)	1896	2,152	1,200	594,643	64,000	5,200	663,843	13,438	6 24
	1895	2,205	1,200	591,020	70,275	6,850	668,145	13,513	6 13
Harriston: (Wellington Co.)	1896	1,807	889	380,310	28,500	1,800	410,610	8,638	4 78
	1895	1,806	903	371,240	27,800	3,500	402,540	8,111	4 49

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Other towns.		Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c
Mount Forrest : (Wellington Co.)	1896	2,437	1,414	550,470	52,650	12,300	615,420	13,689	5 62
	1895	2,440	1,414	550,525	52,100	12,300	614,925	13,528	5 54
Palmerston : (Wellington Co.)	1896	1,987	919	371,955	35,100	5,250	412,305	10,373	5 22
	1895	1,983	919	357,060	43,500	4,650	405,210	9,761	4 92
Berlin : (Waterloo Co.)	1896	8,383	2,885	2,484,451	160,655	35,400	2,680,506	39,010	4 65
	1895	7,778	2,885	2,427,691	169,700	38,900	2,636,291	43,850	5 64
Galt : (Waterloo Co.)	1896	7,374	1,477	2,586,955	196,900	63,150	2,847,005	47,928	6 50
	1895	7,420	1,477	2,559,945	200,550	64,100	2,824,595	49,265	6 64
Waterloo : (Waterloo Co.)	1896	3,231	2,800	1,135,075	140,175	24,000	1,299,250	20,724	6 41
	1895	3,227	2,800	1,164,720	146,175	23,000	1,333,895	19,103	5 92
Orangeville : (Dufferin Co.)	1896	3,375	1,511	767,620	25,300	11,100	804,020	18,483	5 48
	1895	3,700	1,500	785,470	31,150	13,300	829,920	16,548	4 47
Niagara : (Lincoln Co.)	1896	1,291	574	469,670	15,800	200	485,670	9,471	7 34
	1895	1,307	591	469,720	16,975	600	487,295	9,384	7 18
Dundas : (Wentworth Co.)	1896	3,012	550	799,195	85,250	25,850	910,295	18,059	6 00
	1895	2,979	550	842,465	89,350	26,850	958,665	19,504	6 55
Milton : (Halton Co.)	1896	1,400	400	377,659	22,450	11,200	411,309	6,375	4 55
	1895	1,360	400	389,664	26,950	8,950	425,564	6,383	4 69
Oakville : (Halton Co.)	1896	1,700	1,300	466,707	23,200	2,400	492,307	9,751	5 74
	1895	1,689	1,300	473,982	12,900	2,400	489,282	11,336	6 71
Brampton : (Peel Co.)	1896	3,028	1,202	909,550	54,300	21,900	985,750	19,925	6 58
	1895	3,030	1,190	911,835	58,550	21,900	992,285	19,679	6 49
Aurora : (York Co.)	1896	1,700	1,100	434,644	11,775	650	447,069	8,367	4 92
	1895	1,729	1,100	442,607	13,150	550	456,307	9,817	5 68
Newmarket (York Co.)	1896	2,134	694	478,690	30,700	7,700	517,090	12,572	5 89
	1895	2,027	674	477,037	34,125	7,600	518,762	12,685	6 26
North Toronto : (York Co.)	1896	1,552	2,500	1,123,790	.....	.....	1,123,790	19,451	12 53
	1895	1,639	2,500	1,280,606	.....	400	1,281,006	21,003	12 81
Oshawa : (Ontario Co.)	1896	4,008	2,400	1,025,265	50 050	19,250	1,094,565	24,577	6 13
	1895	3,971	2,400	1,013,270	52,650	20,900	1,086,820	23,682	5 96
Uxbridge : (Ontario Co.)	1896	1,838	500	523,025	42,325	8,225	573,575	11,978	6 52
	1895	1,954	500	527,725	43,600	12,325	583,650	11,820	6 05
Whitby : (Ontario Co.)	1896	2,548	3,800	810,070	46,700	16,460	873,230	22,538	8 85
	1895	2,585	3,800	811,620	47,600	18,150	877,370	22,624	8 75
Bowmanville : (Durham Co.)	1896	2,925	3,400	979,795	90,630	22,290	1,092,715	20,313	6 94
	1895	2,874	3,000	998,425	89,930	21,274	1,109,629	20,563	7 15
Port Hope : (Durham Co.)	1896	4,607	1,000	1,278,275	123,000	56,480	1,457,755	34,562	7 50
	1895	4,726	1,032	1,335,962	135,500	62,180	1,533,642	31,520	6 67
Cobourg : (Northum'ld Co.)	1896	4,181	2,413	1,235,050	93,000	27,950	1,356,000	36,932	8 83
	1895	4,267	2,413	1,252,728	94,300	31,550	1,378,578	38,559	9 04
Picton : (Prince Ed'd Co.)	1896	3,542	552	1,133,935	74,500	22,750	1,231,185	22,270	6 29
	1895	3,512	552	1,106,200	102,200	13,650	1,222,050	18,935	5 39
Napanee : (Lennox & Ad. Co.)	1896	3,112	372	855,175	26,960	27,300	909,435	24,912	8 01
	1895	3,053	372	885,595	28,760	27,100	941,455	25,825	8 46
Gananoque : (Leeds Co.)	1896	3,483	1,206	1,058,945	39,000	.....	1,097,945	20,850	5 99
	1895	3,619	1,210	1,018,645	37,650	.....	1,056,295	21,323	5 89
Cornwall : (Stormont Co.)	1896	6,119	740	1,548,975	51,800	22,250	1,623,025	32,735	5 35
	1895	6,056	740	1,521,980	51,450	26,700	1,600,130	34,116	5 63

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Other towns.		Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Hawkesbury : (Prescott Co.)	1896	2,947	5,400	210,705	11,300	4,250	226,255	6,099	2 07
	1895	2,067	5,400	210,255	12,150	4,150	226,555	5,936	2 87
Arnprior : (Renfrew Co.)	1896	3,777	923	619,377	51,500	5,800	676,677	15,137	4 01
	1895	3,711	923	594,345	58,050	8,100	660,495	15,158	4 08
Pembroke : Renfrew Co.)	1896	4,686	587	991,725	129,875	27,450	1,149.050	25,874	5 52
	1895	4,638	587	986,500	133,675	25,750	1,145,925	26,033	5 61
Renfrew : (Renfrew Co.)	1896	3,069	2,177	655,810	58,850	1,900	716,560	16,217	5 28
	1895	2,909	2 177	622,165	61,250	1,300	684,715	16,932	5 82
Almonte : (Lanark Co.)	1896	3,066	700	718.709	92,900	7,950	819,559	14,880	4 85
	1895	2,943	700	719,289	91,750	8,750	819,789	14,765	5 02
Carleton Place : (Lanark Co.)	1896	4,320	550	755,815	60,850	9,450	826,115	16,677	3 86
	1895	4,310	550	749,535	60,450	8,100	818,085	16,517	3 83
Smith's Falls : (Lanark Co.)	1896	4,372	900	975,825	55,550	3,800	1,035,175	21,728	4 97
	1895	4,242	900	966,805	53,200	4,500	1,024,505	25,255	5 95
Lindsay : (Victoria Co.)	1896	6,732	1.550	1,729,775	146,900	38,595	1,915,270	48,175	7 16
	1895	6,799	1,550	1,502,170	329,715	39,450	1,871,335	47,954	7 05
Deseronto : (Hastings Co.)	1896	3,294	533	651,515	24,350	1,300	677,165	15,575	4 73
	1895	2,964	533	652,735	37,100	6,800	696,635	16,023	5 41
Bracebridge : (Muskoka.)	1896	1,997	590	254,446	34,350	5,650	294,446	8,708	4 36
	1895	1,880	524	242,841	37,625	5,350	285,816	8,550	4 55
Gravenhurst : (Muskoka.)	1896	1,940	501	274,430	4,612	300	279,342	9,509	4 90
	1895	1,865	481	257,995	8,755	.....	266,750	9,460	5 07
Parry Sound : (Parry Sound.)	1896	2,129	805	338 465	72,400	1,650	412,515	10.791	5 07
	1895	1,853	805	307,070	17,400	2,900	327,370	9,618	5 19
Mattawa : (Nipissing.)	1896	1,698	500	304 091	51,075	1,200	356.366	8,563	5 04
	1895	1,800	500	216,121	60,900	3,700	280,721	6,892	3 83
North Bay : (Nipissing.)	1896	2,027	500	415,385	10,350	.....	425,735	9,149	4 51
	1895	2,168	500	413,840	12,650	.....	426,490	10,656	4 92
Sturgeon Falls : (Nipissing.)	1896	886	1,351	61,407	9,900	.....	71,307	2,242	2 53
	1895				not incor porated.				
Sudbury : (Nipissing.)	1896	1,598	2,560	250,899	44,900	2,700	298,499	9,252	5 79
	1895	1,408	2,479	249,702	55,000	800	305,502	10,057	7 14
Gore Bay : (Manitoulin.)	1896	520	817	88,750	16,425	....	105,175	2,824	5 43
	1895	520	817	87,175	13,600	....	100,775	2,443	4 70
Little Current : (Manitoulin.)	1896	700	400	100.000	13,000	.....	113,000	2.324	3 33
	1895	546	400	75,000	10,000	.....	85,000	2,257	4 13
Sault Ste. Marie : (Algoma.)	1896	3,186	2,100	942,152	40,450	15,400	998,002	28 215	8 86
	1895	2,495	2,100	911,954	32,800	13,400	958,154	19,428	7 79
Thessalon : (Algoma.)	1896	780	728	110,663	20 000	.....	130.663	2,526	3 24
	1395	637	728	101,460	20,700	.....	122,160	2,496	3 92
Fort William : (Thunder Bay.)	1896	2,075	7,000	850,315	36,050	14 200	900,565	23,908	11 52
	1895	2,016	7,000	845,016	31,200	11,550	887,766	22,505	11 16
Port Arthur : (Thunder Bay.)	1896	3,016	12,500	1,094,462	62,250	10,600	1,167,312	31,587	10 47
	1895	3,005	12,500	1,247,175	91,800	35,400	1,374,375	35,631	11 86
Rat Portage : (Rainy River.)	1896	3,526	5,760	1,018,920	111,860	6,700	1,137,480	21,883	6 21
	1895	2,969	5,760	897,471	120,625	1,000	1,019,096	19,901	6 70

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE III. Summary statement by counties (being the total of townships, cities, towns and villages within limits of county) of items from assessment and collection rolls as given in Table I.

Counties.	Population.	No of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$	
ESSEX:									
1896	53,092	437,095	19,709,492	1,161,608	138,917	21,010 017	416,472	7 84	19.8
1895	53,169	437,946	19,761,386	1,296,918	144,366	20,702,670	426,006	8 01	20.6
1894	52,968	436,950	18,927,776	1,320,749	96,840	20,345,365	411,273	7 76	20.2
1893	52,039	437,539	18,958,920	1,320,620	87,000	20,366,540	413,957	7 95	20.3
1892	51,311	436,573	18,516,310	1,171,988	74,855	19,763,153	405,352	7 90	20.5
KENT:									
1896	51,835	571,066	23,189,546	358,255	96,980	23,644,781	352,954	6 81	14.9
1895	51,505	572,835	23,125,231	364,850	108,225	23,598,306	356,099	6 91	15.1
1894	51,001	571,003	23,213,515	358,260	97,120	23,668,895	379,345	7 44	16.0
1893	50,346	572 909	23,301,499	349,275	95,766	23,746,540	378,908	7 53	16.0
1892	51,253	574,256	23,274,733	374,815	131,140	23,780,688	379,044	7 40	15.9
ELGIN:									
1896	40,323	442,174	17,352,193	425,670	256,346	18,034,209	246,345	6 11	13 7
1895	40,518	441,098	17,413,394	435,440	256,396	18,105,230	253,981	6 27	14.0
1894	40,245	441,116	17,352,239	475,090	268,260	18,095,589	267,470	6 65	14.8
1893	39,178	440,320	17,235,498	437,650	263,941	17,937,089	263,179	6 72	14.7
1892	39,645	441,571	17,096,054	406,590	212,888	17,715,532	249,210	6 29	14.1
NORFOLK:									
1896	28,320	400,720	9,990,792	159,084	51,280	10,201,156	115,007	4 06	11.3
1895	28,454	698,693	10,076,751	174,680	54,815	10,306,246	119,758	4 21	11.6
1894	27,529	398,351	10,071,655	180,955	57,620	10,310,230	120,804	4 39	11.7
1893	28,172	399,096	10,052,822	192,265	61,540	10,306,627	122,946	4 36	11.9
1892	28,381	396,786	10,119,207	210,402	68,390	10,397,999	121,139	4 27	11 7
HALDIMAND:									
1896	20,794	283,141	8,021,592	151,165	16,700	8,189,457	78,906	3 79	9.6
1895	20,787	283,329	8,043,465	151,915	16,020	8,211,400	83,871	4 03	10.2
1894	20,657	282,949	8,055,924	155,490	14 750	8,226,164	86,824	4 20	10 6
1893	20,510	283,282	8,161,365	159,800	16,400	8,337,565	83,286	4 06	10 0
1892	20,656	282,600	8,153,846	165,225	16,900	8,335,971	84,366	4 08	10.1
WELLAND:									
1896	29,914	232,380	11,150,927	465,295	60,425	11,676,647	163,150	5 45	14.0
1895	29,487	231,905	10,976,398	405,665	66,050	11,448,113	153,680	5 21	13.4
1894	29,927	232,756	11,038,710	393,497	77,266	11,509,473	147,992	5 06	12.9
1893	28,082	232,679	10,524,888	366,154	81,467	10,972,509	143,476	5 11	13.1
1892	27,951	232,158	10,239,981	361,147	73,151	10,674,279	137,113	4 91	12.8
LAMBTON:									
1896	53,219	670,699	18,796,770	329,730	201,964	19,328,464	313,876	5 90	16.2
1895	52,533	670,023	18,861,182	358,227	182,310	19,396,719	330,162	6 29	17.0
1894	53,760	671,129	19,138,389	363,610	192,688	19,694,687	341,371	6 35	17.3
1893	53,751	670,749	19,190,109	397,105	211,584	19,798,798	342,366	6 37	17.3
1892	53,092	671,564	19,077,795	372,140	229,020	19,678,955	339,606	6 40	17.3
HURON:									
1896	61,039	806,715	29,826,397	403,685	74,170	30,304,252	252,695	4 14	8.3
1895	61,744	806,095	30,005,258	426,300	73,370	30,504,928	272,884	4 42	8.9
1894	61,404	807,069	30,018,932	417,720	81,970	30,518,622	271,744	4 43	8.9
1893	60,467	807,101	30,198,007	427,785	91,600	30,717,392	270,686	4 48	8.8
1892	60,282	805,937	30,333,791	440,375	131,420	30,905,586	267,348	4 43	8.7
BRUCE:									
1896	57,690	878,944	20,902,238	551,035	51,975	21,505,248	206,646	3 58	9 6
1895	58,355	863,292	20,808,825	464,530	50,450	21,323,805	214,665	3 68	10.1
1894	56,982	853,131	20,826,471	433,010	53,750	21,313,231	229,943	4 04	10.8
1893	56,610	848,071	20,903,023	443,185	54,675	21,400,883	238,777	4 22	11.2
1892	57,405	845,009	21,091,689	430,200	83,225	21,605,114	230,663	4 02	10.7
GREY:									
1896	65,979	1,070,114	19,908,799	299,725	47,796	20,256,320	252,396	3 83	12.5
1895	66,094	1 073,427	19,913,461	310,932	67,690	20,292,083	260,659	3 94	12.8
1894	65,508	1,072,360	19,871,037	297,200	47,600	20,215,837	271,012	4 14	13.4
1893	64,339	1,073,476	19,883,114	300,145	42,565	20,225,824	254,871	3 96	12.6
1892	65,534	1,072,524	20,168,668	326,830	79,025	20,574,523	261,816	4 00	12.7

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
SIMCOE:			$	$	$	$	$	$	
1896	77,143	979,582	19,962,881	353,235	95,250	20,411,366	320,805	4 16	15.7
1895	75,799	982,483	19,839,282	350,450	103,200	20,292,932	313,293	4 13	15.4
1894	75,110	978,467	20,074,562	374,225	100,300	20,549,087	310,834	4 14	15.1
1893	74,183	978,502	18,451,170	428,185	96,600	18,975,955	313,679	4 23	16 5
1892	73,446	977,948	18,518,173	427,100	145,310	19,090,583	313,076	4 26	16.4
MIDDLESEX:									
1896	89,464	767,030	38,814,119	1,610,666	778,185	41,202,970	630,070	7 03	15.3
1895	89,426	767,075	38 664,139	1,568,300	877,701	41,110,140	628,504	7 03	15.3
1894	87,636	767,655	38,487,988	1,639,895	805,260	40,933,143	595,603	6 80	14.6
1893	88,032	766,911	38,404,350	1,674,084	807,279	40,885,713	607,305	6 90	14.9
1892	87,799	766,777	38,292,365	1,721,224	1,002,850	41,016,439	624,029	7 11	15.2
OXFORD:									
1896	46,463	479,851	24,032.160	346,750	119,325	24,498,235	254,262	5 47	10.4
1895	46,229	479,488	23,994,615	361,765	117,330	24,473,710	247,431	5 35	10.1
1894	46.341	479,692	24,000,853	358,475	114,010	24,473,338	256,536	5 54	10.5
1893	46,682	479,111	23,989,630	356,000	119,955	24,465.585	262,066	5 61	10.7
1892	47,266	479,715	23,911,330	308,675	148,262	24,368,267	260,425	5 51	10.7
BRANT:									
1896	33,998	219,262	15,945,343	913,729	148,045	17,007,117	204,223	6 01	12.0
1895	34,119	219,101	15,864,492	930.304	155,876	16,950.672	205,553	6 02	12.1
1894	33,354	219,545	15.886,939	1,062.910	163,540	17,113.389	212,567	6 37	12.4
1893	33,043	219,080	15,893,296	1,090,620	161,504	17,145,420	209,344	6 34	12.2
1892	32,747	219,173	15,817,794	1,115,228	222,355	17,155,377	205,119	6 26	12.0
PERTH:									
1896	48,965	527,647	24,730,958	397,300	123,150	25,251,408	280,715	5 73	11.1
1895	49,054	527,318	24,652,947	353,650	120,650	25,127,247	281,874	5 75	11.2
1894	48,754	527,063	24,479,824	354,970	130,885	24,965,679	282,463	5 79	11.3
1893	48,159	526,742	24,504,434	359,475	131,275	24,995,184	285,709	5 93	11.4
1892	48,053	526,574	24,721,162	302,368	170,655	25,194,185	279,113	5 81	11.1
WELLINGTON:									
1896	56,353	638,391	22,569,520	656,820	133,040	23,359,380	288 045	5 11	12.3
1895	56.078	638,736	22,437,046	698,165	142,810	23,278,021	289,063	5 15	12.4
1894	55,988	637,588	22,381,152	670,505	139,460	23,190,917	279.784	5 00	12.1
1893	55,609	637,212	22,265,184	682,955	146,305	23,094,444	298,067	5 36	12.9
1892	54,969	637,697	21,629,631	693,435	172,960	22,496,026	276,260	5 03	12.3
WATERLOO:									
1896	50,219	317,134	21,499,684	707,105	149,989	22,356,778	221,494	4 41	9.9
1895	49,320	316,741	21,590,069	725,565	154,399	22,470,033	228,102	4 62	10.2
1894	48,621	316,986	21,912,494	745,725	156,554	22,814,773	224,553	4 62	9.8
1893	47,901	317,732	21,903,393	734,575	164,964	22,802,932	218,222	4 56	9.6
1892	47,553	317,406	21,937,086	743,655	198,459	22,879,200	230,175	4 84	10.1
DUFFERIN:									
1896	21,371	358,618	6,918,955	50,450	17,500	6,986,905	87,627	4 10	12.5
1895	21,745	357,661	6,901,556	58,100	19,500	6,979,156	92,193	4 24	13.2
1894	21,424	358,772	6,892,518	58,260	20,100	6,970,878	94,462	4 41	13.6
1893	20,687	358,418	6,911,173	67,000	19,600	6,997,773	96,790	4 68	13.8
1892	19,509	359,085	7,148,248	69,775	20,300	7,238,323	95,114	4 88	13 1
LINCOLN:									
1896	29,716	196,545	11,565,076	694,648	70,128	12,329,852	201,079	6 77	16.3
1895	29,329	196,970	11,544 947	702,998	68,276	12,316,221	190,612	6 50	15.5
1894	28,841	197,319	11,567,733	698,313	82,921	12,348,967	179,034	6 21	14.5
1893	28,507	196,847	11,539,889	702,108	96,510	12,338,507	193,822	6 80	15.7
1892	28,386	196,521	11,849,731	750,635	133,148	12,733,514	163,896	5 77	12.9
WENTWORTH:									
1896	76,213	275,628	35,428,275	2,816,440	805,996	39,050,711	613,283	8 05	15 7
1895	75,902	275,869	34,837,726	2,924.930	754,995	38,516,951	593,983	7 97	15.6
1894	75,041	275,338	34,391,506	2,963,530	771.175	38,126,211	585,207	7 80	15.3
1893	74,251	275,337	34,461,421	3,011,560	827,910	38,300,891	606.949	8 17	15 8
1892	73,579	275.280	33,020,584	3,263 230	1,017,715	37,301,529	545,363	7 41	14 6

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
HALTON:									
1896	20,034	228,433	9,224,898	160,615	28,750	9,414,263	73,667	3 68	7.8
1895	19,922	228,350	9,257,695	162,605	41,460	9,461,160	77,468	3 89	8.2
1894	19,733	228,592	9,279,072	176,544	30,240	9,485,856	76,009	3 85	8.0
1893	20,091	227,854	9,273,932	194,035	33,012	9,500,979	78,677	3 92	8.3
1892	20,345	227,992	9,422,877	145,493	40,506	9,608,876	82,308	4 05	8.6
PEEL:									
1896	21,538	290,219	10,532,655	97,975	25,700	10,656,330	89,241	4 14	8 4
1895	21,689	290,505	10,541,345	103,850	27,700	10,672,895	90,324	4 16	8.5
1894	21,779	290,653	10,562,560	105,675	32,150	10,700,385	92,025	4 23	8.6
1893	21,848	290,420	10,669,355	106,445	33,920	10,809,720	96,679	4 43	8.9
1892	22,311	290,557	10,672,410	133,045	43,670	10,849,125	92,674	4 15	8.5
YORK:									
1896	235,857	556,900	156,567,115	8,599,816	4,716,731	169,883,662	3,307,804	14 02	19.5
1895	234,208	565,013	165,518,434	8,507,966	4,734,764	178,761,164	3,439,026	14 68	19.2
1894	232,128	556,440	170,554,418	8,540,581	4,755,820	183,850,819	3,496,340	15 06	19.0
1893	224,816	555,650	172,245,014	8,684,290	4,705,618	185,634,922	3,688,811	16 41	19.9
1892	226,631	555,528	171,626,988	9,593,810	5,903,168	187,123,966	3,159,524	13 94	16.9
ONTARIO:									
1896	41,097	506,308	17,809,337	392,795	58 685	18,260,817	186,182	4.53	10.2
1895	41,142	508,236	17,914,528	391,135	65,125	18,370,788	186,061	4.52	10.1
1894	40,781	508,547	18,013,227	433,355	65,700	18,512,282	191,346	4 69	10.3
1893	40,859	510,134	18,195,065	433,425	76,550	18,705,040	187,236	4 58	10.0
1892	41,696	511,353	18,481,497	424,960	88,850	18,995,307	187,861	4 51	9.9
DURHAM:									
1896	29,210	377,766	12,685,994	270,434	90,745	13,047,173	132,928	4 55	10.2
1895	29,685	376,685	12,808,287	283,205	96,936	13,188,428	126,633	4 27	9.6
1894	29,654	377,058	12,866,756	294,980	107,040	13,268,776	126,670	4 27	9.5
1893	30,158	377,283	12,954,554	300,325	121,270	13,376,149	130,708	4 33	9.8
1892	30,590	375,668	12,977,770	272,355	122,075	13,372,200	132,325	4 33	9.9
NORTHUMBERLAND:									
1896	33,800	443,714	13,120,003	221,955	61,020	13,402,978	144,077	4 26	10.7
1895	34,845	442,983	13,242,196	205,680	62,395	13,510,271	152,137	4 37	11.3
1894	34,734	441,496	13,237,108	279,880	59,670	13,576,658	150,201	4 32	11.1
1893	35,284	444,147	13,342,130	294,650	67,300	13,704,080	145,441	4 12	10.6
1892	35,200	442,393	13,533,132	305,720	97,920	13,936,772	148,345	4 21	10.6
PRINCE EDWARD:									
1896	17,644	231,076	6,631,579	122,655	28,250	6,782,484	70,366	3 99	10 4
1895	17,643	232,430	6,629,704	164,232	20,865	6,814,801	68,441	3 88	10.0
1894	17,555	233,074	6,636,154	151,495	23,130	6,810,779	68,614	3 91	10.1
1893	16,961	231,690	6,661,883	158,920	31,870	6,852,673	71,131	4 19	10.4
1892	16,843	230,590	6,688,505	166,520	42,015	6,897,040	71,886	4 27	10.4
LENNOX & ADD'GTON:									
1896	21,667	441,216	7,614,096	102,640	39,785	7,756,521	101,511	4 70	13.1
1895	21,557	430,542	7,710,070	105,040	41,600	7,856,710	111,426	5 17	14.2
1894	21,281	436,725	7,725,380	93,725	41,175	7,860,280	109,825	5 16	14.0
1893	21,009	433,958	7,537,371	90,035	47,875	7,675,281	103,158	4 91	13.4
1892	22,418	435,148	7,591,586	88,626	49,871	7,730,083	107,382	4 79	13.9
FRONTENAC:									
1896	40,376	675,754	11,302,224	891,349	274,625	12,468,198	226,599	5 61	18.2
1895	40,114	683,370	11,509,688	911,142	283,050	12,703,880	226,919	5 66	17.9
1894	40,117	675,565	11,502,659	1,036,520	297,425	12,836,604	230,111	5 74	17.9
1893	39,221	675,424	11,512,548	1,043,505	308,875	12,864,928	232,667	5 93	18.1
1892	39,773	682,789	11,517,766	1,085,885	417,210	13,020,861	226,574	5 70	17.4
LEEDS:									
1896	35,671	474,873	11,441,970	302,385	83,760	11,828,115	180,700	5 07	15.3
1895	35,420	473,712	11,411,714	351,855	77,910	11,841,479	208,235	5 88	17.6
1894	35,397	473,465	11,480,465	415,565	45,810	11,941,840	183,605	5 19	15 4
1893	34,814	476,316	11,600,123	409,175	40,180	12,049,478	181,634	5 22	16.1
1892	35,018	476,406	10,481,867	429,005	126,478	11,037,350	181,221	5 18	16.4

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
GRENVILLE:									
1896	19,519	271,634	6,015,822	105,900	35,625	6,157,347	71,960	3 69	11.7
1895	19,032	274,176	5,964,048	105,550	35,075	6,104,673	73,713	3 87	12.1
1894	19,333	273,786	5,977,412	102,500	36,055	6,115,967	72,802	3 77	11.9
1893	19,340	275,946	6,008,747	105,300	39,480	6,153,527	70,873	3 66	11 5
1892	19,750	274,148	5,994,217	103,250	41,425	6,138,892	67,806	3 43	11.0
DUNDAS:									
1896	18,296	239,922	7,011,927	113,125	41,650	7,196,702	82,956	4 53	11.5
1895	18,125	239,811	7,001,455	119,800	41,510	7,162,765	78,889	4 35	11.0
1894	18,127	239,973	7,070,050	113,450	45,375	7,228,875	77,327	4 27	10.7
1893	18,531	239,331	7,025,530	133,225	40,100	7,198,855	76,094	4 11	10.6
1892	18,740	240,697	7,037,600	148,825	43,150	7,229,575	74,592	3 98	10.3
STORMONT:									
1896	23,063	250,875	5,150,225	74,650	30,100	5,254,975	79,875	3 46	15.2
1895	23,137	250,976	5,088,276	85,750	33,150	5,207,176	80,417	3 48	15.4
1894	23,243	251,725	4,907,661	78,535	28,250	5,014,446	75,425	3 25	15.0
1893	22,905	251,658	4,794,280	85,575	28,080	4,907,935	77,495	3 38	15.8
1892	23,143	251,318	4,764,944	95,620	32,530	4,893,094	76,513	3 31	15.6
GLENGARRY:									
1896	19,187	285,905	4,112,417	58,940	650	4,172,007	54,431	2 84	13.0
1895	20,121	289,004	4,108,868	43,875	2,520	4,155,263	54,860	2 73	13.2
1894	19,035	286,754	4,106,743	43,460	22,140	4,172,343	54,216	2 85	13.0
1893	19,894	290,985	4,112,619	50,550	6,920	4,170,089	48,678	2 45	11.7
1892	19,565	288,494	4,207,350	50,780	7,710	4,265,840	49,822	2 55	11.7
PRESCOTT:									
1896	24,088	296,263	2,679,246	34,708	6,500	2,720,454	54,942	2 28	20.2
1895	22,951	296,061	2,765,486	39,745	6,000	2,811,231	57,351	2 50	20.4
1894	22,518	295,040	2,794,496	32,805	7,690	2,834,991	54,971	2 44	19.4
1893	22,325	297,058	2,789,136	36,640	5,750	2,831,526	53,242	2 38	18.8
1892	21,596	296,065	2,787,030	35,900	8,400	2,831,330	51,843	2 40	18.3
RUSSELL:									
1896	16,603	252,823	1,965,764	15,010	200	1,980,974	44,233	2 66	22.3
1895	16,028	252,987	1,921,487	14,675	200	1,936,362	39,885	2 49	20.6
1894	15,540	253,839	1,933,654	34,900	.....	1,967,954	37,664	2 42	19.1
1893	15,139	255,194	1,961,207	19,850	815	1,981,872	37,182	2 46	18.8
1892	15,061	254,260	1,930,232	12,175	.....	1,942,407	36,588	2 43	18.8
CARLETON:									
1896	82,659	571,339	28,844,104	1,304,995	349,750	30,498,849	566,511	6 85	18 6
1895	80,157	570,561	27,320,281	1,275,700	414,525	29,010,506	548,902	6 85	18.9
1894	77,923	571,586	26,716,206	1,356,675	366,575	28,439,456	538,962	6 92	19.0
1893	75,678	569,197	26,040,191	1,403,545	95,850	27,539,586	512,591	6 77	18.6
1892	74,334	568,522	25,623,046	1,419,020	140,850	27,182,916	492,658	6 63	18.1
RENFREW:									
1896	45,928	954,448	4,796,773	269,885	38,050	5,104,708	129,549	2 82	25.4
1895	44,895	940,479	4,718,673	281,185	35,900	5,035,758	130,773	2 91	26.0
1894	43,630	939,056	4,632,443	272,190	50,820	4,955,453	125,454	2 88	25.3
1893	41,884	930,371	4,504,352	266,276	49,152	4,819,780	117,008	2 79	24.3
1892	41,551	913,599	4,404,248	284,321	50,350	4,738,919	112,400	2 71	23.7
LANARK:									
1896	36,129	678,265	8,485,754	508,660	65,630	9,060,044	135,589	3 75	15.0
1895	35,659	676,476	8,476,660	505,201	65,480	9,047,341	141,114	3 96	15.6
1894	35,017	679,513	8,477,814	520,528	64,080	9,062,422	136,899	3 91	15.1
1893	34,902	676,791	8,227,064	519,131	71,830	8,818,025	129,393	3 71	14.7
1892	34,637	673,820	8,228,165	483,303	68,075	8,779,543	134,294	3 88	15.3
VICTORIA:									
1896	30,099	593,488	9,840,308	186,065	40,295	10,066,668	139,659	4 64	13.9
1895	29,893	588,657	9,630,819	366,905	41,500	10,039,224	148,045	4 95	14.7
1894	29,665	588,908	9,664,898	385,336	40,725	10,090,959	148,571	5 01	14.7
1893	29,473	588,003	9,848,546	220,365	45,775	10,114,686	149,427	5 07	14.8
1892	29,626	586,004	9,789,584	157,000	93,790	10,040,374	148,661	5 02	14.8

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Population.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$		$	$	$	$ c.	
PETERBOROUGH :									
1896	34,604	565,181	12,214,202	304,275	140,225	12,658,702	158,980	4 67	12.6
1895	34,052	562,250	12,252,392	283,077	146,818	12,682,287	153,960	4 52	12.1
1894	33,764	555,443	12,256,466	299,460	160,375	12,716,301	160,228	4 75	12.6
1893	33,352	554,214	12,185,401	295,475	169,595	12,650,471	159,371	4 78	12.6
1892	32,863	546,516	12,140,245	304,950	215,175	12,660,370	156,411	4 76	12.4
HALIBURTON :									
1896	6,216	564,826	475,015	9,075	500	484,590	18,964	3 05	39.1
1895	5,975	562,504	470,115	8,675	500	479,290	19,193	3 21	40.0
1894	5,758	563,512	472,586	10,325	500	483,411	22,183	3 85	45.9
1893	5,718	565,918	464,956	13,850	500	479,306	22,349	3 91	46.6
1892	5,487	563,025	469,789	13,550	200	483,539	22,317	4 07	46.2
HASTINGS :									
1896	55,225	1,009,492	15,415,856	328,545	118,925	15,863,326	260,616	4 72	16.4
1895	55,777	995,710	15,641,813	338,350	119,700	16,099,863	265,727	4 76	16.5
1894	55,779	1,002,741	15,624,959	351,600	124,742	16,101,301	271,552	4 87	16.9
1893	54,608	1,011,015	15,828,883	311,295	128,750	16,268,928	271,498	4 97	16.7
1892	55,424	985,419	15,777,475	269,450	129,125	16,176,050	270,980	4 89	16.8
MUSKOKA :									
1896	17,432	530,578	2,244,711	115,722	7,650	2,368,083	55,584	3 19	23.5
1895	16,663	532,268	2,216,546	98,109	12,245	2,326,900	53,491	3 21	23.0
1894	15,815	526,386	2,090,931	84,284	6,723	2,181,938	49,273	3 12	22.6
1893	15,373	524,869	2,007,921	91,490	6,850	2,106,261	47,321	3 08	22.5
1892	15,042	518,677	1,967,339	82,440	9,000	2,058,779	47,094	3 13	22.9
PARRY SOUND :									
1896	13,778	520,693	2,280,857	123,220	1,650	2,405,727	45,765	3 16	19.0
1895	14,464	509,775	2,147,364	72,155	3,700	2,223,219	41,528	3 01	18.7
1894	12,620	490,317	2,067,284	79,260	3,500	2,150,044	37,538	2 97	17.5
1893	11,584	479,489	1,990,728	70,431	9,800	2,070,959	37,781	3 26	18.2
1892	11,744	495,986	1,962,701	70,520	7,400	2,040,621	37,655	3 21	18.5
NIPISSING :									
1896	12,388	247,623	1,527,017	167,370	3,900	1,698,287	44,945	3 63	26 5
1895	11,319	243,244	1,338,168	186,982	4,500	1,529,650	42,687	3 77	27.9
1894	11,185	217,770	1,140,534	188,850	6,100	1,335,484	35,709	3 19	26.7
1893	10,449	200,716	1,065,911	162,518	15,650	1,244,079	31,184	2 98	25.1
1892	9,838	202,948	982,171	157,515	33,170	1,172,856	28,725	2 92	24 5
MANITOULIN :									
1896	5,924	208,568	810,112	45,045	700	855,857	17,518	2 96	20.4
1895	5,484	222,704	763,573	37,530	300	801,403	16,065	2 93	20.0
1894	5,486	223,013	744,500	59,210	1,100	804,810	18,791	3 43	23.3
1893	5,097	213,141	721,104	49,017	1,100	771,221	17,541	3 44	22.7
1892	5,632	208,352	740,506	46,038	400	786,944	16 762	2 98	21.3
ALGOMA :									
1896	11,376	365,518	2,257,981	87,145	15,400	2,360,526	57,713	5 07	24.4
1895	9,661	354,556	2,140,170	86,974	13,400	2,240,544	46,015	4 76	20.5
1894	8,643	342,948	2,086,946	112,030	2,850	2,201,826	45,926	5 21	20.4
1893	8,654	300,283	1,993,102	52,040	3,500	2,048,642	53,072	6 13	25.9
1892	7,359	267,369	2,001,431	51,615	1,775	2,054,821	43,686	5 94	21.3
THUNDER BAY :									
1896	5,722	259,202	2,364,152	99,300	25,200	2,488,652	63,180	11 04	25.4
1895	5,575	257,199	2,494,350	123,400	47,350	2,665,100	65,194	11 69	24.5
1894	5,548	258,731	2,661,844	140,900	48,450	2,851,194	65,127	11 74	22.8
1893	5,840	258,735	2,917,062	175,050	63,450	3,155,562	69,572	11 91	22.0
1892	5,205	255,733	2,814,827	234,683	39,800	3,089,310	64,516	12 40	20.9
RAINY RIVER :									
1896	4,420	21,345	1,281,272	127,369	6,700	1,415,341	26,690	6 04	18.9
1895	3,836	20,846	1,176,816	143,636	1,000	1,321,452	23,577	6 15	17.8
1894	4,040	20,846	1,084,634	152,407	4,400	1,241,441	19,027	4 71	15.3
1893	3,704	19,495	1,003,728	185,693	23,900	1,213,321	20,441	5 52	16.8
1892	3,288	19,221	1,018,119	148,205	1,800	1,168,124	11,920	3 63	10.2

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE IV. Summary statement for the Province of Ontario of the Population and Area, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the eleven years, 1886 to 1896, classified as rural (townships), urban (towns and incorporated villages) and cities.

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
1896.			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Townships .	1,112,900	23,172,408	444,056,842	2,792,097	268,444	447,117,383	4,292,741	3 86	9.6
Towns	305,010	154,073	83,061,507	6,456,040	1,617,776	91,135,323	2,002,732	6 57	22.0
Villages ...	133,442	99,954	27,989,213	1,882,230	268,281	30,139,724	559,403	4 19	18.6
Cities	420,934	40,548	221,941,541	16,963,651	7,620,011	246,525,203	5,267,909	12 51	21.4
Total....	1,972,286	23,466,983	777,049,103	28,094,018	9,774,512	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.9
1895.									
Townships .	1,109,631	23,114,356	445,375,439	2,762,179	279,641	448,417,259	4,473,269	4 03	10.0
Towns	295,523	146,308	84,192,880	6,971,021	1,675,669	92,839,570	2,000,429	6 77	21.5
Villages ...	136,021	100,943	28,344,733	1,877,355	296,187	30,518,275	565,137	4 15	15.5
Cities	416,215	40,548	225,079,539	16,852,113	7,759,410	249,691,062	5,277,594	12 68	21.1
Total....	1,957,390	23,402,155	782,992,591	28,462,668	10,010,907	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	15.0
1894.									
Townships .	1,103,828	23,039,610	448,216,984	2,899,503	359,616	451,476,103	4,579,044	4 15	10.1
Towns	292,094	146,824	83,571,766	7,083,145	1,582,239	92,237,150	1,934,437	6 62	21.0
Villages ...	131,487	100,747	27,591,845	1,963,265	281,133	29,836,243	548,356	4 17	18.4
Cities	408,810	40,560	227,578,882	17,323,301	7,727,691	252,629,874	5,258,475	12 86	20.8
Total....	1,936,219	23,327,741	786,959,477	29,269,214	9,950,679	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.9
1893.									
Rural	1,096,984	22,959,280	448,311,559	2,957,944	359,600	451,629,103	4,629,028	4 22	10.3
Urban	415,410	246,780	111,724,238	8,923,403	2,029,029	122,676,670	2,449,452	5 90	20.0
Cities	397,665	40,258	226,179,831	17,581,320	7,463,128	251,224,279	5,444,180	13 69	21.7
Total....	1,910,059	23,246,318	786,215,628	29,462,667	9,851,757	825,530,052	12,522,660	6 56	15.2
1892.									
Rural	1,102,467	22,885,464	448,566,182	3,089,202	410,274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10.2
Urban	413,396	228,829	110,989,898	8,452,309	2,469,164	121,911,371	2,375,995	5 75	19.5
Cities	393,664	40,258	222,997,515	18,928,105	9,308,478	251,234,098	4,828,133	12 26	19.2
Total....	1,909,527	23,154,551	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.3

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	Population.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
1891.			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Rural	1,116,347	22,825,325	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454,070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.0
Urban	410,545	227,075	109,462,152	8,570,172	2,343,484	120,375,808	2,305,025	5 61	19.1
Cities	395,229	39,498	216,091,585	19,460,460	8,849,177	244,401,222	4,918,432	12 44	20.1
Total....	1,922,121	23,091,898	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.4
1890.									
Rural	1,118,252	22,676,390	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4,473,108	4 00	9 9
Urban	410,530	223,434	105,353,091	7,878,486	2,170,656	115,402,233	2,161,644	5 27	18.7
Cities	388,762	39,498	202,907,967	19,300,295	8,538,688	230,746,950	4,262,733	10 96	18.5
Total....	1,917,544	22,939,322	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.7
1889.									
Rural	1,130,060	22,554,717	447,114,443	*3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10.0
Urban	400,890	215,532	96,567,320	7,773,945	2,112,533	106,453,798	1,993,623	4 97	18.7
Cities	375,951	38,498	177,634,932	18,826,684	8,013,182	204,474,798	3,746,858	9 97	18.3
Total....	1,906,901	22,808,747	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.5
1888.									
Rural	1,133,046	22,348,502	433,596,047	26,624,345	395,430	460,615,822	4,494,780	3 97	9.8
Urban	393,461	211,707	90,416,611	7,956,694	2,039,724	100,413,029	1,884,918	4 79	18.8
Cities	353,638	36,961	160,239,217	19,345,906	8,040,596	187,625,719	3,540,264	10 01	18.9
Total....	1,880,145	22,597,170	684,251,875	53,926,945	10,475,750	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.3
1887.									
Rural	1,140,138	22,145,295	428,372,441	27,381,683	416,039	456,170,163	4,431,720	3 89	9.7
Urban	377,389	212,322	83,497,910	7,616,982	2,222,704	93,337,596	1,759,248	4 66	18.8
Cities ...	330,930	36,163	140,795,414	18,226,775	8,781,990	167,804,179	3,109,145	9 40	18.5
Total....	1,848,457	22,393,780	652,665,765	53,225,440	11,420,733	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	13.0
1886.									
Rural	1,148,856	21,990,134	424,356,317	27,289,098	452,230	452,097,645	4,388,401	3 82	9.7
Urban	360,005	204,446	78,521,775	7,384,126	2,172,192	88,078,093	1,670,848	4 64	19.0
Cities	319,634	35,373	129,231,595	16,925,710	8,047,616	154,204,921	2,950,136	9 23	19.1
Total....	1,828,495	22,229,953	632,109,687	51,598,934	10,672,038	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	13.0

*This large decrease in personal property was due to a change in the Assessment Act, which exempted farm live stock, etc.

ASSESSMENT ROLL—STEAM BOILERS.

TABLE V. Showing the number of Steam Boilers as placed on the Assessment Rolls in Townships, Towns, Villages and Cities of the Province for the six years 1891-1896.

Municipalities.	1896.			1895.			Totals.			
	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Total.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Total.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Counties:										
Essex	140	60	200	136	59	195	209	196	204	165
Kent	172	77	249	153	80	233	270	269	247	158
Elgin	136	42	178	125	44	169	167	160	156	140
Norfolk	81	38	119	84	35	119	114	130	101	93
Haldimand	77	17	94	87	18	105	112	106	101	83
Welland	52	24	76	56	30	86	83	74	79	63
Lambton	310	204	514	297	207	504	533	543	471	421
Huron	212	103	315	210	104	314	299	276	289	277
Bruce	166	85	251	174	86	260	232	254	237	207
Grey	177	61	238	183	57	240	208	179	158	153
Simcoe	194	138	332	222	136	358	349	337	312	221
Middlesex	189	48	237	201	66	267	236	227	232	217
Oxford	153	75	228	154	71	225	207	207	227	220
Brant	49	6	55	58	8	66	62	49	43	48
Perth	153	38	191	120	40	160	162	163	149	136
Wellington	103	64	167	109	62	171	174	169	162	157
Waterloo	99	155	254	88	149	237	238	217	187	195
Dufferin	58	20	78	54	23	77	79	70	69	84
Lincoln	75	34	109	72	32	104	100	83	95	73
Wentworth	122	33	155	89	31	120	122	114	112	102
Halton	39	39	78	44	37	81	85	79	86	87
Peel	57	9	66	60	16	76	85	69	63	55
York	151	92	243	127	81	208	211	189	177	164
Ontario	122	61	183	121	56	177	166	193	162	153
Durham	52	32	84	59	32	91	92	93	103	78
Northumberland	91	30	121	89	31	120	110	111	88	65
Prince Edward	67	26	93	61	18	79	80	78	79	84
Lennox and Addington	70	14	84	66	15	81	76	68	80	75
Frontenac	75	4	79	69	4	73	63	60	53	51
Leeds	104	60	164	109	55	164	135	139	135	133
Grenville	35	32	67	37	30	67	66	59	60	60
Dundas	71	22	93	65	18	83	76	71	70	65
Stormont	53	31	84	56	31	87	92	81	76	78
Glengarry	71	15	86	50	14	64	58	44	63	36
Prescott	81	11	92	73	9	82	87	78	69	59
Russell	50	24	74	41	24	65	52	52	49	36
Carleton	56	8	64	44	7	51	58	52	39	40
Renfrew	107	57	164	97	52	149	147	114	101	62
Lanark	60	68	128	64	62	126	127	105	115	89
Victoria	60	43	103	54	44	98	101	103	92	47
Peterborough	57	35	92	49	36	85	89	90	82	80
Haliburton	15	.....	15	13	.....	13	13	11	5	7
Hastings	124	62	186	157	56	213	210	232	214	143
Muskoka	39	54	93	48	47	95	91	58	83	40
Parry Sound	53	20	73	47	23	70	72	68	60	45
Nipissing	17	19	36	18	14	32	25	23	13	12
Manitoulin	9	9	18	8	7	15	19	15	16	12
Algoma	21	68	89	16	54	70	85	47	49	20
Cities:										
Belleville	.....	33	33	.....	33	33	30	29	20	.....
Brantford	.....	79	79	.....	69	69	78	73	48	39
Chatham	.....	31	31	.....	32	32	72	30	29	20
Guelph	.....	34	34	.....	35	35	30	31	29	28
Hamilton	.....	232	232	.....	225	225	528	201	202	182
Kingston	.....	55	55	.....	55	55	60	65	59	54
London	.....	95	95	.....	93	93	93	107	107	87
Ottawa	.....	65	65	.....	65	65	60	54	54	.....
St. Catharines	.....	21	21	.....	29	29	30	30	22	25
St. Thomas	.....	37	37	.....	17	17	53	53	27	.....
Stratford	.....	54	54	.....	52	52	48	47	55	.....
Toronto	.....	219	219	.....	240	240	184	184	135	118
Windsor	.....	31	31	.....	13	13	14	15	22	20
Total	4,525	3,253	7,778	4,414	3,169	7,583	7,807	7,127	6,722	5,662

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VI.—Showing an abstract statement of the Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
ESSEX:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Anderdon	117	8,832	39	18			1,500		300		
2 Colchester, N	2,690	16,596					18,800		1,526		1,534
3 Colchester, S	1,816	20,570		171	17		2,500		300		2,163
4 Gosfield, N	183	11,189		5	16		1,200		1,493		1,886
5 Gosfield, S	767	12,693	41	113			889		2,700		104
6 Maidstone	1,551	14,286	104	9			3,500		1,095		542
7 Malden	536	8,118	60	50			3,075				16
8 Mersea	5,321	18,817	100	48			3,000		10,369		375
9 Pelee Island	770	5,931	28	5			1,360				
10 Rochester	2,850	14,351	205	3							288
11 Sandwich, E	414	11,518	451	21			3,700		5,293		3,816
12 Sandwich, S	1,298	8,514	33				3,759		5,392		493
13 Sandwich, W	4	12,508	368	2							
14 Tilbury, N	*3,606	14,942	86		38		13,000		167		††853
15 Tilbury, W	2,064	12,569	273	5					1,010		4,491
Totals	23,987	191,434	1,788	450	71		56,283		29,645		16,561
KENT:											
1 Camden	115	16,276	61	2			3,106		2,690		147
2 Chatham		35,924	73				41,576		1,125		800
3 Dover	345	28,101	192	3	6		8,096		814		707
4 Harwich	770	41,065	258	22	8		10,000		7,869		317
5 Howard	2,599	18,091	33	7			1,500		3,087		59
6 Orford	6,613	16,199	66	20			2,920		1,589		246
7 Raleigh	3,892	28,143	194	13	488				52,737		2,650
8 Romney	1,257	10,642			13		4,809				193
9 Tilbury, E	4,406	25,149			253	300			30,974		10,563
10 Zone	1,316	8,770		23			2,031				25
Totals	21,313	228,360	877	90	768	300	74,038		100,885		15,707
ELGIN:											
1 Aldborough	954	22,913	490		98	376	11,700	5,500	485		‡2,726
2 Bayham	811	15,321	223	23	23				800	†35000	217
3 Dorchester, S	293	10,014		3	44		2,600				
4 Dunwich	1,322	17,321	66						1,000		307
5 Malahide		19,476	116		75		7,000			†4,000	441
6 Southwold	6,691	28,557	199	14	43		3,500				436
7 Yarmouth	7,084	26,283	215	2	70		5,000		700		217
Totals	17,155	139,885	1,309	42	353	376	29,800	5,500	2,985	39,000	4,344
NORFOLK:											
1 Charlotteville	2,052	11,523	71	2		399					12
2 Houghton		6,380	33	4							54
3 Middleton	968	7,927	90	2	30						380
4 Townsend	207	14,283		7							*1,284
5 Walsingham, N	422	7,073	21	27			1,000				15
6 Walsingham, S	340	9,263	41	23			1,500				385
7 Windham	711	11,654	76								21
8 Woodhouse	1,064	9,779	36	25	21		4,500				578
Totals	5,764	77,882	368	90	51	399	7,000				2,729

*Reported "lost by late Treasurer," to secure the repayment of which he gave a mortgage for $2,500.
††Including $500 from sureties of late Treas. ‡Including $1,385 refund on judgment from ex-collector, Yauch. †Railway conditional bonus. * Including $1,275 received from bondsmen of ex-treasurer.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

of the Township municipalities in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
10,806	806	1,293	135	631	.....	19	172	1,309	3,102	608	...	.....	1
41,146	809	... ..	242	354	.....	....	107	1,360	3,658	1,887	... .	.....	2
27,537	882	768	191	2,239	.....	... .	83	1,967	4,787	520	.....	.....	3
15,972	827	56	267	664	12	33	113	1,405	1,075	317	.....	....	4
17,307	711	6	198	1,028	.....	44	150	2,604	3,842	2,599	..	.....	5
21,087	845	81	204	2,223	123	11	356	1,754	3,667	1,835	.....	. .....	6
11,855	532	512	53	1,688	.....	.....	38	1,265	2,758	.....	.....	.....	7
38,030	1,118	385	239	1,898	.....	.....	288	2,971	5,346	17,155	.....	.....	8
8,094	369	23	91	306	.....	15	....	276	742	1,011	.....	.....	9
17,697	915	966	409	1,023	.....	18	117	1,881	3,225	745	.....	.....	10
25,213	764	43	160	479	.....	298	176	1,515	3,867	4,845	.....	.....	11
19,489	663	.. ..	157	931	.....	3	141	1,280	2,120	3,308	.....	.....	12
12,882	895	.....	146	1,873	.....	.....	87	891	4,475	363	.....	...	13
32,692	1,060	393	372	499	.... .	46	182	1,398	2,766	464	.....	2,500	14
20,412	713	104	294	1,583	.....	25	158	964	2,771	2,275	.....	.....	15
320,219	11,909	4,633	3,158	17,419	135	512	2,168	22,840	48,201	37,932	.....	2,500	
22,397	1,347	437	282	1,002	...	75	263	3,437	3,684	3,256	.....	.....	1
79,498	2,080	1,507	347	1,415	50	103	545	9,065	5,947	6,555	.....	.....	2
38,264	1,261	157	905	640	.....	45	584	5,647	3,585	1,853	.....	.....	3
60,309	2,181	387	921	3,563	.....	31	555	13,726	8,066	6,445	.....	.....	4
25,376	1,058	68	307	1,908	....	27	350	4,795	5,776	3,327	....	.....	5
27,653	1,159	122	468	2,676	.....	3	403	3,831	6,922	2,463	.....	.....	6
88,117	999	8,039	537	1,303	...	43	419	5,545	5,865	7,752	.....	.....	7
16,914	839	890	160	1,261	.....	8	94	1,225	2,090	251	....	.....	8
71,645	1,552	5	260	1,716	.....	12	393	2,771	4,308	25,312	.....	300	9
12,165	585	3	87	707	.....	16	183	1,063	1,876	353	....	.....	10
442,338	13,061	11,615	4,274	16,191	50	363	3,789	51,105	48,119	57,567	.....	300	
45,242	908	245	320	4,057	.....	124	248	7,024	11,341	1,135	97	.....	1
52,418	1,001	16	259	2,792	.....	71	150	3,630	6,353	855	... ..	.....	2
12,954	603	24	316	1,891	.....	223	.....	2,681	3,020	151	. ....	.....	3
20,016	983	207	330	4,378	.. .	8	50	4,640	4,752	2,335	....	.....	4
31,108	979	..	192	3,123	141	*1,856	58	3,000	6,415	105	.....	4,000	5
39,440	1,069	941	218	3,715	.....	65	....	8,268	7,150	215	....	.....	6
39,571	1,555	1,262	357	6,200	.....	719	131	13,731	7,133	708	.....	.....	7
240,749	7,098	2,695	1,992	26,156	141	3,066	637	42,974	46,164	5,504	97	4,000	
14,059	702	.....	143	698	.....	19	145	2,434	5,678	69	.....	.....	1
6,471	474	....	138	598	.....	86	81	721	3,224	..... .	.....	.....	2
9,397	645	224	113	1,397	....	44	66	1,848	3,422	894	.....	.....	3
15,781	829	. ....	141	1,016	.....	12	30	4,717	6,961	.....	....	.....	4
8,558	423	10	354	1,980	.....	.....	52	1,655	2,665	.....	. .	.....	5
11,552	517	12	329	1,272	.....	2	36	1,600	3,179	599	.....	.....	6
12,462	723	69	370	816	.....	.....	92	3,312	6,283	.....	....	.....	7
16,003	608	.....	103	1,349	.....	46	312	2,267	3,788	....	.....	.....	8
94,283	4,921	315	1,691	9,126	.....	209	814	18,554	35,200	1,562	.....	.....	

NOTE.—Miscellaneous receipts includes such items as premiums on debentures, county grants, payment by other municipalities for share of drainage, etc.
*Including $1,851 on account of smallpox outbreak.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VI.—Abstract State

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX :											
1 Anderdon	100	919		930	439	174	10,637	169	10,198	.....	.....
2 Colchester, N	406	7,633	363	16,500	2,684	2,579	38,582	2,564	20,471	.....	.....
3 Colchester, S	529	6,236	818	2,000	3,366	1,466	25,852	1,685	18,939	.....	.....
4 Gosfield, N	364	6,304	..	1,000	951	1,387	14,775	1,197	10,014	.....	.....
5 Gosfield, S	163	2,205	639		1,170	1,948	17,307	..	9,389	.....	.....
6 Maidstone	107	3,105	....	5,000	958	360	20,632	455	15,539	.....	.....
7 Malden	43	584	.....	3,625	246	353	11,697	158	5,735	.....	.....
8 Mersea	246	3,705	651	.	2,284	1,645	37,931	99	20,126	.....	.....
9 Pelee Island	305	972	.....	1,460	1,426	120	7,116	978	3,719	.....	.....
10 Rochester	392	3,831	343	550	1,169	1,203	16,787	910	14,132	....	.....
11 Sandwich, E	.....	3,782	.....	7,300	954	574	24,757	456	10,720	.....	.....
12 Sandwich, S	.....	345	.....	5,333	224	3,770	18,275	1,214	9,938	. ....	.....
13 Sandwich, W	.....	2,546	.....	....	365	442	12,083	799	291	.....	.....
14 Tilbury, N	211	352	....	14,000	414	*4,298	28,955	3,737	4,107	....	2,500
15 Tilbury, W	766	2,806	272	2,000	1,126	668	16,525	3,887	10,030	.....	.....
Totals	3,632	45,325	3,086	59,698	17,776	20,987	301,911	18,308	163,348	.....	2,500
KENT :											
1 Camden	.....	3,114	760	3,503	765	375	22,300	97	14,106	.....	.....
2 Chatham	592	13,490	.....	30,241	5,959	1,602	79,498	..	50,866	.....	.....
3 Dover	327	8,484	.....	9,893	3,650	913	37,944	320	19,329	.....	.....
4 Harwich	347	5,930	.....	12,000	1,546	2,698	58,396	1,913	5,474	.. ..	.....
5 Howard	300	1,795	.....	1,500	266	710	22,187	3,189	6,548	....	.....
6 Oxford	364	2,324	.....	5,500	881	537	27,653		8,862	.....	.....
7 Raleigh	577	6,640	183	. ..	2,127	1,189	41,218	46,899	12,053	....	.....
8 Romney	146	4,436	158	2,300	1,714	79	15,651	1,263	9,534	.....	.....
9 Tilbury, E	248	18,163	92		3,718	991	59,841	11,804	26,708	.....	† 50
10 Zone	.....	2,365	....	3,979	265	234	11,716	449	4,055	.....	.....
Totals	2,901	66,741	1,193	68,916	20,891	9,328	376,404	65,934	157,535	.....	50
ELGIN :											
1 Aldborough	1,380	2,007	.....	13,105	2,545	509	45,045	197	16,837	‡7,543	.....
2 Bayham	.....	907	.....	.	320	35,296	51,650	768	7,294	.....	.....
3 Dorchester, S	.....	.....	.....	2,850	116	53	11,928	1,026	.....	.....	.....
4 Dunwich	247	1,262	.....	.....	526	221	19,939	77	6,540	.....	.....
5 Malahide	....	975	....	7,000	1,628	199	29,671	1,437	1,142	.....	4, 000
6 Southwold	1,017	1,065	....	1,500	489	538	26,250	13,190	443	.....	.....
7 Yarmouth	311	176	.....	5,000	488	635	38,406	1,165	2,498	....	.....
Totals	2,955	6,392	....	29,455	6,112	37,451	222,889	17,860	34,754	7,543	4,000
NORFOLK :											
1 Charlotteville	.....	.....	1,662	.....	1,565	203	13,318	741	4,169	.... ..	8,764
2 Houghton	200	.....	..	39	15	211	5,787	684	2,224	.... ..	.....
3 Middleton	175	.....	....	..	156	102	9,086	311	3,457	.....	.....
4 Townsend	.....	.....	.....	...	7	56	13,769	2,012	1,331	.....	.....
5 Walsingham, N	100	.....	.....	450	55	139	7,883	675	5,184	.....	.....
6 Walsingham, S	.....	.....	1,703	.....	1,524	71	10,844	708	6,446	.....	... ...
7 Windham	.....	.....	.....	.....		70	11,735	727	2,460	.....	.....
8 Woodhouse	.....	.....	1,500	5,233	419	76	15,701	302	218	.....	.....
Totals	475	.....	4,865	5,722	3,741	928	88,123	6,160	25,489	....	8,764

*Including $1,106 to adjust accounts of late Treasurer, and $2,937 paid Tilbury West on drainage account. †Overstated in 1894 by $310. ‡Including $4,811 borrowed by municipality for current expenses. § Conditional bonus to be paid railway when operated.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ment.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	10,367	1,157	3,706	.....	200	3,686	.....	3,500	524	12,773	1
.....	.....	784	23,819	...	3,392	.. ..	2,894	25,769	6 045	4,800	374	43,274	2
15,526	1,775	2,159	4 ,084	2,185	4,020	14,616	1,118	30,783	.....	5,500	400	58,622	3
.....	2,000	1,988	15,199	1,384	.....	.. ..	627	12.886	.....	1,200	1,944	18,041	4
.....	.....	174	9,563	....	.....	10,667	.	13,984	.....	889	3,278	28,818	5
6,000	800	1,370	24,164	2,294	3,869	.....	792	12.564	.....	3,500	389	23,408	6
.....	1,000	512	7,405	1,265	1,275	..	334	620	.....	2,587	76	6,157	7
.....	3,200	1,387	24,812	2,975	250	10,311	260	36,591	.....	3,000	2,968	56,355	8
5,000	5,150	300	15,147	.....	1,106	.....	1,377	21,175	.....	550	47	27,255	9
. ....	1,400	520	16,962	960	2,393	.. ....		5,515	1,152	3,610	968	14,598	10
.....	275	1,627	13,078	1,498	3,475	.....	1,500	16,383	. . ....	1,200	.....	24,056	11
7,200	250	7,908	26,510	1.230	2,098	.....	.....	7,820	.....	2,859	.....	14,007	12
.....	.....	.....	1,090	1.513	.....	.....	...	4,217	.....	..	.....	5,730	13
.....	.....	250	10,594	1,015	2,764	....	108	1 573	.....	3,000	3,747	12.207	14
.....	2,500	4,147	20,564	1,177	.....	4,062	5,998	30,760	.....	.....	147	42,144	15
33 ,726	18,350	23,126	259,358	18,653	28,348	39,656	15,208	227,326	7,197	36,195	14,862	387,445	
....	800	301	15,301	2,688	2.240	.....		16 344	1,050	3,115	270	25,707	1
....	2,500	16,237	69,603	7,720	1.887	.....	1,908	66,387	.....	41,576	889	120.367	2
.....	1,200	4,718	25.567	4,518	976	.... .	1,792	47.771	.. ....	8,096	1,216	64,369	3
.....	1,450	3,830	12,667		950	.....	746	21,322	.....		3,848	29,866	4
.....	1,500	6,566	17,803	4,365	560	.....		6.181	.....	....	1,486	12.592	5
.....	.....	.....	8,862	1,631	1,855	... .	5,195	9,173	.....	1,862	392	20,108	6
.....	1,000	†89,812	149,764	....	.....	9,168	3,150	70,823	.....	....	55,455	138,596	7
.....	6,000	.....	16.797	1,027	2,109	9,692	1,590	15,790	.....	2,509	.....	32,647	8
5,000	2,096	1,088	46,746	2,897	2,572	4,584	390	100,739	.....	.....	.... .	111,182	9
.....	.....	.....	4,504	910	.. ....	.....	... .	1,725	.....	2,475	.....	5,110	10
5,000	16,546	122,552	367,617	25,756	13,149	23,444	14,771	359,185	1,050	59,633	63,556	560,544	
.. ..	2,750	*3,780	31,107	4,168	.....	.....	22,700	11,652	.....	17,144	3,069	58,733	1
.....	6,200	4	14,266	2,536	595	35,000	.....	b 3,474	.....	.....	156	41.761	2
10,000	700	60	11 786	....	....	.....	...	...	.....	1,222	815	2,037	3
.....	400	1,217	8,234	5,076	558	....	3,770	9,303	.....	.....	1,190	19,897	4
.....	.....	.....	6,579	1,828	59	4,000	.. ..	8,188	.....	....	565	14,640	5
.....	1,200	.....	14,833	6,474	538	.....	2,783	5,239	.....	2,052	100	17,186	6
.....	1,275	62	5,000	966	.....	....	.....	3,420	.....	.....	820	5,206	7
10,000	12,525	5,123	91,805	21,048	1,750	39,000	29,253	41,276	.....	20,418	6,715	159,460	
.....	1,000	.....	14,674	2,415	587	14,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17,275	1
.....	1,500	200	4,608	1,131	370	.....	200	.....	.....	....	....	1.701	2
.....	800	2,625	7,193	....	26	.....	2,625	.....	.....	..	4	2 655	3
.....	....	1,367	4,710	..	1,136	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	82	2,586	4
.....	1,105	.....	6,964	1,611	2,622	.....	400	.....	.....	550	...	5,183	5
.. .	1,500	....	8,654	1,604	1,852	28,445	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	33.401	6
.....	1,550	626	5,363	... ..	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	326	569	7
.....	.....	704	1,224	.....		3,500	.....	.....	.....	487	.....	3,987	8
.....	7,455	5,522	53,390	6,761	6,836	46,168	4,593	.....	.....	2,537	462	67,357	

* Including $1,352 balance due from ex-collector on judgment. †The miscellaneous assets in Raleigh includes $85,436 advanced for local drains and schools, and the miscellaneous liabilities $55,335 due local drains.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses	Borrowed on debentures for schools	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALDIMAND:											
1 Canboro'	581	3,012	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Cayuga, N	304	6,028	114	7	14	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	646
3 Cayuga, S	320	2,383	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4 Dunn	489	3,522	51	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	44
5 Moulton	.....	6,312	2	.....	246	42	†2,655	350	.....	.....	75
6 Oneida	1,228	7,661	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
7 Rainham	270	5,542	114	27	212	4,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Seneca	321	8,067	115	7	3	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	23
9 Sherbrooke	43	1,169	3	.....	43	1,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Walpole	1,812	17,866	168	6	31	.....	1,472	.....	.....	.....	13
Total	5,368	61,562	569	62	551	5,965	5,573	350	.....	.....	815
WELLAND:											
1 Bertie	2,089	11,602	454	44	.....	.....	300	.....	1,302	.....	656
2 Crowland	186	4,406	32	2	.....	.....	600	.....	1,016	.....	14
3 Humberstone	34	8,094	321	20	.....	.....	500	800	.....	.....	1,313
4 Pelham	.....	8,595	.....	41	777	2,705	635	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Stratford	1,931	8,898	65	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
6 Thorold	1,116	6,452	98	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	66
7 Wainfleet	.....	11,520	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	3,208	.....	654
8 Willoughby	.....	2,673	98	24	.....	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	50
Totals	5,356	62,240	1,068	269	2,277	2,705	2,998	800	5,526	.....	2,920
LAMBTON:											
1 Bosanquet	.....	15,169	36	10	.....	.....	3,001	.....	219	.....	1,624
2 Brooke	719	29,344	75	8	62	.....	6,850	.....	12,159	.....	1,187
3 Dawn	1,752	25,805	98	2	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,869	.....	1,253
4 Enniskillen	.....	31,253	100	5	21	.....	5,997	.....	11,257	.....	1,692
5 Euphemia	557	7,868	117	2	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	430
6 Moore	147	35,468	401	6	.....	.....	3,000	.....	7,641	.....	2,679
7 Plympton	.....	23,422	98	4	4	.....	5,700	.....	4,584	.....	1,213
8 Sarnia	.....	6,703	86	.....	190	.....	16,124	.....	23,582	.....	7,128
9 Sombra	1,712	28,058	190	2	44	.....	.....	900	1,778	.....	‡1,187
10 Warwick	377	14,228	33	47	.....	.....	5,650	.....	300	.....	907
Totals	5,264	217,318	1,234	86	321	.....	49,122	900	64,389	.....	19,300
HURON:											
1 Ashfield	2,140	12,973	146	5	4	.....	982	.....	.....	.....	634
2 Colborne	1	8,104	143	1	.....	.....	1,443	.....	.....	.....	221
3 Goderich	.....	10,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,995	.....	.....	.....	222
4 Grey	528	14,989	122	70	.....	.....	3,477	2,950	.....	.....	414
5 Hay	740	13,556	158	5	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	521
6 Howick	2,568	14,457	122	19	50	.....	1,660	.....	.....	.....	575
7 Hullett	109	12,726	68	3	154	5,862	750	.....	.....	.....	307
8 McKillop	1,109	11,022	46	.....	798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418
9 Morris	89	11,496	45	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	360
10 Stanley	68	11,468	95	6	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	316
11 Stephen	§6,013	15,582	311	34	382	2,000	1,000	.....	1,758	.....	682
12 Tuckersmith	1,268	10,668	100	.....	458	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	428
13 Turnberry	3,212	7,507	22	30	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	226
14 Usborne	4,156	10,499	63	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	314
15 Wawanosh, E	2,539	7,904	32	.....	5	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	314
16 Wawanosh, W	594	9,311	32	5	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	165
Totals	25,134	182,981	1,505	178	1,851	7,962	18,057	2,950	1,758	.....	6,117

* The returns from this municipality for 1895 are not satisfactory.
† From School Fund for drainage purposes.
‡ Including mortgage of $400 from late collector in security for deficit.
§ Including $5,885 Grand Bend Cut-Tunnel balance.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,595	255	.....	67	701	....	.....	33	1,230	1,247	.....	.....	.....	1
7,359	344	.....	71	637	12	12	25	2,159	2,596	.....	.....	.....	2
2,720	132	.....	34	298	...	....	.....	1,090	1,135	.....	.....	.....	3
4,306	253	.....	64	263	200	4	126	1,163	1,654	20	.....	.....	4
9,682	414	15	117	597	.....	.....	103	1,217	2,573	1,839	.....	.....	5
8,903	463	....	167	1,302	....	29	153	2,161	2,983	.....	....	.....	6
10,840	367	.....	72	554	.....	8	306	2,180	2,204	.....	...	4,721	7
9,536	498	379	145	1,052	....	.....	309	2,710	3,269	.....	...	.....	8
2,506	108	....	62	18	....	..	38	395	658	.....	.....	1,200	9
21,368	859	23	222	1,678	....	24	519	5,562	7,118	.....	.....	.....	10
80,815	3,693	417	1,021	7,100	212	77	1,612	19,777	25,437	1,859	.....	5,921	
16,447	588	109	284	1,312	....	38	243	2,710	6,344	206	.....	.....	1
6,256	271	66	121	726	.....	13	....	964	2,208	868	.....	250	2
11,082	580	245	219	540	.....	35	10	1,350	5,106	81	.....	.....	3
12,753	499	.....	151	755	29	8	15	3,072	4,260	.....	.....	2,705	4
11,199	480	48	231	1,127	.....	36	12	2,575	4,220	... .	.....	.....	5
8,332	543	71	207	762	.....	.....	11	2,225	3,821	.....	.....	.....	9
16,882	669	.....	166	794	.....	37	45	4,918	4,761	3,039	.....	.....	7
3,208	142	4	63	175	.....	2	.....	925	1,217	70	.....	.....	8
86,159	3,772	543	1,442	6,191	29	169	336	18,739	31,937	4,264	.....	2,955	
20,059	867	25	214	2,991	.....	29	41	3,333	4,880	368	.....	.....	1
50,404	814	848	212	3,360	.....	23	222	3,423	5,862	13,376	.....	.....	2
34,279	863	192	282	2,053	.....	23	224	1,588	4,974	3,145	.....	2,500	3
50,325	1,474	1,206	331	5,223	....	43	795	5,259	7,479	5,070	.....	.....	4
9,274	529	265	149	1,179	.....	6	163	.....	3,575	66	....	.....	5
49,342	1,105	745	467	3,520	.....	.....	456	4,262	10,163	5,186	.....	.....	6
35,025	1,016	100	199	4,884	349	.....	410	6,815	7,090	1,898	.....	.....	7
53,813	981	284	251	1,370	.....	32	58	1,900	3,203	4,571	.....	20,695	8
33,871	1,071	297	282	1,741	.. ..	6	266	2,726	7,075	2,989	.....	400	9
21,542	593	269	135	2,890	.....	49	159	3,929	6,481	300	.....	.....	10
357,934	9,313	4,231	2,522	29,211	349	211	2,794	33,235	60,782	36,969	.....	23,595	
16,884	785	35	217	2,185	.....	24	574	2,416	5,540	.....	.....	.....	1
9,913	452	13	167	1,379	.. ..	.....	313	2,528	3,444	.....	....	.....	2
12,936	625	.....	183	1,860	.....	12	154	... .	3,821	38	.....	.....	3
22,550	578	14	219	1,346	.....	8	711	4,306	8,132	3,074	.....	.....	4
15,580	554	16	197	2,117	.....	22	317	3,000	6,140	6	.....	.....	5
19,451	915	14	188	1,365	.....	52	263	4,582	6,615	244	710	.....	6
19,979	657	16	147	2,158	.....	29	343	4,108	4,271	4,460	.....	1,998	7
13,393	690	.....	157	3,177	.....	15	165	3,899	4,295	338	.....	.....	8
14,490	716	.....	52	2,845	.....	6	321	.....	4,223	78	.....	.....	9
12,603	548	664	112	1,536	.....	40	108	4,334	4,067	.....	...	.....	10
27,762	976	1,310	131	2,513	27	9	334	3,821	4,497	4,304	1,991	.....	11
13,022	655	2	117	2,133	.....	25	122	3,377	5,517	.....	.....	915	12
11,447	738	.....	89	1,123	.....	21	96	2,248	3,615	180	.....	.....	13
15,532	507	4	120	1,717	....	31	173	3,830	4,204	.....	.....	.....	14
12,294	418	.....	122	1,882	.....	3	20	2,493	3,136	.....	.....	.....	15
10,657	619	30	112	1,206	.....	32	28	2,814	3,393	12	.....	.....	16
248,493	10,433	2,118	2,330	30,542	27	329	4,042	47,756	74,910	12,734	2,701	2,913	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALDIMAND:											
1 Canboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,568	27	507	.....	.....
2 Cayuga, N	200	.....	.....	246	28	7	6,337	1,022	.....	.....	.....
3 Cayuga, S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2,628	92	126	.....	.....
4 Dunn	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	49	3,896	410	16	.....	.....
5 Moulton	100	300	.....	2,061	293	53	9,682	.....	237	.....	†4,173
6 Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	7,284	1,619	56	.....	.....
7 Rainham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10,480	410	6	.....	4,693
8 Seneca	.....	.....	.....	1,000	21	85	9,468	68	.....	.....	.....
9 Sherbrooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,479	27	56	.....	1,748
10 Walpole	600	.....	.....	1,472	303	251	18,631	2,737	66	.....	.....
Total	900	300	.....	4,879	645	553	74,403	6,412	1,070	.....	10,614
WELLAND:											
1 Bertie	460	.....	.....	300	415	1,854	14,863	1,584	2,631	.....	.....
2 Crowland	.....	.....	.....	600	18	110	6,215	41	1,679	.....	250
3 Humberstone	272	934	.....	500	146	273	10,291	791	1,708	.....	.....
4 Pelham	.....	.....	.....	669	8	2	12,173	580	1,180	.....	17,575
5 Stamford	267	.....	.....	.....	375	160	9,531	1,668	2,169	.....	1,500
6 Thorold	.....	.....	.....	600	18	71	8,329	3	4,686	.....	.....
7 Wainfleet	.....	1,465	.....	20	375	170	16,459	423	3,797	.....	25,000
8 Willoughby	.....	239	.....	300	38	33	3,208	.....	1,613	.....	.....
Totals	999	2,638	.....	2,989	1,393	2,673	81,069	5,090	19,463	.....	44,325
JAMESTON:											
1 Bosanquet	313	1,848	.....	3,199	482	*1,469	20,059		234	.....	.....
2 Brooke	745	7,616	.....	9,550	1,939	155	48,145	2,259	9,027	.....	.....
3 Dawn	770	11,033	.....	‡2,305	2,083	606	32,641	1,638	18,643	.....	2,500
4 Enniskillen	136	5,956	.....	11,292	2,233	949	47,446	2,879	30,199	.....	.....
5 Euphemia	.....	381	1,738	.....	290	388	8,729	545	5,076	.....	.....
6 Moore	200	§7,857	.....	7,427	§3,374	2,583	47,345	1,997	21,436	.....	.....
7 Plympton	283	2,745	.....	4,664	1,061	2,432	33,946	1,079	3,885	.....	.....
8 Sarnia	250	5,593	.....	12,865	1,608	152	53,813	.....	16,328	.....	¶20,695
9 Sombra	615	6,177	700	.....	3,490	235	28,070	5,801	24,724	.....	400
10 Warwick	.....	891	.....	4,649	418	258	21,021	521	3,283	.....	.....
Totals	3,312	50,097	2,438	55,951	16,978	9,227	341,215	16,719	132,835	.....	23,595
HURON:											
1 Ashfield	494	.....	.....	982	183	184	13,619	3,265	3,381	.....	.....
2 Colborne	.....	.....	.....	1,400	43	174	9,913	.....	193	.....	.....
3 Goderich	.....	.....	.....	2,478	89	17	9,277	3,659	530	.....	.....
4 Grey	108	627	.....	2,300	543	109	22,075	475	976	.....	.....
5 Hay	544	954	.....	300	642	555	15,364	216	2,210	.....	.....
6 Howick	.....	378	.....	1,660	860	178	18,024	1,427	5,210	2,030	.....
7 Hullett	.....	477	.....	750	463	54	19,931	48	388	.....	1,998
8 McKillop	80	.....	.....	.....	5	130	12,951	442	.....	.....	14,582
9 Morris	.....	100	.....	3,500	97	47	11,985	2,505	2,076	.....	.....
10 Stanley	195	.....	.....	650	46	28	12,328	275	1,201	.....	.....
11 Stephen	.....	1,742	2,000	.....	994	‖1,751	26,400	1,362	13,737	903	.....
12 Tuckersmith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12,889	133	.....	.....	17,799
13 Turnberry	.....	100	.....	450	44	31	8,735	2,712	9	.....	.....
14 Usborne	.....	.....	.....	500	5	35	11,126	4,406	16	.....	.....
15 Wawanosh, E	.....	.....	.....	1,500	30	15	9,619	2,675	386	.....	.....
16 Wawanosh, W	.....	100	.....	550	17	4	8,917	1,740	1,758	.....	.....
Totals	1,421	4,478	2,000	17,020	4,061	3,358	223,153	25,340	32,071	2,933	34,379

†Overstated in 1894 by $1,073 owing to defective returns. *Including $1,128 drainage refunds.
‡Including $1,454 refund for loan from drain fund not included as a liability though existing in 1894.
§These items combined include $1,343 of former payments omitted from returns previously received.
¶Drainage funds. ‖Including refunds to ratepayers *re* G. B. Cut.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	534	..	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	1
.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2
.....	1,220	.....	1,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	230	.....	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	4
.....	.....	.....	4,410	.....	.....	.....	250	600	.....	2,655	.....	3,505	5
6,500	1,000	.....	9,175	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.. ..	400	.....	5,509	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1,150	.. ....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.. ...	600	.. ...	2,431	.....	141	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	9
.....	300	47	3,150	.....	...	.....	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900	10
6,500	4,900	47	29,543	.....	571	.....	5,350	600	... ...	2,755	.....	9,276	
.....	3,900	9,008	17,123	1,200	1,885	.....	7,685	1,302	.....	....	208	12,280	1
.. ..	725	..	2,695	600	1,416	.....	..	1,016	.....	.	.....	3,032	2
6,000	2,000	1,769	12,268	1,625	.....	.....	528	983	.....	..	.....	3,136	3
	4,000	920	24,255	1,014	..	.....	..	.....	.....	185	627	1,826	4
12,000	8,000	604	25,911	275	*4,331	.....	7,237	.....	.....	.....	....	11,843	5
	.....	..	4,689	2,190	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	262	4,528	6
13,000	2,180	8,094	52,494	1,236		.....	...	8,500	.....	.....	....	9,736	7
.....	1,200	.....	2,813	614	1,108	.....	.....	100	.....	83	82	1,987	8
31,000	22,005	20,395	142,278	8,754	10,816	.....	15,450	11,901	.....	268	1,179	48,368	
.....	.....	7,686	7,920	.....	.....	.....	673	7,013	.....	301	.....	7,987	1
13,950	175	3,045	28,456	.....	.....	.....	3,685	†35,443	.....	4,000	.....	43,128	2
9,600	1,000	925	34,806	1,075	6,083	.....	2,030	‡25,844	.....	4,400	.....	39,432	3
14,400	1,000	41,032	89,510	2,741	2,852	.....	.....	41,032	.....	.....	1,014	47,639	4
.....	.....	271	5,892	1,928	.....	.....	.....	262	8,662	306	604	11,762	5
...	400	33,550	57,383	3,967	4,584	.....	1,903	41,624	.....	3,080	...	55,155	6
.....	1,400	.. ...	6,364	1,860	.....	.....	1,637	15,936	.....	1,200	183	20,816	7
..	...	20,050	57,073	.....	.....	.....	1,300	39,620	.....	¶9,860	.....	50,780	8
10,500	525	39,215	81,165	2,487	3,316	8,855	3,180	50,907	.....	.....	.....	68,745	9
12,000	550	.. ....	16,354	1,937	....	.....	....	5,611	.....	2,223	.....	9,771	10
60,450	5,050	145,774	384,423	15,995	16,835	8,855	14,405	263,292	8,662	25,370	1,801	355,215	
12,350	150	.....	19,146	5,772	.....	.....	2,540	.....	.....	.....	170	8,482	1
.....	.....	.....	193	50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	93	2
.....	.....	5	4,194	3,811	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,811	3
.....	1,000	4,597	7,048	.....	240	.....	2,842	5,998	.....	2,577	.	11,657	4
25,000	2,000	.....	29,426	770	.....	.....	2,677	10,485	.....	300	454	14,686	5
.....	2,130	.....	10,797	4,587	....	14,700	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	19,947	6
.....	.....	.....	2,434	.....	.....	.....	...	9,431	.....	.....	.....	9,431	7
.....	.....	.....	15,024	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	80	80	8
.....	.. ...	.....	4,581	6,912	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,958	9
.....	550	354	2,380	589	.....	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	10
. ..	1,500	.....	17,502	3,832	4,453	.....	.....	11,895	4,000	1,000	.....	25,180	11
8,450	.....	610	26,992	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.. ...	... ...	.....	2,721	2,235	...	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	2,772	13
...	425	.....	4,847	3,829	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	3,829	14
. .....	.....	.....	3,061	2,501	57	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	210	2,768	15
7,662	1,100	100	12,360	2,818	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.. ...	80	2,998	16
53,462	8,855	5,666	162,706	37,706	4,796	14,700	8,478	38,446	4,000	4,580	994	113,700	

*Including $2,505 unpaid township cheques. † Including $1,478 to be deducted as rebate from Government drainage account in 1896. ¶ Loan from drainage fund. ‡ Including $1,042 omitted in 1894.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested	Borrowed for current expenses	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
BRUCE:											
1 Albemarle	231	5,803	47	....	119	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	70
2 Amabel	1,058	13,918	144	6	517	850	.....	*800	.....	.....	870
3 Arran	2,629	11,836	71	7	2,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971
4 Brant	1,203	14,324	163	25	783	2,800	....	.....	.....	.....	330
5 Bruce	605	11,283	71	28	7	213	1,500	.....	.....	.....	295
6 Carrick	1,061	12,997	287	49	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
7 Culross	1,652	8,392	77	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
8 Eastnor	276	4,013	271	21	70	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	554
9 Elderslie	603	11,620	...	7	855	2,202	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,564
10 Greenock	533	9,468	182	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
11 Huron	2,229	12,063	286	36	29	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	66
12 Kincardine	.....	11,770	26	1	.....	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....	194
13 Kinloss	1,489	6,967	74	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
14 Lindsay, etc	314	2,889	..	....	.....	....	670	.....	.....	.....	....
15 Saugeen	1,015	4,712	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	148
Totals	14,898	142,055	1,724	188	4,637	6,065	7,802	1,250	....	.....	5,348
GREY:											
1 Artemesia	1,494	10,133	188	10	206	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
2 Bentinck	3,242	15,307	232	...	2,217	275	792	2,600	.....	.....	278
3 Collingwood	1	15,765	55	....	133	3,547	7,464	....	.....	.....	332
4 Derby	891	6,183	106	6	26	.....	745	...	600	.....	150
5 Egremont	2,157	12,202	67	...	2,542	2,824	...	.....	.....	.....	382
6 Euphrasia	125	9,729	28	25	.....	...	1,000	.....	.....	.....	588
7 Glenelg	...	8,623	...	15	350	174	.....	300	.....	....	275
8 Holland	1,508	6,408	138	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	581
9 Keppel	...	11,202	31	37	1,364	4,961	.....	.....	500	.....	337
10 Normanby	1,151	16,998	376	.....	1,376	27,550	765	.....	.....	.....	355
11 Osprey	...	6,288	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
12 Proton	1,625	3,441	86	.....	40	.....	181	.....	198	.....	694
13 St. Vincent	3,015	11,458	.....	9	...	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	241
14 †Sarawak	915	4,594	.....	.....	26	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
15 Sullivan	1,732	9,616	60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213
16 Sydenham	1,186	9,973	74	2	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	239
Totals	19,042	163,920	1,588	110	8,280	40,431	12,261	2,900	1,298	....	5,155
SIMCOE:											
1 Adjala	1,653	7,345	218	....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	185
2 Essa	....	13,657	368	.....	.....	.....	3,189	.....	.....	.....	566
3 Flos	.....	12,230	193	10	142	.....	2,090	.....	.....	.....	622
4 Gwillimbury, W.	710	10,088	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Innisfil	1,232	10,440	121	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
6 Matchedash	379	701	.....	.....	32	157	..	.....	‡535	.....	56
7 Medonte	854	9,982	251	9	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	492
8 Nottawasaga	722	23,795	247	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	654
9 Orillia	1,504	9,098	37	...	....	.....	200	600	.....	.....	517
10 Oro	1,046	10 851	79	8	68	....	....	900	..	.....	214
11 Sunnidale	977	10,250	166	28	.....	.....	1,500	.....	3,000	.....	842
12 Tay	883	11,279	99	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	164
13 Tecumseth	1,564	11,718	179	....	9	....	1,000	.....	.....	....	309
14 Tiny	1,808	9,252	74	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
15 Tossorontio	2,168	7,913	152	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
16 Vespra	...	10,749	.....	.....	.....	....	1,900	400	.....	...	254
Totals	15,500	169,348	2,208	62	276	157	11,789	1,900	3,535	1,000	5,670

* Including $400 omitted from receipts and expenditures in returns of 1894. + Compiled from Auditor's Report, as the Treasurer's return was unsatisfactory. ‡ Issued in 1893, but debentures held by township until 1895, it in the meantime advancing the money for drains.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
8,170	586	104	120	760	.....	5	36	746	2,197	.....	719	.....	1
18,163	660	30	228	1,064	95	14	2	1,528	6,498	.....	2,426	.....	2
17,670	723	11	291	1,974	745	27	134	2,208	3,948	.....	2,389	...	3
19,628	762	44	455	1,326	20	107	354	3,047	5,885	.....	2,405	1,500	4
14,002	561	....	133	2,365	..	....	235	2,483	4,304	.....	380	.....	5
14,616	598	41	446	1,356	.....	61	140	2,348	7,903	.....	319	.....	6
10,171	588	.....	93	1,566	....	6	145	2,122	4,570	.....	.....	.....	7
6,105	424	13	185	725	6	6	36	361	2,066	913	329	50	8
17,851	659	....	129	1,683	.....	33	93	2,225	4,334	.....	3,657	.....	9
10,253	664	47	153	1,378	.....	87	267	2,626	4,772	.....	....	.....	10
15,609	878	105	185	3,370	.....	35	351	2,704	5,191	.....	.....	.....	11
13,023	658	12	172	2,066	.....	22	241	4,086	4,526	.....	.....	.....	12
8,582	605	....	72	1,068	.....	.....	326	1,726	3,202	40	....	.....	13
3 873	475	6	87	249	.....	.....	....	335	514	.....	20	.....	14
6,350	505	.....	149	943	....	.....	25	1,298	2,537	.....	.....	.....	15
183,967	9,346	413	2,898	21,893	866	403	2,385	29,843	62,447	953	12,644	1,550	
13,378	888	...	169	2,544	.....	24	247	2,295	5,448	.....	103	.....	1
24,943	565	384	631	1,781	.....	54	122	2,543	8,132	.....	3,574	.....	2
27,297	1,052	2,311	641	2,529	.....	201	165	3,162	6,277	.....	3,965	.....	3
8,707	591	.....	141	1,890	.....	36	168	1,459	2,674	20	.....	.....	4
20,174	545	2	125	1,459	.....	9	155	2,219	4,408	.....	6,657	.. ....	5
11,495	805	276	193	1,651	.....	31	25	2,574	4,668	.....	...	.....	6
9,737	601	40	170	1,436	....	44	229	.....	4,080	.....	1,195	.....	7
8 640	577	30	189	741	.....	24	56	2,010	4,236	.....	.....	.....	8
18,432	700	27	163	1,697	.....	49	376	.....	4,381	.....	7,046	.....	9
48,571	733	21	194	1,997	.....	25	80	3,196	6,258	.....	31,126	.. .. ..	10
6,638	776	....	225	909	.....	16	166	1,828	2,342	.....	.....	.. ..	11
12,265	742	30	208	1,615	.....	78	20	1,988	4,727	15	354	....	12
15,723	821	18	141	1,497	.....	21	401	2,515	5,492	.....	....	.....	13
5,575	425	323	166	976	.....	33	17	504	1,232	.....	239	.....	14
11,624	503	33	189	1,390	.....	133	149	2,431	5,866	.....	.....	.....	15
11,786	825	4	127	2,818	.....	52	105	2,486	4,643	.....	.....	.....	16
254.985	11,149	3,499	3.672	26,930		830	2.481	31,210	74.864	35	54,259		
10,401	723	318	106	560	.....	.....	83	2,525	3,845	.....	..	.....	1
17,780	963	59	230	2.886	.....	16	288	4,397	5.036	.....	.	.....	2
15,197	1,047	24	469	1.312	.....	25	22	2.165	4,906	53	431	.. ..	3
10,822	543	....	137	733	.....	2	288	3.109	4,856	.....	... ..	.....	4
11,873	999	75	649	1,165	.....	100	291	3.610	4,006	.....	.....	... ..	5
1,860	127	.....	38	201	.....	6	....	178	334	.....	....	535	6
12,613	667	45	*451	2,345	.....	38	149	1.698	4.673	.....	.....	.....	7
26,418	1,357	374	432	3.270	.....	50	166	7,962	7.215	.....	...	.....	8
11,956	797	.....	419	1,997	.....	401	123	430	4,117	.....	200	.....	9
13.166	744	.....	171	1.461	.....	35	346	2.646	5.491	.....	....	.....	10
16,763	770	87	201	1,374	83	18	85	3,401	3,558	1.261	.....	.... ..	11
12,426	803	.....	118	1,560	.....	17	239	1,371	6.271	.....	.....	.....	12
14,779	740	304	197	2,257	25	14	261	..	6.661	.. ....	.....	.....	13
1 ,602	712	8	149	812	.....	51	118	+2 260	3.781	42	.....	.....	14
10,486	404	.....	179	553	.....	10	20	1.832	2,971	.....	.....	.....	15
13,303	858	750	272	1,598	.....	5	73	1,966	4,558	.....	....	.....	16
211,445	12,254	2,044	4,218	24.084	108	788	2,543	39.550	72,279	1,356	631	535	

* Including $239 Fire Protection for Coldwater Village. † Not reported by Treasurer or Auditors of Township, though credited by County Treasurer, including $743 Municipal School Grant.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
BRUCE:											
1 Albemarle	.....	.....	.....	1,800	768	221	8,062	108	6,348	6,924	1,200
2 Amabel	971	.....	.....	.....	2,993	249	16,758	1,405	5,734	10,196	.....
3 Arran	100	.....	.....	.....	2,712	264	15,526	2,144	4,577	38,171	.....
4 Brant	.....	440	.....	.....	1,234	41	17,620	2,008	2,854	17,576	1,500
5 Bruce	.....	.....	.....	1,500	138	180	12,279	1,723	.....	380	.....
6 Carrick	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	50	13,622	994	.....	1,783	.....
7 Culross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9,100	1,071	497	.....	.....
8 Eastnor	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	150	6,097	8	4,169	3,985	50
9 Elderslie	.....	313	.....	1,000	2,772	83	16,981	870	11	38,488	.....
10 Greenock	100	.....	.....	.....	40	52	10,186	67	4,512	.....	.....
11 Huron	863	.....	.....	800	216	80	14,778	731	62	.....	.....
12 Kincardine	.....	.....	.....	1,085	19	136	13,023	.....	912	.....	.....
13 Kinloss	.....	100	.....	.....	5	78	7,222	1,361	81	.....	.....
14 Lindsay, etc	.....	.....	.....	1,300	75	762	3,823	50	3,815	160	.....
15 Saugeen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5,497	853	31	.....	.....
Totals	2,034	853	.....	7,485	12,165	2,396	170,574	13,393	33,603	117,663	2,750
GREY:											
1 Artemesia	1,100	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	13,109	269	1,441	2 063	.....
2 Bentinck	275	.....	.....	1,250	3,933	94	23,338	1,605	7,581	52,038	.....
3 Collingwood	183	.....	140	5,443	688	525	27,282	15	835	3,965	.....
4 Derby	100	60	.....	745	66	127	8,077	630	120	.....	.....
5 Egremont	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,605	4	19,188	986	9	50,161	.....
6 Euphrasia	100	.....	.....	1,000	40	69	11,432	63	5,603	.....	.....
7 Glenelg	119	.....	.....	475	1,255	14	9,658	79	3,244	16,527	.....
8 Holland	519	.....	.....	.....	196	62	8,640	.....	982	.....	.....
9 Keppel	563	275	.....	420	2,343	327	18,367	65	9,835	26,782	.....
10 Normanby	.....	.....	.....	765	1,762	110	46,267	2,304	.....	22,726	.....
11 Osprey	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	6 500	138	4,278	.....	.....
12 Proton	138	575	.....	.....	963	22	10,875	1,390	3,354	575	.....
13 St. Vincent	178	.....	.....	1,000	60	42	12,186	3,537	388	.....	.....
14 Sarawak	227	.....	.....	250	374	5	4,771	804	1,618	479	.....
15 Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	10,746	878	43	.....	.....
16 Sydenham	598	.....	.....	.....	48	80	11,786	.....	1,986	.....	.....
Totals	4,100	910	140	11,586	15,024	1,533	242,222	12,763	41,267	175,316	.....
SIMCOE:											
1 Adjala	.....	214	200	1,000	123	66	9,763	638	2,458	.....	.....
2 Essa	337	.....	225	2,887	241	215	17,780	.....	1,131	.....	.....
3 Flos	567	.....	696	1,200	1,596	.....	14,513	684	11,468	1,183	.....
4 Gwillimbury W	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,676	1,146	.....	.....	.....
5 Innisfil	191	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	11,167	706	7,407	.....	.....
6 Matchedash	50	107	.....	.....	32	.....	1,608	252	653	.....	678
7 Medonte	461	.....	.....	265	193	*266	11,242	1,371	4,700	.....	.....
8 Nottawasaga	312	.....	1,500	1,000	410	222	24.270	2,148	10,022	.....	.....
9 Orillia	280	206	.....	.....	283	66	9,319	2,637	6,100	900	.....
10 Oro	552	.....	.....	.....	105	223	11,774	1,392	5,359	.....	.....
11 Sunnidale	200	.....	.....	1,500	65	157	12,760	4.003	2,260	.....	.....
12 Tay	600	.....	.....	.....	80	42	11,101	1,325	7,057	.....	.....
13 Tecumseth	.....	.....	.....	1,000	35	88	11,582	3,197	2,212	.....	.....
14 Tiny	94	124	490	.....	2,232	91	10,964	638	10,393	†	.....
15 Tossorontio	.....	.....	800	.....	206	20	6,995	3,491	171	.....	.....
16 Vespra	256	.....	.....	1,313	107	242	11,997	1,306	3,441	.....	.....
Totals	3,899	651	3,911	10,165	5,789	1,706	186,511	24.934	74,832	2,083	678

* Including $164 for Administration of Justice in Coldwater Village. † $130 previously reported is omitted from returns for 1895.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rate.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	574	.....	15,154	.....	628	10,000	900	.....	.....	1,740	293	13,561	1
.....	203	4,575	22,113	1,130	1,279	43,000	6,707	.....	.....	175	.....	52 291	2
.....	800	795	46,487	.....	.....	45,000	100	.....	.....	.....	400	45,500	3
.....	.....	.....	23,938	.....	455	20,000	100	*100	.....	.....	721	21,376	4
.....	.....	.....	2,103	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	85	1,685	5
.....	1,650	.....	4,427	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	4,000	.....	.....	7,200	6
.....	.....	300	1,868	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	460	7
.....	490	8,385	17,087	813	.....	.....	2,750	4,385	7,600	2,106	.....	17,654	8
.....	1,200	.....	40,569	.....	.....	45,030	.....	726	.....	.....	.....	45,726	9
.....	.....	.....	4,579	1,208	226	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134	10
14,000	1,400	.....	16,193	.....	.....	.....	2,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,934	11
.....	405	.....	1,318	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	532	12
.....	600	.....	2,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	4,025	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	810	1,927	2,937	14
.....	.....	15	899	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	5	455	15
14,000	7,323	14,070	202,802	3,651	2,828	163,000	19,641	5,211	11,600	4,863	3,651	214,445	
.....	830	.....	4,603	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	1
.....	.....	234	61,408	2,203	590	65,000	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,393	2
.....	1,500	860	7,175	.....	.....	.....	2,862	.....	7,420	2,021	173	12,476	3
.....	850	20	1,620	.....	.....	.....	400	540	.....	.....	.....	940	4
.....	.....	.....	51,156	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	5
.....	.....	20	5,636	1,911	1,997	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	100	4,308	6
.....	1,000	158	21,008	1,485	.....	20,000	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,385	7
.....	15	.....	997	.....	.....	.....	3,049	.....	.....	2	.....	3,051	8
.....	.....	814	37,496	1,129	1,903	35,000	1,543	5,870	.....	.....	386	45,831	9
.....	1,000	.....	26,030	.....	.....	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000	10
.....	.....	.....	4,416	1,568	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	3,078	11
.....	467	.....	5,786	345	350	.....	1,925	4,290	.....	181	90	7,181	12
.....	.....	249	4,174	2,710	.....	.....	594	.....	.....	.....	178	3,482	13
.....	46	.....	2,947	131	.....	7,500	363	.....	.....	.....	85	8,079	14
.....	1,500	.....	2,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
15,000	300	.....	17,286	.....	.....	.....	641	.....	.....	312	.....	953	16
15,000	7,508	2,355	254,209	11,482	5,850	216,500	19,677	10,700	7,420	2,516	1,512	275,657	
.....	.....	15	3,111	2,553	235	225	.....	586	.....	.....	416	4,015	1
.....	.....	.....	1,131	491	.....	.....	2,006	.....	.....	389	200	3,086	2
.....	425	165	13,925	2,306	2,219	22,304	7,030	.....	.....	2,000	500	36,359	3
.....	.....	.....	1,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	8,113	3,415	1,864	.....	1,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,425	5
1,200	.....	371	3,154	132	585	.....	250	428	.....	.....	.....	1,395	6
10,000	650	.....	16,721	1,748	488	.....	2,771	.....	1,000	.....	73	6,080	7
.....	.....	.....	12,170	6,836	2,332	3,100	1,395	.....	.....	1,000	.....	14,663	8
11,250	.....	200	21,087	1,101	1,975	.....	5,742	488	.....	900	.....	10,206	9
.....	1,000	20	7,771	3,404	.....	.....	2,099	.....	.....	.....	260	5,763	10
.....	500	300	7,063	3,055	872	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	70	6,997	11
.....	75	361	8,818	1,398	2,342	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	200	4,790	12
.....	.....	290	5,699	4,005	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	13	4,468	13
.....	.....	9,408	20,439	1,919	4,238	47,510	834	3,565	.....	.....	.....	58,066	14
5,500	.....	.....	9,162	1,122	416	1,600	.....	.....	.....	1,688	.....	4,826	15
.....	700	.....	5,447	1,976	794	.....	1,445	.....	.....	700	.....	4,915	16
27,950	3,350	11,130	144,957	35,461	18,360	74,739	26,018	8,067	1,000	6,677	1,732	172,054	

* Being $100 omitted from report of 1894.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MIDDLESEX:											
1 Adelaide	6,998	11,102	34	10							32
2 Biddulph	1	11,285	124				2,800				131
3 Caradoc	4,872	21,126	65	18					2,356		4
4 Delaware	2,509	8,406	21	14	84			1,500			11
5 Dorchester, N	2,875	16,473	124		339		2,700	1,300			546
6 Ekfrid	173	19,797	41	14					1,684		748
7 Lobo	2,153	15,624						3,200			499
8 London	1,147	66,638	451	42	503			1,200			353
9 McGillivray	2,682	15,474	17	10			3,000				67
10 Metcalfe	1,682	11,729	28				2,000				26
11 Mosa	97	14,210					1,789		300		109
12 Nissouri, W	5,534	13,947	52		13		3,200				85
13 Westminster	16,628	24,067	219		221			550			1,291
14 Williams, E	2,088	9,324	18								32
15 Williams, W	102	7,374					1,673				198
Totals	49,541	266,576	1,194	108	1,160		17,162	7,750	4,340		4,132
OXFORD:											
1 Blandford	2,134	6,980	104	3	23				2,541		177
2 Blenheim	1,028	18,959	245	603			1,500	6,000			1,208
3 Dereham		18,969		620	522				4,515		473
4 Nissouri, E	903	11,287	56	5							267
5 Norwich, N	2,605	11,843		2	17				507		242
6 Norwich, S	2,466	9,794		41	43			1,210			557
7 Oxford, E	2,040	8,294	18		62						195
8 Oxford, N	345	6,453	115				300				109
9 Oxford, W	1,617	7,263		470	8						530
10 Zorra, E	1,120	21,152	72		22		4,000	1,700	3,899		661
11 Zorra, W	4,204	16,041	24	3	626		3,000				295
Totals	18,462	137,035	634	1,747	1,323		8,800	8,910	11,462		4,714
BRANT:											
1 Brantford		19,373	38	11	3,121	1,100	2,166				2,003
2 Burford	515	15,831	2	26	413				1,135		112
3 Dumfries, S	1,549	12,165	91	22	21		600				3
4 Oakland	552	3,056			273						8
5 Onondaga	846	5,489	24	4							18
Totals	3,462	55,914	155	63	3,828	1,100	2,766		1,135		2,144
PERTH:											
1 Blanshard	4,253	13,380	34		5		3,205				470
2 Downie	2,387	13,786	128				3,925				415
3 Easthope, N	3,075	11,969	99					2,000			341
4 Easthope, S	1,979	8,259	200	2			1,000				240
5 Ellice	2,979	14,018	108	7	5		7,000		1,069		1,658
6 Elma	2,268	19,295	95	6	43		2,700				462
7 Fullarton	395	12,296	61				3,075				576
8 Hibbert	931	11,171	105	25			1,000				376
9 Logan	5,608	14,909	61	1	32		1,000		6,570		1,677
10 Mornington	731	15,205	305		88		2,550				512
11 Wallace	173	11,663	44		30	2,429	3,382				619
Totals	24,779	145,951	1,240	41	203	2,429	28,837	2,000	7,639		7,346

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health, (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
18,176	652	168	160	1,990	34	56	.....	4,446	3,774	.....	.....	.....	1
14,341	921	97	89	3,609	189	9	1	2,789	2,919	53	.....	.....	2
28,441	862	77	200	3,147	.....	17	95	5,607	5,737	1,437	.....	.....	3
12,545	540	533	100	1,338	.....	63	22	2,407	4,165	276	.....	.....	4
24,357	857	204	219	1,702	....	40	479	4,664	7,383	379	....	.....	5
22,457	726	280	295	4,217	.....	8	317	4,925	3,255	3,259	.....	.....	6
21,476	607	64	168	3,433	.....	472	246	5,571	7,122	237	.....	.....	7
70,334	1,752	8	207	9,468	.....	99	316	12,358	11,206	.....	.....	.....	8
21,250	695	219	131	3,518	.....	16	.....	3,942	5,843	.....	.....	.....	9
15,465	550	91	345	2,377	.....	52	8	*1,941	2,592	121	.....	.....	10
16,505	632	12	107	1,375	....	.....	..	3,825	3,505	655	.....	.....	11
22,831	692	20	189	3,792	.....	29	146	5,685	4,319	.....	.....	.....	12
42,976	1,147	67	254	5,668	.....	56	14	7,768	7,701	63	.....	.....	13
11,462	420	800	67	2,068	.. .	..	10	4,232	2,425	225	.....	.....	14
9,347	391	162	76	1,464	.....	....	150	2,895	1,662	.....	.....	.....	15
351,963	11,444	2,802	2,607	49,166	223	917	1,804	73,055	73,608	6,705	.....	.....	
11,962	414	224	94	1,063	270	12	....	2,084	2,174	1,535	.....	.....	1
29,543	922	2	193	4,023	.....	95	139	5,433	15,097	.....	.....	.....	2
25,099	1,141	68	356	2,890	.....	137	32	5,298	7,577	2,789	.....	.....	3
12,518	447	....	120	2,803	.....	21	20	3,855	3,908	76	....	.....	4
15,216	686	66	185	2,080	235	36	24	2,839	3,907	1,518	.....	.....	5
14,111	425	58	274	2,392	....	4	51	2,233	5,702	.....	.....	.....	6
10,609	465	....	90	1,371	....	59	57	2,866	2,732	38	.....	.....	7
7,322	476	.....	82	1,159	.....	61	19	1,705	2,159	253	...	.....	8
9,888	561	11	196	1,150	.....	23	36	2,163	3,506	76	....	.....	9
32,626	853	38	184	4,162	40	100	62	4,826	8,308	3,419	.....	98	10
24,193	588	73	248	3,044	.....	226	49	4,492	4,306	2,735	.....	.....	11
193,087	6,978	540	2,022	26,137	545	774	489	37,794	59,376	12,439	.....	98	
27,812	2,026	33	407	1,681	.....	75	763	4,627	10,624	.....	....	3,052	1
18,034	960	227	242	1,949	.....	34	808	3,672	6,904	1,045	.....	.....	2
14,451	889	23	130	1,696	.....	83	369	2,946	5,516	.....	.....	.....	3
3,889	281	.....	62	64	....	6	108	619	1,366	.....	.....	.....	4
6,381	439	....	65	703	.....	10	170	1,225	1,999	.....	....	.....	5
70,567	4,595	283	906	6,093	.....	208	2,218	13,089	26,409	1,045	.....	3,052	
21,347	749	27	194	1,994	....	54	126	4,513	4,083	.....	.....	.....	1
20,641	721	.. ..	150	4,394	.....	129	165	4,093	3,777	.....	.....	.....	2
17,484	624	....	189	1,182	.....	21	186	3,697	5,571	2,060	.....	.....	3
11,680	560	880	142	1,687	.....	24	38	2,315	2,767	96	.....	.....	4
26,844	845	4,138	201	3,249	.....	8	180	3,400	3,681	2,104	.. ..	.....	5
24,869	800	50	209	3,180	.....	494	114	4,353	4,882	912	.....	.....	6
16,403	625	77	225	3,569	.....	24	115	3,787	3,608	87	.....	.....	7
13,608	674	5	265	2,159	....	25	236	3,667	3,641	28	.....	.....	8
29,858	896	434	219	4,663	.....	976	30	3,690	3,677	6,463	...	.....	9
19,391	729	318	142	2,124	....	29	112	3,582	4,205	34	1,688	.....	10
18,340	631	917	140	960	...	30	77	2,981	4,308	202	2,429	.....	11
220,465	7,854	6,846	2,076	29,161	... ..	1,814	1,379	40,078	44,200	11,986	4,117	.....	

* Being $681 more than reported by special auditors and $931 less than reported by Treasurer in 1895—compiled from Collection Roll return and County Auditor's report.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MIDDLESEX:											
1 Adelaide	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	216	11,496	6,680	.....	.....	.....
2 Biddulph	60	.....	.....	2,058	198	85	13,077	1,264	5,293	.....	.....
3 Caradoc	351	1,877	.....	.....	581	223	20,211	8,230	3,958	.....	.....
4 Delaware	.....	723	.....	.....	110	82	10,359	2,186	4,786	.....	.....
5 Dorchester, N	456	.....	.....	2,700	238	253	19,574	4,783	3,476	.....	6,400
6 Ekfrid	286	2,687	.....	.....	617	99	20,971	1,486	6,140	.....	.....
7 Lobo	407	.....	.....	600	225	81	19,233	2,243	8,643	.....	.....
8 London	402	.....	.....	9,000	257	743	45,816	24,518	8,644	.....	.....
9 McGillivray	.....	.....	.....	5,500	207	159	20,230	1,020	279	.....	.....
10 Metcalfe	....	2,136	....	2,000	286	165	12,664	*2,801	4,589	.....	.....
11 Mosa	200	2,159	....	2,922	448	443	16,283	222	9,078	.....	.....
12 Nissouri, W	....	586	....	5,000	177	97	20,732	2,099	5,770	.....	.....
13 Westminster	1,025	1,054	.....	....	500	770	26,087	16,889	3,403	.....	.....
14 Williams, E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	10,439	1,023	5,766	.....	.....
15 Williams, W	.....	.....	.....	2,450	19	58	9,327	20	6,970	.....	.....
Totals	3,187	11,222	.....	32,230	3,863	3,666	276,499	75,464	76,795	.....	6,400
OXFORD:											
1 Blandford	....	606	.....	.....	123	164	8,763	3,199	51	.....	.....
2 Blenheim	502	.....	.....	1,500	610	231	28,747	796	41	.....	.....
3 Dereham	.....	1,380	.....	218	498	156	22,540	2,559	8	.....	5,000
4 Nissouri, E	....	.....	....	.....	.....	93	11,343	1,175	372	.....	.....
5 Norwich, N	.....	408	....	.....	80	59	12,123	3,093	147	.....	.....
6 Norwich, S	.....	281	....	.....	17	167	11,604	2,507	29	.....	127
7 Oxford, E	563	.....	.....	.....	58	21	8,320	2,289	318	.....	.....
8 Oxford, N	.....	190	.....	300	35	94	6,533	789	321	.....	.....
9 Oxford, W	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	182	7,904	1,984	.....	.....	.....
10 Zorra, E	.....	1,563	....	4,600	362	483	29,098	3,528	588	.....	98
11 Zorra, W	.....	1,308	.....	3,000	303	188	20,560	3,633	291	.....	14,541
Totals	1,065	5,736	.....	9,618	2,086	1,838	167,535	25,552	2,166	.....	19,766
BRANT:											
1 Brantford	402	.....	.....	3,236	530	356	27,812	.....	2,593	.....	69,242
2 Burford	.....	1,390	.....	.....	324	106	17,661	373	1,603	.....	8,600
3 Dumfries, S	196	.....	.....	600	418	59	12,925	1,526	.....	.....	.....
4 Oakland	.....	.....	400	.....	335	144	3,385	504	22	.....	5,269
5 Onondaga	.....	....	464	.....	100	42	5,217	1,164	24	.....	.....
Totals	598	1,390	864	3,836	1,707	707	67,000	3,567	4,242	.....	83,111
PERTH:											
1 Blanshard	592	....	....	3,205	168	27	15,732	5,615	538	.....	.....
2 Downie	....	.....	....	3,925	105	4	17,463	3,178	151	.....	.....
3 Easthope, N	.....	1,425	.....	.....	313	76	15,344	2,140	.....	.....	.....
4 Easthope, S	.....	360	.....	1,000	182	38	10,089	1,591	10	.....	.....
5 Ellice	100	3,257	.....	2,000	1,239	45	24,447	2,397	8,398	.....	.....
6 Elma	290	784	600	3,200	1,287	1,438	22,593	2,276	7,913	.....	.....
7 Fullarton	.....	.....	....	4,000	224	20	16,361	42	.....	.....	.....
8 Hibbert	220	....	.....	1,000	46	47	12,013	1,595	25	.....	.....
9 Logan	125	632	1,021	1,000	316	167	24,309	5,549	300	.....	.....
10 Mornington	250	....	.....	2,550	2,504	43	18,310	1,081	143	4,628	.....
11 Wallace	.....	....	....	1,607	1,106	2,239	17,627	713	4,391	2,429	.....
Totals	1,577	6,458	1,621	23,487	7,490	4,144	194,288	26,177	21,869	7,057	.....

* Balance as reported by special audit of accounts from 1890 to 1895, inclusive.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,510	.....	8,190	4,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4,191	1
.....	834	.....	7,391	2,404	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	6,270	2
.....	2,800	.....	14,988	3,992	.....	.....	3,647	8,107	.....	.....	.....	15,746	3
.....	1,200	.....	8,172	2,157	195	.....	1,500	1,426	.....	.....	.....	5,278	4
.....	.....	.....	14,659	5,007	.....	.....	2,297	.....	.....	1,210	.....	8,514	5
15,000	700	586	23,912	4,817	.....	.....	2,157	10,332	.....	.....	453	17,759	6
.....	1,600	.....	12,486	5,438	559	.....	4,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 927	7
.....	2,000	2,686	37,848	12,088	1,091	.....	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,864	8
8,000	1,000	.....	10,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
8,600	1,400	110	17,500	2,872	200	.....	.....	3,573	.....	.....	57	6,702	10
.....	.....	38	9,338	3,745	418	.....	900	5,878	.....	1,300	280	12,521	11
.....	.....	.....	7,869	5,595	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	1,220	.....	7,067	12
.....	.....	948	21,240	7,607	.....	.....	4,300	1,482	.....	.....	.....	13,389	13
.....	.....	.....	6,789	3,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,926	14
.....	.....	522	7,512	2,843	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725	529	6,233	15
31 600	13,044	4,890	208,193	66,582	4,665	.....	22,416	31,050	.....	8,255	1,419	134,387	
.....	270	.....	3,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917	.....	.....	.....	4,917	1
.....	1,100	.....	1,937	.....	.....	.....	10,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,221	2
.....	400	7,938	15,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,586	.....	.....	.....	6,586	3
.....	.....	.....	1,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	350	.....	3,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	*1,250	2,183	5
.....	2,300	.....	4,963	.....	.....	.....	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	6
.....	800	343	3,750	.....	5	.....	591	.....	.....	.....	70	666	7
.....	.....	.....	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	380	8
10,000	500	111	12,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
,	825	667	5,706	.....	.....	.....	1,700	†8,691	.....	.....	2,539	12,930	10
.....	150	.....	18,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,679	.....	.....	.....	5,679	11
10,000	6,695	9,059	73,238	.....	5	.....	13,722	27,186	.....	.....	3,859	44,772	
.....	.....	.....	71,835	.....	.....	.....	8,437	.....	.....	2,166	...	10,603	1
.....	500	.....	11,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,979	.....	.....	.....	4,979	2
.....	450	.....	1,976	.....	.....	.....	7,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,939	3
.....	.....	.....	5,795	.....	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300	4
.....	3,000	.....	4,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536	.....	.....	1,536	5
.....	3,950	.....	94,870	.....	.....	6,300	16,376	4,979	1,536	2,166	.....	31,357	
21,000	780	417	28,350	4,499	.....	.....	1,701	.....	.....	.....	90	6,290	1
.....	.....	.....	3,329	1,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	1,669	2
.....	680	3,745	6,565	.....	.....	.....	2,000	6,130	.....	.....	.....	8,130	3
.....	100	369	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,960	.....	600	369	3,929	4
10,700	.....	6,268	27,763	3,405	.....	.....	800	8,960	.....	15,100	75	28,340	5
.....	.....	438	10,627	4,368	.....	13,600	710	10,112	.....	2,000	50	30,840	6
10,200	800	.....	11,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	7
.....	750	.....	2,370	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	8
.....	.....	126	5.975	.....	.....	.....	249	8,472	2,199	.....	110	11,030	9
.....	.....	1,933	7,785	939	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,939	10
.....	400	.....	7,933	3,790	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	1,775	60	25,625	11
41,900	3,510	13,296	113,809	18,290	.....	73,600	5,680	36,634	2,199	19,550	1,134	157,087	

* To Norwich Village, as share of school debentures. † Omitting $320 overstated in 1894.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WELLINGTON:											
1 Arthur	1,112	12,478	30		6		1,200		621		132
2 Eramosa		10,899	303		25		682				689
3 Erin	111	12,805	123								309
4 Garafraxa, W.	813	9,222		1	10		400				226
5 Guelph	216	10,386	101		1,306	3,772	58				254
6 Luther, W	3,898	7,813	30	14		100	1,700		1,147		464
7 Maryborough	5,123	12,650	83								47
8 Minto	956	15,389	28		628	477	1,000				263
9 Nichol	530	6,634	123				590				70
10 Peel	6,604	16,675	333		52		1,500				100
11 Pilkington	337	6,940	39				870				170
12 Puslinch	491	11,197	161	27	584	170					199
Totals	20,191	133,088	1,354	42	2,611	4,519	8,000		1,768		2,923
WATERLOO:											
1 Dumfries, N	356	9,440	104	3	16						342
2 Waterloo	2,058	26,248	344	22	2,301	3,340		1,800			146
3 Wellesley	979	18,435	501	17	576	1,028					3
4 Wilmot	6,910	19,400	519	10			1,000				50
5 Woolwich	2,235	17,347	268	21	445						506
Totals	12,538	90,870	1,336	73	3,338	4,368	1,000	1,800			1,047
DUFFERIN:											
1 Amaranth	422	11,956		5			1,500				17
2 Garafraxa, E.	611	8,800	2				2,000				1
3 Luther, E	604	9,595		9			2,500				170
4 Melancthon		16,913	32	8			3,700				299
5 Mono	423	12,391	36				2,500				3
6 Mulmur	2,976	13,137	55		14	400	510				55
Totals	5,036	72,792	125	22	14	400	12,710				545
LINCOLN:											
1 Caistor	1,577	6,569					550				83
2 Clinton	630	10,183		7	6		1,050				
3 Gainsboro'	44	9,376					1,450				94
4 Grantham	165	8,527	90	4			400				21
5 Grimsby, N	781	7,054			3		1,800				30
6 Grimsby, S	519	6,043	129	53		143					111
7 Louth	1,008	10,117	93					1,600			63
8 Niagara	9	8,835	90	19	26		514				
Totals	4,733	66,704	402	83	35	143	5,764	1,600			402
WENTWORTH:											
1 Ancaster	4,147	12,814	114	3,187	1,086	3,000					
2 Barton	2,932	7,359	146	127	791	1,770					60
3 Beverly	2,239	15,644	182	10	669	4,781	892				
4 Binbrook	1,086	5,027	17	2							163
5 Flamborough, E.	880	10,490	371	1							160
6 Flamborough W.	1,643	9,119	285	36	617		1,400				4
7 Glanford	1,317	4,642	36		364	2,000	2,000				18
8*Saltfleet	4,064	11,846	127	3	494	1,301					8
Totals	18,308	76,941	1,278	3,366	4,021	12,852	4,292				413

* Returns for 1895 are unsatisfactory—the Treasurer's and Auditors' Reports do not agree.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health, (including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund, investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
15,579	969	12	121	1,869	4	33	34	4,812	4,676	398	.....	700	1
12,598	663	.....	253	2,157	.....	22	63	3,874	5,050	83	.....	.....	2
13,348	649	.....	204	1,749	.....	31	58	4,580	5,660	.....	.....	.....	3
10,672	627	.....	175	2,373	.....	28	2	3,271	3,461	.....	.....	.....	4
16,093	775	89	240	1,572	.....	181	95	3,846	3,804	131	.....	4,310	5
15,166	612	.....	121	882	.....	35	.....	4,036	2,495	1,921	48	.....	6
17,303	935	26	184	2,057	.....	28	13	3,779	6,892	.....	.....	.....	7
18,741	949	5	205	2,010	.....	54	12	3,850	4,960	143	2,942	.....	8
7,947	664	.....	202	646	.....	48	2	2,725	2,396	.....	.....	.....	9
25,264	866	.....	168	2,700	.....	.....	32	5,798	6,735	79	.....	.....	10
8,356	561	.....	108	1,225	.....	63	.....	1,991	2,715	349	.....	.....	11
12,829	763	.....	124	1,004	.....	58	25	3,960	5,282	.....	.....	238	12
174,496	9,033	132	2,105	20,244	4	581	336	46,522	54,126	3,104	2,990	5,248	
10,261	810	6	126	1,197	.....	63	.....	3,228	4,077	.....	.....	.....	1
36,259	1,292	5	390	3,110	.....	116	135	6,116	14,728	.....	3,275	.....	2
21,539	1,025	.....	326	1,433	.....	90	3	5,188	9,650	.....	.....	916	3
27,889	1,297	.....	228	2,584	.....	137	4	8,348	9,249	.....	.....	.....	4
20,822	1,043	.....	418	1,521	.....	80	46	4,086	7,457	.....	.....	.....	5
116,770	5,467	11	1,488	9,845	.....	486	188	26,966	45,161	.....	3,275	916	
13,900	561	30	104	1,545	.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,769	289	.....	.....	1
11,414	498	16	211	2,148	.....	23	.....	2,062	3,686	.....	.....	.....	2
12,878	424	48	155	1,247	.....	44	.....	1,216	4,076	.....	.....	.....	3
20,952	638	.....	218	1,864	.....	59	22	1,784	5,634	.....	95	.....	4
15,353	713	159	315	2,361	.....	.....	83	2,114	5,345	.....	.....	.....	5
17,147	694	16	356	1,579	.....	50	93	3,868	5,136	.....	100	.....	6
91,644	3,528	269	1,359	10,744	.....	176	198	12,044	27,646	289	195	.....	
8,779	352	7	123	765	.....	.....	5	2,389	2,763	.....	.....	.....	1
11,876	417	.....	81	1,809	.....	.....	.....	4,054	3,848	.....	.....	.....	2
10,964	514	.....	175	1,388	.....	28	.....	2,100	3,516	.....	.....	.....	3
9,207	612	66	168	1,079	.....	15	.....	3,857	2,837	.....	.....	.....	4
9,668	383	6	86	1,247	.....	.....	43	3,642	1,977	.....	.....	.....	5
6,998	347	.....	117	400	.....	20	6	1,849	3,336	.....	.....	143	6
12,881	410	.....	109	975	.....	12	.....	6,166	4,869	.....	.....	.....	7
9,493	531	122	148	1,493	.....	.....	.....	4,007	2,532	.....	.....	.....	8
79,866	3,566	201	1,007	9,156	.....	75	54	28,064	25,678	.....	.....	143	
24,348	1,048	286	519	2,513	.....	136	593	2,869	7,280	.....	.....	2,979	1
13,185	1,121	515	253	1,815	.....	39	309	1,398	2,047	.....	.....	1,770	2
24,417	844	852	424	1,724	.....	36	454	6,043	7,092	724	.....	4,692	3
6,295	454	28	98	452	60	39	120	1,124	2,506	.....	.....	.....	4
11,902	630	29	277	1,529	.....	25	206	1,742	4,436	.....	.....	.....	5
13,104	802	.....	411	1,212	.....	71	337	1,702	4,930	.....	.....	.....	6
10,377	421	.....	139	490	.....	32	123	1,251	2,374	.....	.....	2,000	7
17,843	661	192	247	2,890	.....	36	202	316	4,388	.....	.....	775	8
121,471	5,981	1,902	2,368	12,625	60	414	2,344	16,445	35,053	724	.....	12,216	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WELLINGTON:											
1 Arthur	.....	49	.....	1,200	35	9	14,921	658	.....	.....	700
2 Eramosa	200	.....	.....	122	41	70	12,598	.....	7,631	.....	.....
3 Erin	270	.....	.....	.....	16	2	13,219	129	7,218	.....	.....
4 Garafraxa, W	254	.....	.....	400	31	41	10 663	9	5,184	.....	.....
5 Guelph	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	50	16,093	.....	7,045	.....	14,538
6 Luther, W	.....	691	.....	1,700	483	345	13.369	1,797	1,258	48	.....
7 Maryborough	100	.....	.....	.....	6	75	14,095	3,808	3,657	.....	.....
8 Minto	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,532	31	18,693	48	8,187	15,931	*540
9 Nichol	.....	.....	.....	590	19	.....	7,292	655	2,978	.....	.....
10 Peel	.....	.....	270	1,500	292	101	18,541	6,723	9	.....	.....
11 Pilkington	.....	.....	.....	700	67	139	7.918	438	1,909	.....	.....
12 Puslinch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	11,582	1,247	2,761	.....	11,091
Totals	824	740	270	9,212	2,522	991	158,984	15,512	47,837	15,979	26,869
WATERLOO:											
1 Dumfries, N	350	.....	267	.....	26	107	10,257	4	1,087	.....	.....
2 Waterloo	595	429	1,207	.....	1,240	239	32.877	3,382	.....	.....	36,365
3 Wellesley	.....	.....	.....	540	17	345	19,533	2,006	333	.....	†12,276
4 Wilmot	300	.....	.....	1,000	388	196	23,731	4,158	.....	.....	.....
5 Woolwich	505	.....	1,125	.....	1,384	100	17,765	3,057	12	.....	8,000
Totals	1,750	429	2,599	1,540	3,055	987	104,163	12,607	1,432	.....	56,641
DUFFERIN:											
1 Amaranth	300	963	1,923	1,500	1,314	265	13,563	337	4,647	.....	.....
2 Garafraxa, E	.....	241	.....	2,000	139	16	11,040	374	148	.....	.....
3 Luther, E	674	731	133	2,500	942	66	12,256	622	69	.....	.....
4 Melancthon	508	2,946	.....	5,373	1,088	197	20,426	526	5,463	1,474	.....
5 Mono	.....	.....	.....	2,500	47	74	13,711	1,642	1,651	.....	.....
6 Mulmur	400	.....	2,700	600	1,356	199	17,147	.....	685	‡600	9,000
Totals	1,882	4,881	4,756	14,473	4,886	817	88,143	3,501	12,663	2,074	9,000
LINCOLN:											
1 Caistor	.....	.....	.....	550	21	78	7,053	1,726	1,004	.....	.....
2 Clinton	124	.....	.....	1,050	58	94	11,535	341	338	.....	.....
3 Gainsboro'	359	.....	.....	1,450	118	94	9,742	1,222	423	.....	.....
4 Grantham	.....	.....	.....	400	10	95	9,139	68	3,915	.....	.....
5 Grimsby, N	.....	.....	.....	1,800	57	280	9,521	147	275	.....	.....
6 Grimsby, S	174	.....	.....	.....	97	204	6,693	305	485	.....	.....
7 Louth	129	.....	.....	.....	13	88	12,771	110	1,648	.....	.....
8 Niagara	.....	66	.....	500	41	53	.9,493	.....	5,563	.....	.....
Totals	786	66	.....	5,750	415	986	75,947	3,919	13,651	.....	.....
WENTWORTH:											
1 Ancaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	221	18,897	5,451	3,249	.....	‖46,094
2 Barton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	9,500	3,685	106	.....	14,091
3 Beverly	.....	.....	.....	700	28	150	23,763	654	3,296	.....	13,591
4 Binbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	5,000	1,295	375	.....	.....
5 Flamborough, E	.....	89	.....	.....	14	508	9,485	2,417	3,354	.....	.....
6 Flamborough, W	200	1,392	.....	1,400	280	135	12,872	232	2,624	.....	15,256
7 Glanford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	6,958	3,419	135	.....	7,000
8 Saltfleet	.....	.....	§1,800	.....	.....	492	11,999	5,844	201	.....	6,775
Totals	200	1,481	1,800	2,100	775	1,986	98,474	22,997	13,340	.....	102,807

* Classed as Miscellaneous Asset in 1894. † Omitting $748 overstated in 1894. ‡ Including $100 omitted in 1894. ‖ Including $5,050 previously omitted—being $3,050 originally invested in Toll Road and $2,000 borrowed from C. R. Fund. § Including $1,200 cancelled debentures.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loan for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,025	.....	2,383	...	450	.....	.....	‡845	.....	.....	.....	1,295	1
.....	... ..	4	7,635	3,596	1,323	.....	400	.....	.....	682	90	6,091	2
.....	.....	.....	7,347	4,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,964	3
.....	.....	.....	5,193	3,078	305	.....	... ...	351	.....	.....	223	3,957	4
.....	. .	.....	21,583	3,486	700	.....	....	.....	.....	58	200	4,444	5
.....	400	175	3,678	576	548	.....	.....	12,097	.....	.....	374	13,595	6
.....	400	230	8,095	4,131	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	4,911	7
.....	600	.....	25,306	746	10	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	25,756	8
.....	.....	.....	3,633	2,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,111	9
.....	.....	.....	6,732	6,274	.....	5,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	11,835	10
.....	.....	99	2,446	1,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	....	2,334	11
.....	3,000	.....	18,099	2,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2,994	12
.....	5,425	508	112,130	34,185	3,936	30,561	400	13,293	.....	1,572	1,340	85,287	
.....	.....	.....	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125	1
.....	1,000	.....	40,747	.....	7	.....	3,785	8,257	8,744	.....	.....	20,793	2
.....	....	759	15,374	2,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	3,128	3
.....	1,000	.....	5,158	620	.....	.....	6,130	... ...	.....	.....	.....	6,750	4
.....	.....	.....	11,069	....	.....	21,975	5,435	.....	.....	.....	8	27,418	5
.....	2,000	759	73,439	3,278	7	21,975	15,350	8,257	8,744	470	133	58,214	
.....	1,000	182	6,166	1,902	213	9,651	900	13,305	.....	.....	527	26,498	1
.....	.....	.....	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,723	.....	....	362	2,085	2
.....	204	189	1,084	.....	.....	.....	3,945	6,245	2,000	.....	... ..	12,190	3
.....	1,200	.....	8,663	2,175	1,500	3,000	5,027	7,216	.....	....	.....	18,918	4
.....	.. ...	.....	3,293	2,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	171	3,027	5
.....	300	.....	10,585	1,972	.....	9,000	600	.....	.....	10	.....	11,582	6
.....	2,704	371	30,313	8,905	1,713	21,651	10,472	28,489	2,000	10	1,060	74,300	
9,000	1,000	.....	12,730	2,389	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389	1
.....	200	.....	879	.....	.....	.....	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	717	2
.. ...	.....	88	1,733	1,729	.....	.....	1,001	.....	.....	. ..	50	2,780	3
.....	....	.....	3,983	3,225	328	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	3,553	4
.....	800	.....	1,222	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	5
.....	.... .	26	816	...	.....	.....	1,742	.....	.....	.....	105	1,847	6
.....	.....	.....	1,758	225	.....	.....	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,959	7
.....	.....	.....	5,563	3,377	900	.....	....	198	.....	14	.....	4,489	8
9,000	2,000	114	28,684	11,092	1,228	.....	5,194	198	.....	14	155	17,881	
.....	5,000	469	60,263	490	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7,050	.....	7,540	1
.....	400	138	18,420	428	272	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	2,050	
.. ..	3,200	.....	20,741	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	892	....	892	
10,000	200	.....	11,870	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	1,500	.....	7,271	314	2,599	.. ....	...	193	.....	.....	206	3,312	
.....	3,000	267	21,379	345	.....	.....	600	2,768	.....	2,038	497	6,248	
.. ...	514	117	11,185	189	.. ..	.....	.. .	.....	.....	†2,000	235	2,424	7
.....	.... .	85	12,905	1,368	1,689	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,257	8
10,000	13,814	1,076	164,034	3,134	4,560	1,200	600	2,961	.....	11,980	2,288	26,723	

‡ Omitting $42 overstated in 1894 report. * See note (i) page 52. † To Clergy Reserve Fund.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALTON:											
1 Esquesing	467	11,957	193		1,919		1,750				15
2 Nassagaweya		7,003	32	3	452	3,150	150				38
3 Nelson	1,800	10,650	58	12	1,097	10,464					
4 Trafalgar		14,076	120	4	1,622	25,482	3,243				506
Totals	2,267	43,686	403	19	5,090	39,096	5,143				559
PEEL:											
1 Albion		9,640	133	11			1,500				
2 Caledon	1,772	11,949	204	32							2
3 Chinguacousy	825	17,167	200	10	1,448	4,400		1,600			90
4 Toronto	3,296	20,677	324	12	1,291	3,593	3,000	*6,415			109
5 Toronto Gore	43	5,142	49		154		570				133
Totals	5,936	64,575	910	65	2,893	7,993	5,070	8,015			334
YORK:											
1 Etobicoke	3,839	21,349	231	65	937	7,648	269			18,457	255
2 Georgina	1,930	7,075	119								206
3 Gwillimbury, E.	1,043	11,947	133	4	716	511	86				41
4 Gwillimbury, N.	162	6,931	87	5			100				58
5 King	238	19,244	608		2,349	14,585	1,035				53
6 Markham	337	21,471	397				2,275				103
7 Scarborough		16,176	440	7	780	7,364	4,000	2,000			208
8 Vaughan	6,696	20,373	470		1,115	8,249					9
9 Whitchurch	556	10,121	103	10	795		1,333				20
10 York		†103,217	847	10	1,454	17,249	2,099			13,000	1,833
Totals	14,801	237,904	3,435	101	8,146	55,606	31,197	2,000		31,457	2,786
ONTARIO:											
1 Brock	1,160	11,434	117	13			4,456				110
2 Mara	1,325	11,086	261	2	326	11,056	3,350				6
3 Pickering		22,328			273	1,000	7,314				277
4 Rama		4,266			81		500				121
5 Reach	161	12,918	142	39			4,338				33
6 Scott	574	7,372	61		228						
7 Scugog	330	1,663					100				27
8 Thorah	108	5,418	33	4	1,656	281					106
9 Uxbridge	664	10,976	95	78	42		2,410				27
10 Whitby, E	315	8,789	131	17	166		1,895				14
11 Whitby	59	10,931	136				2,650				41
Totals	4,696	107,181	976	153	2,772	12,337	27,013				762
DURHAM:											
1 Cartwright	907	5,285	129	10			500				23
2 Cavan	15	10,177	220								204
3 Clarke	2,114	13,646	401								41
4 Darlington	2,677	16,449	140	53							156
5 Hope		11,340	123		1 574		466				3
6 Manvers	1,399	10,166	220	17			500				
Totals	7,112	67,063	1,233	80	1,574		1,466				427

* Amount of loans made by township to school sections, from M. L. Fund, prior to 1895, but not then reported. † Including $25,130, proceeds of county debentures, for advance to township on non-resident taxes.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund, investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
16,301	908	701	307	1,160	.....	30	406	3,128	7,009	.....	.....	.....	1
10,828	622	.....	204	1,509	.....	10	375	1,436	3,228	.....	.....	3,150	2
24,081	963	93	122	1,200	.....	3	566	2,459	5,522	.....	.....	10,210	3
45,053	1,006	42	272	4,508	.....	22	278	4,091	6,707	.....	.....	25,482	4
96,263	3,499	836	905	8,377	.....	65	1,625	11,114	22,466	.....	.....	38,842	
11,284	733	.....	134	1,025	.....	13	291	2,453	4,421	.....	.....	.....	1
13,959	884	7	201	1,180	.....	46	552	3,063	7,097	.....	.....	.....	2
25,740	1,056	100	462	2,060	.....	23	237	5,718	10,150	.....	.....	4,400	3
38,717	1,270	18	413	8,287	.....	85	542	4,848	14,845	.....	.....	3,750	4
6,091	420	.....	69	685	.....	.....	10	1,357	1,930	.....	.....	.....	5
95,791	4,363	125	1,279	13,237	.....	167	1,632	17,439	38,443	.....	.....	8,150	
53,050	1,417	197	684	5,668	.....	103	214	3,791	6,110	.....	695	6,399	1
9,330	335	44	123	467	.....	2	50	1,591	2,363	.....	.....	.....	2
14,481	705	254	212	1,932	.....	40	42	3,428	5,609	.....	.....	511	3
7,343	396	12	101	493	.....	.....	68	1,731	2,498	.....	.....	.....	4
38,112	1,156	70	388	5,551	.....	69	137	5,899	8,446	.....	.....	14,774	5
24,583	1,166	80	113	4,058	.....	.....	246	6,665	9,283	.....	.....	.....	6
30,975	1,056	53	280	3,814	.....	66	29	4,111	8,517	.....	....	7,500	7
36,912	1,203	7	700	4,962	.....	73	53	6,243	8,843	.....	.....	8,249	8
12,938	844	674	140	951	.....	12	.....	.....	4,802	325	.....	.....	9
159,709	5,517	4,257	1,577	23,337	500	506	996	9,888	13,015	.....	20,660	.....	10
387,433	13,795	5,648	4,318	51,233	500	871	1,835	43,347	69,486	325	21,355	37,433	
17,290	1,110	.....	592	1,956	.....	69	555	3,447	5,811	.....	.....	.....	1
27,412	975	70	218	2,022	850	295	196	1,465	3,212	268	....	.....	2
31,192	1,289	12	253	3,549	.....	80	998	5,025	8,811	.....	.....	.....	3
4,968	393	.....	237	786	.....	123	46	375	1,502	.....	331	.....	4
17,631	928	.....	329	1,692	.....	6	708	3,125	5,969	.....	....	.....	5
8 235	586	.....	238	1,483	.....	8	290	1,882	3,435	.....	.....	.....	6
2,120	155	.....	35	248	.....	.....	17	450	950	.....	.....	.....	7
7,606	606	.....	99	1,603	....	36	10	923	1,771	.....	.....	.....	8
14,292	797	113	167	1,035	84	6	448	1,500	4,092	.....	902	.....	9
11,327	801	13	119	1,836	60	.....	343	2,258	3,967	43	.....	.....	10
13,817	830	500	166	922	.....	32	335	2,195	4,026	.....	.....	.....	11
155,890	8,470	708	2,453	17,132	994	655	3,946	22,645	43,546	311	1,233	.....	
6,854	386	.....	124	723	....	9	324	1,312	2,536	.....	.....	.....	1
10,616	867	.....	169	1,168	52	162	81	2,524	5,011	.....	.....	.....	2
16,202	1,010	93	249	2,707	.. ..	51	506	3,417	6,194	.....	.....	.....	3
19,475	892	29	258	2,973	.....	15	503	3,735	7,588	.....	.....	.....	4
13,506	955	27	285	1,765	.....	105	533	3,012	5,702	.....	.....	.....	5
12,302	873	.....	247	636	....	*2,104	534	1,995	5,019	.....	....	.....	6
78,955	4,983	149	1,332	9,972	52	2,446	2,481	15,995	32,050	.....	.....	.....	

* Diphtheria outbreak.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALTON:											
1 Esquesing				1,750	28	329	15,756	545	57		38,988
2 Nassagaweya				279		15	10,828		2,734		9,041
3 Nelson	210				71	817	22,236	1,845	51		27,392
4 Trafalgar				1,800	113	732	45,053		4,139		45,173
Totals	210			3,829	212	1,893	93,873	2,390	6,981		120,594
PEEL:											
1 Albion				1,588	70	92	10,820	464	70		
2 Caledon						347	13,377	582	1,324		
3 Chinguacousy	240				49	222	24,717	1,023	357		32,513
4 Toronto	625		279	1,250	802	209	37,223	1,494	1,019		28,204
5 Toronto Gore	385			870	181	51	5,958	133			3,500
Totals	1,250		279	3,708	1,102	921	92,095	3,696	2,770		64,217
YORK:											
1 Etobicoke	852		1,736	4,000	2,400	10,187	44,453	8,597	11,105	695	13,207
2 Georgina	270	260	1,550		334	43	7,432	1,898			
3 Gwillimbury, E.					128	167	13,028	1,453	79		12,974
4 Gwillimbury, N.			1,632	100	125	139	7,295	48	87		
5 King	150			240	105	257	37,242	870	65		39,254
6 Markham	172			2,089	157	251	24,280	303	3,084		
7 Scarborough				4,735	150	29	30,340	635	512		13,589
8 Vaughan						440	30,773	6,139	662		35,332
9 Whitchurch				900	32	192	8,872	4,066	689		14,043
10 York	5,816		6,823	54,991	10,742	912	159,537	172	54,846	11,130	19,496
Totals	7,260	260	11,741	67,055	14,173	12,617	363,252	24,181	71,129	11,825	147,895
ONTARIO:											
1 Brock	79	435		2,900	276	60	17,290		2,032		
2 Mara	200	1,103	11,600	3,350	1,110	141	27,075	337			
3 Pickering	202		2,382	6,987	1,186	418	31,192		3,867		3,000
4 Rama				508	350	24	4,675	293	2,081	2,973	
5 Reach		476		3,965	150	233	17,581	50	2,418		
6 Scott					76	204	8,202	33			4,762
7 Scugog				100	2	25	1,982	138	238		
8 Thorah			1,000		810	420	7,278	328	333		53,464
9 Uxbridge	200			3,270	1,306	294	14,214	78	549	1,762	
10 Whitby, E				1,375	33	72	10,920	407	381		3,200
11 Whitby	184		892	2,950	616	118	13,766	51	497		
Totals	865	2,014	15,874	25,405	5,915	2,009	154,175	1,715	12,396	4,735	64,426
DURHAM:											
1 Cartwright				500	20	37	5,971	883	12		
2 Cavan	143				27	150	10,354	262	5,256		
3 Clarke						368	14,595	1,607	961		
4 Darlington	300				45	147	16,485	2,990	486		
5 Hope				1,044		78	13,506		4,196		34,368
6 Manvers				500	11	75	11,994	308	1,271		
Totals	443			2,044	103	855	72,905	6,050	12,182		34,368

* Including $10,000 bonus to railway.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loan for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
32,600	.....	.....	72,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,500	.....	13,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	2
.....	...	111	29,399	.. ...	9	.....	975	.....	. . ....	.....	.....	984	3
.....	1,025	1,555	51,892	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,704	540	7,044	4
32,600	2,525	1,666	166,756	800	9	.....	975	.....	.....	5,854	540	8,178	
.....	500	.....	1,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10.000	2,000	... .	13,906	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	2
28,000	600	22	62,515	.....	16	.....	3,380	.....	.....	....	66	3,462	3
1,500	1,500	.....	33,717	.....	.....	.....	5,790	.....	1,955	6,139	....	13,884	4
.....	580	.....	4,213	... ..	.....	.....	2,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282	5
39,500	5,180	22	115,385	.....	16	.....	11,756	.....	1,955	6,139	66	19,932	
.....	700	88	34,392	.....	1,433	9,665	20,775	.....	10,637	269	.....	42,779	1
3,000	140	.. .. .	5.0?8	.....	.....	1,650	1,180	2,286	.....	.....	.....	5,116	2
.....	50	.....	14,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988	40	2,028	3
.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	40,189	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	795	800	1,845	5
.....	.....	.....	3,387	.....	.....	.....	2,561	.....	.....	1,275	1,364	5,200	6
10,850	1,150	.....	26,736	... ..	...	.....	2.000	....	....	.....	.....	2,000	7
.....	700	739	43,572	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,106	3,118	8
.....	270	.....	19,068	3,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡ 433	139	4,451	9
.....	1,500	1,003	88,147	989	10,851	.....	†59,260	.....	99,215	27,295	7,004	204,614	10
13,850	4,510	1,830	275,220	4,868	12,296	11,315	86,026	2,286	109,852	32,055	12,453	271,151	
.....	1,100	3,524	6,656	.....	81	. .....	1,783	1,741	.....	1,556	.....	5,161	1
.....	2,400	.... ..	2,737	.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,979	.....	.....	.....	4,979	2
30,000	1,850	205	38,922	.....	504	.....	3,769	.....	14,661	2,314	419	21,667	3
.....	705	.....	6,052	.....	.....	... .	1,700	.....	3,000	1,500	100	6,100	4
.....	1,740	87	4,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.. ..	1,702	100	2,442	5
....	800	.....	5,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	985	.....	....	.....	985	6
3,000	1,500	34	4,910	.....	128	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	321	7
....	950	.....	55,075	.. ..	.....	13,000	....	.....	.....	.....	§7,790	20,790	8
.....	1,000	227	3,616	.....	.. ...	19,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,600	9
...	1,400	4	5,392	.....	29	....	.....	.....	.....	530	80	639	10
.....	1,000	105	1,653	.....	.... .	.....	1,102	.....	8,945	.....	.....	10,047	11
33,000	14,445	4,186	134,903	.. ..	742	32,000	10,954	7,345	26,606	7,402	8,682	93,731	
.....	2,340	.....	3,235	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	1
.....	3,000	2,400	10,918	2,524	.....	.....	312	.....	.... ..	.....	1,359	4,195	2
.....	2,000	.....	4,568	... .	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	500	.....	3,976	545	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	126	1,271	4
.....	200	.....	38,764	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	466	.....	466	5
.....	.....	.....	1,579	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	454	6
.....	8,040	2,400	63,040	3,699	.....	.....	912	.....	.....	466	1,545	6,622	

* School debenture debt to Woodbridge. † Including $2,665 omitted in 1894. ‡ Omitting $3,563 overstated in 1894. § Beaverton's share of G.T.R. stock.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
1 Alnwick	157	3,225	82	23			400				58
2 Brighton	988	8,580		17			600				56
3 Cramahe		8,366	62	39			1,159				7
4 Haldimand	337	13,849	40	88			2,500				28
5 Hamilton	2,417	13,363	145	2			2,000				136
6 Monaghan S	503	3,950	14							2,000	23
7 Murray		9,342	8	23							41
8 Percy	387	9,486	210	104			1,400				229
9 Seymour	2,852	16,105	13	12			3,220				575
Totals	7,641	86,266	574	308			11,279			2,000	1,153
PRINCE EDWARD:											
1 Ameliasburg	137	12,490	72	22	754	2,891	995				37
2 Athol	274	3,552			124						
3 Hallowell	161	8,686	1	21	1		500				89
4 Hillier	32	6,066	22		18						287
5 Marysburg N	253	4,088			377		150				
6 Marysburg S		5,133	92	4	430		51				26
7 Sophiasburg	3,817	7,348	45	17	222		600				15
Totals	4,674	47,363	232	64	1,926	2,891	2,296				454
LENNOX AND ADD.:											
1 Adolphustown	137	3,218			102		200				
2 Amherst Island	739	4,008	38	24							
3 Camden East	89	19,959	235	5	765	8,950	1,500				124
4 Denbigh, etc	71	1,250									306
5 Ernestown	374	10,685	79	54	960	301	1,000				3
6 Fredericksburg N		5,941			220						102
7 Fredericksburg S	250	4,264			44		450				12
8 Kaladar, etc		1,756	43	10			30				285
9 Richmond		10,316	19	7	634	3,050	1,733				145
10 Sheffield		7,660	178	6	185	1,300	3,484				500
Totals	1,660	69,057	592	106	2,910	13,601	8,397				1,477
FRONTENAC:											
1 Barrie	116	1,283	36	7							80
2 Bedford	139	4,202	51				150				*610
3 Clarendon, etc	103	1,799									28
4 Hinchinbrooke	768	4,637	48	5							
5 Howe Island	49	1,857									
6 Kennebec	223	2,522	36								
7 Kingston	1,705	10,678	98	76	6	200					
8 Loughborough		7,489	53	3	200						102
9 Olden	432	4,443		7							
10 Oso		2,865	106				5	350			85
11 Palmerston, etc	101	1,789	35	34				400		2,000	23
12 Pittsburg	6,631	10,978	117	9					817		633
13 Portland	1,036	8,146	74	22	346						
14 Storrington	216	8,582	20	15							2
15 Wolfe Island	217	6,174	50	4							
Totals	11,736	77,444	724	182	552	200	155	750	817	2,000	1,563

* Including $591 Dominion Government Grant for bridge.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund, investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,945	351	10	70	480	.....	30	103	649	1,417	.....	.....	.....	1
10,241	593	7	212	826	.....	56	229	1,895	4,051	.....	.....	.....	2
9,633	687	.....	89	1,165	.....	15	229	1,646	4,882	.....	.....	.....	3
16,842	1,363	42	401	2,405	188	83	686	2,319	6,473	.....	.....	.....	4
18,063	805	51	202	1,424	.....	91	472	3,179	6,874	.....	.....	.....	5
6,490	240	5	134	2,490	.....	.....	38	872	1,647	.....	370	.....	6
9,414	592	....	166	892	.....	23	200	1,675	4,265	.....	.....	.....	7
11,816	575	90	176	2,149	.....	46	121	1,815	4,682	.....	.....	.....	8
22,777	737	163	266	1,465	.....	109	483	2,003	3,889	.....	.....	.....	9
109,221	5,943	368	1,716	13,296	188	453	2,561	16,053	38,180	.....	370	.....	
17,398	583	3	368	312	.....	15	260	5,738	5,046	.....	595	2,891	1
3,950	154	.....	71	4	.....	.....	403	1,088	1,949	.....	.....	.....	2
9,459	313	.....	227	561	.....	47	518	.....	5,420	.....	.....	.....	3
6,425	299	.....	179	158	.....	.....	237	1,774	3,745	.....	.....	.....	4
4,868	285	....	46	85	.....	.....	82	214	2,494	.....	.....	.....	5
5,736	209	30	120	82	.....	7	211	1,083	2,566	.....	.....	.....	6
12,064	532	.....	250	269	.....	27	328	5,425	4,009	.....	.....	.....	7
59,900	2,375	33	1,261	1,469	.....	96	2,039	15,322	25,229	.....	595	2,891	
3,657	222	.....	68	194	.....	.....	119	1,402	1,179	.....	.....	.....	1
4,809	162	2	73	161	.....	.....	193	2,410	1,692	.....	.....	.....	2
31,627	792	4	416	1,736	.....	49	561	7,158	7,325	2	9,709	.....	3
1,627	227	.....	69	462	.....	.....	.....	298	528	.....	.....	.....	4
13,456	600	52	261	1,161	.....	.....	190	5,919	2,703	.....	.....	.....	5
6,263	322	12	112	633	.....	24	91	2,188	2,329	.....	.....	.....	6
5,020	268	.....	40	678	.....	.....	82	1,077	2 120	.....	.....	44	7
2,124	214	4	73	367	.....	6	19	.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....	8
15,904	536	8	126	891	.....	14	529	4,648	4,764	153	.....	3,000	9
13,313	434	90	118	559	2,246	.....	316	135	4,523	.....	3,144	.....	10
97,800	3,777	172	1,356	6,842	2,246	93	2,100	25,235	28,543	155	12,853	3,044	
1,522	186	.....	100	17	.....	20	.....	228	742	.....	.....	.....	1
5,152	338	9	113	537	.....	3	24	616	1,763	.....	.....	.....	2
1,930	206	.....	56	83	.....	.....	.....	375	970	.....	.....	.....	3
5,458	377	136	128	412	.....	.....	10	1,987	2,171	.....	.....	.....	4
1,906	107	3	61	18	.....	8	.....	505	960	.....	.....	.....	5
2,781	343	.....	48	175	.....	.....	9	567	1,307	.....	.....	.....	6
12,763	680	171	172	911	.....	.....	185	5,060	4,973	.....	.....	.....	7
7,847	452	53	79	886	.....	.....	41	2,812	2,970	.....	.....	.....	8
4,882	343	.....	301	200	.....	14	83	1,578	2,195	.....	.....	.....	9
3,411	298	64	120	197	.....	.....	31	654	1,814	.....	.....	.....	10
4,382	292	.....	119	58	.....	.....	10	1,976	1,525	.....	.....	.....	11
19,185	635	60	264	1,543	.....	.....	179	5,410	4,145	1,540	.....	.....	12
9,624	466	4	91	800	.....	10	185	3,954	3,201	.....	.....	.....	13
8,835	397	.....	118	127	.....	.....	50	5,312	2,515	.....	.....	.....	14
6,445	280	5	129	461	.....	.....	40	2,051	3,323	.....	.....	.....	15
96,123	5,400	505	1,899	6,425	.....	55	847	33,085	34,574	1,540	.....	.....	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
1 Alnwick	.....	....	....	400	13	33	3,556	389	342	.....	.....
2 Brighton	.....	.....	....	600	12	269	8,750	1,491	.....	.....	.....
3 Cramahe	400	.....	.....	189	48	283	9,633	.....	2,831	.....	.....
4 Haldimand	227	.....	...	2,000	154	190	16,531	311	8,317	.....	.....
5 Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	1,600	11	282	14,991	3,072	7,206	.....	800
6 Monaghan, S	....	.....	.....	.....	22	14	5,832	658	450	370	.....
7 Murray	.....	.....	....	93	..	239	8,145	1,269	595	.....	.....
8 Percy	....	.....	320	1,400	137	69	11,580	236	796	.....	.....
9 Seymour	82	....	1,900	9,420	839	332	21,688	1,089	1,735	..	.....
Totals	709	.....	2,220	15,702	1,236	1,711	100,706	8,515	22,272	370	800
PRINCE EDWARD:											
1 Ameliasburg	.....	.....	.....	297	901	110	17,119	279	1,156	3,979	*26,987
2 Athol	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	2	3,697	253	127	.....	2,250
3 Hallowell	....	.....	.....	500	8	53	7,647	1,812	1,415	....	.....
4 Hillier	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	13	6,403	22	530	.....	.....
5 Marysburg, N.	.....	.....	.....	150	19	9	3,384	1,484	150	.....	6,899
6 Marysburg, S.	.....	.....	.....	1,279	137	12	5,736	.	665	.....	10,060
7 Sophiasburg	.....	.....	.....	600	38	.....	11,478	586	451	.....	3,491
Totals	.....	.....	.....	2,852	1,103	199	55,464	4,436	4,494	3,979	49,687
LENNOX AND ADD.:											
1 Adolphustown	.....	... .	.....	200	5	8	3,397	260	.....	.....	3,000
2 Amherst Island	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	4	4,697	112	1,161	.....	.....
3 Camden East	....	.....	.....	1,500	1,827	302	31,381	246	6,448	23,405	.....
4 Denbigh, etc	...	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1,585	42	983	.....	37
5 Ernestown	300	.....	.....	1,600	261	316	13,363	93	9,977	.....	23,900
6 Fredericksburg, N	200	.....	....	151	90	15	6,167	96	2,541	.....	3,500
7 Fredericksburg, S	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	63	4,972	48	3,899	.....	2,313
8 Kaladar, etc	.....	.....	....	46	.....	15	2,124	.....	1,454	.....	.....
9 Richmond	.....	.. ..	.....	932	129	174	15,904	.....	5,010	... ..	17,032
10 Sheffield	.....	.....	.....	722	959	67	13,313	....	5,004	7,146	.....
Totals	500	.....	....	5,751	3,271	965	96,903	897	36,477	30,551	49,782
FRONTENAC:											
1 Barrie	101	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1,411	111	723	.....	.....
2 Bedford	88	.....	100	457	73	41	4,162	990	1,006	.....	.....
3 Clarendon, etc	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,695	235	1,455	.....	.....
4 Hinchinbrooke	50	....	.....	.....	15	.....	5,286	172	1,244	.....	.....
5 Howe Island	100	.. ...	.....	.....	12	.....	1,774	132	.....	.....	.....
6 Kennebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2,532	249	2,698	....	.....
7 Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	161	12,358	405	7,717	.....	1,650
8 Loughborough	.....	.....	219	13	105	146	7,776	71	2,452	.....	.....
9 Olden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,714	168	1,618	.....	.....
10 Oso	110	.....	.....	2	17	104	3,411	.....	1,621	.....	.....
11 Palmerston, etc	100	.....	.....	.....	31	188	4,299	83	841	.....	.....
12 Pittsburg	.....	.....	....	1,500	10	92	15,378	3,807	4,224	.....	.....
13 Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	8,745	879	3,903	.....	5,750
14 Storrington	100	.....	.....	.....	10	85	8,714	121	2,631	.....	.....
15 Wolfe Island	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	6,405	40	3,949	.....	.....
Totals	649	.....	319	1,972	335	1,055	88,660	7,463	36,082	.....	7,400

* $650 loss on mortgage.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loan for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,200	600	155	3,686	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	1
1,000	650	.....	3,141	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	2
.....	4,715	.....	7,546	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1,159	.....	1,559	3
.....	3,156	.....	11,784	3,322	1,771	.....	873	.....	.....	2,547	453	8,966	4
.....	2,000	240	13,318	3,176	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	445	5,801	5
.....	.....	.....	1,478	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,128	6
.....	2,000	.....	3,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	7,500	.....	8,532	378	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,819	8
10,000	.....	1,687	14,511	371	.....	8,750	271	.....	.....	.....	*2,295	11,687	9
13,200	20,621	2,082	67,860	7,832	1,951	10,191	1,544	.....	2,000	5,706	3,193	32,417	
.....	4,300	132	36,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	995	60	16,055	1
.....	1,000	.....	3,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	135	3,362	3,018	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,071	3
.....	.....	150	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1,200	.....	9,733	1,132	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1,477	5
.....	850	.....	11,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,157	.....	2,157	6
.....	4,500	.....	9,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	234	861	7
.....	11,850	417	74,863	4,150	198	.....	.....	.....	15,000	3,979	294	23,621	
1,200	500	.....	4,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1,273	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	612	2
.....	600	331	31,030	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	3
.....	.....	.....	1,062	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	4
.....	650	.....	34,620	4,573	3,452	.....	1,734	.....	.....	2,000	45	11,804	5
.....	400	.....	6,537	1,551	100	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	202	2,353	6
.....	800	.....	7,060	2,536	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	†870	.....	3,776	7
.....	575	.....	2,029	388	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	266	1,940	8
.....	2,300	54	24,396	1,509	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,949	.....	5,478	9
.....	2,000	90	14,240	2,143	466	15,000	.....	.....	.....	4,021	734	22,364	10
1,200	7,825	475	127,207	13,193	5,720	45,000	2,234	.....	.....	10,870	1,366	78,383	
.....	410	.....	1,244	148	88	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	103	516	1
.....	.....	.....	1,996	1,625	39	.....	680	.....	200	.....	104	2,648	2
.....	.....	.....	1,690	613	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,683	3
.....	1,050	.....	2,466	1,227	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	128	1,555	4
.....	.....	.....	132	.....	7	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	5
.....	600	.....	3,547	732	1,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	2,433	6
.....	1,000	200	10,972	7,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	7,832	7
.....	.....	21	2,544	196	912	1,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	3,301	8
.....	1,000	.....	2,786	801	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1,139	9
.....	500	.....	2,121	652	427	.....	470	.....	.....	5	184	1,738	10
3,500	100	.....	4,524	165	417	.....	700	.....	2,000	.....	12	3,294	11
.....	.....	23	8,054	5,414	113	.....	.....	817	.....	.....	100	6,444	12
.....	1,000	.....	11,532	3,954	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,990	13
1,000	.....	.....	3,752	1,546	241	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887	14
.....	2,500	.....	6,489	3,032	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635	3,989	15
4,500	8,160	244	63,849	27,469	5,342	1,873	2,427	817	2,200	5	2,423	42,556	

* Including $2,057 share of Campbellford school debentures. † Due Municipal Loan Fund.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LEEDS:											
1 Bastard, etc	2,724	11,110	183	164	583						
2 Crosby N		7,017	118	4	146		276				1
3 Crosby S	1,004	5,635	50	9	178						
4 Elizabethtown	912	16,173	111	1,024	154			500			56
5 Elmsley S	73	3,785		197							200
6 Kitley	1,088	8,582	146	1							75
7 Leeds, etc., Front	1 268	12,446	57	111		482	1,500				48
8 Leeds, etc., Rear	1,380	7,884	132		59						201
9 Yonge, etc., Front	456	8,618	58				450				
10 Yonge, etc., Rear	2,847	5,789	64	43	118		573				458
Totals	11,752	87,039	919	1,553	1,238	482	2,799	500			1,039
GRENVILLE:											
1 Augusta	1,299	12,386	84	765	828				3,200		471
2 Edwardsburg		11,456	15		894		6,267				237
3 Gower S	662	2,591		8							46
4 Oxford	102	9,131	130	37			800				33
5 Wolford	829	5,924	33				150				308
Totals	2,892	41,488	262	810	1,722		7,217		3,200		1,095
DUNDAS:											
1 Matilda		16,201		2			16,107		7,779		40
2 Mountain	445	11,514	185	2			550				46
3 Williamsburg	1,509	12,857	29				500				23
4 Winchester	313	14,924		26			470		4,557		171
Totals	2,267	55,496	214	30			17,627		12,336		280
STORMONT:											
1 Cornwall	285	12,066	449				3,050				2
2 Finch	1,334	9.677	162	7			2,775				36
3 Osnabruck	2,644	13,052	636	1	27		2,000				152
4 Roxborough	69	10,202	386	1			800				14
Totals	4,332	44,997	1,633	9	27		8,625				204
GLENGARRY:											
1 Charlottenburg		14,510	344	2			228	950			22
2 Kenyon	203	9,946	188	4			1,801				1,431
3 Lancaster	525	9,580	345	6							
4 Lochiel	37	13,054	270	30	7	204					87
Totals	765	47,090	1,147	42	7	204	2,029	950			1,540
PRESCOTT:											
1 Alfred	384	6,335	252	1							100
2 Caledonia	412	4,565	122				125				70
3 Hawkesbury E	957	8,398	245	4							
4 Hawkesbury W	938	8,065	446	27			759				
5 Longueuil		2,469	50				132				
6 Plantagenet N	358	9,454	490								
7 Plantagenet S	477	4,512	167	1							112
Totals	3,526	43,798	1,772	33			1,016				282

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health (including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$		
14,764	570	.....	206	270	.....	.. ...	262	.....	5,411	.....	1,471	.....	1
7,562	409	.....	152	1,031	.....	26	170	795	3,430	.....	146	.....	2
6,876	404	.....	120	537	.....	.....	62	1,429	3,190	.....	181	.....	3
18,930	1,002	16	164	2,861	.....	18	293	3,429	9,010	.....	519	... .	4
4,255	252	.....	68	356	.....	.....	.....	823	1,739	.....	.....	.....	5
9,892	656	2	129	626	.....	.....	333	2,168	4,381	78	.....	.....	6
15,912	696	63	180	2,908	.....	.....	436	2,397	5,293	.....	94	.....	7
9,656	640	.....	194	655	.....	.....	24	1,751	3,860	.....	211	.....	8
9,582	289	19	339	709	.....	.....	245	.....	4,692	.....	731	.....	9
9,892	270	.... .	73	112	.....	.....	34	1,046	3,849	520	573	.....	10
107,321	5,188	100	1,625	10,065	.....	44	1,859	13,838	44,855	598	3,926	.....	
19,033	714	.....	300	1,915	.....	.....	520	3,390	6,123	4,499	.....	.....	1
18,869	623	.....	403	1,850	.....	23	536	3,115	6,198	... .	.....	.....	2
3,307	249	13	23	233	.....	.....	...	847	988	252	.....	.....	3
10,233	668	....	268	702	.....	.....	384	2,534	4,372	.....	.....	.....	4
7,244	551	133	119	674	.....	.....	143	1,957	2,971	.....	.....	.....	5
58,686	2,805	146	1,113	5,374	.....	23	1,583	11,843	20,652	4,751	.....	.....	
40,129	445	.....	303	1,452	.....	.....	527	5,534	6,410	5,179	.....	.. ....	1
12,742	289	72	161	1,428	.....	2	75	3,084	6,088	52	.....	.....	2
14,918	413	.....	221	999	.....	18	587	3,041	6,104	1,288	.....	.....	3
20,461	394	3	100	2,736	.....	.....	102	1,901	5,979	5,556	.....	.....	4
88,250	1,541	75	785	6,615	.....	20	1,291	13,560	24,581	12,075	.....	.....	
15,852	717	16	270	2,288	.....	93	349	3,006	7,459	121	.....	.....	1
13,991	461	19	188	2,681	.....	76	34	1,792	4,472	170	.....	.....	2
18,512	419	15	336	1,536	.....	11	395	2,780	7,156	2,038	.... .	.....	3
11,472	540	81	192	1,437	.....	17	108	2,137	6,110	200	.....	.....	4
59,827	2,137	131	986	7,942	.....	197	886	9,715	25,197	2,529	.....	.....	
16,056	892	.....	185	2,126	.....	38	87	3,369	8,048	.....	.....	.....	1
13,573	489	60	208	992	1,153	85	97	1,882	6,291	212	.....	.....	2
10,456	664	46	276	936	... ..	29	109	2,908	5,142	188	....	.....	3
13,689	1,138	196	581	819	.....	218	37	2,170	6,808	82	.....	.....	4
53,774	3,183	302	1,250	4,873	1,153	370	330	10,329	26,289	482	.....	.....	
7,072	480	.....	102	1,174	.....	.....	9	920	3,675	161	.....	.....	1
5,294	589	.....	41	520	.....	.....	7	879	2,610	139	.... .	.....	2
9,604	422	.....	114	755	.....	13	.....	2,375	5,034	.....	.....	.....	3
10,235	382	48	307	367	.....	77	2	216	4,251	.....	.....	.. ...	4
2,651	192	.....	27	52	.....	.....	.....	531	1,572	130	.....	.....	5
10,302	556	62	231	795	.....	118	30	1,359	5,332	.....	.....	.....	6
5,269	727	3	120	1,003	.....	28	....	1,247	470	83	.....	... .	7
50,427	3,348	113	942	4,666	.....	236	48	7,527	22,944	513	.....	.....	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LEEDS:											
1 Bastard, etc					1,150	32	9,372	5,392		6,702	12,183
2 Crosby N				816	583	4	7,562		2,188	3,219	
3 Crosby S	264				288	56	6,531	345		1,616	4,000
4 Elizabethtown	350				635	113	18,410	520	6,388	4,585	
5 Elmsley S							3,238	1,017	542		
6 Kitley						96	8,469	1,423	78		
7 Leeds, etc, Front	400			1,500	75	47	14,089	1,823	1,015		
8 Leeds, etc., Rear	110				257	4	7,706	1,950	89	1,864	
9 Yonge, etc., Front	140			450	456	73	8,143	1,439	1,173	1,902	
10 Yonge, etc., Rear	414				976	5	7,872	2,020	2,587	6,305	
Totals	1,678			2,766	4,420	430	91,392	15,929	14,060	26,193	16,183
GRENVILLE:											
1 Augusta					105	98	17,664	1,369	5,467		18,760
2 Edwardsburg				5,723	151	247	18,869		4,034		19,327
3 Gower S						52	2,657	650	690		
4 Oxford				800	14	116	9,858	375	2,781		
5 Wolford						95	6,643	601	1,919		
Totals				6,523	270	608	55,691	2,995	14,891		38,087
DUNDAS:											
1 Matilda	154	1,271		17,172	1,011	671	40,129		4,422		
2 Mountain		195		550	22	55	12,073	669			
3 Williamsburg	205	436		500	289	185	14,286	632	21		
4 Winchester	374	550	1,595		943	228	20,461		1,736		460
Totals	733	2,452	1,595	18,222	2,265	1,139	86,949	1,301	6,179		460
STORMONT:											
1 Cornwall	57			1,000	143	256	15,775	77	7,835		
2 Finch	100		235	2,325	178		12,731	1,260	1,015		
3 Osnabruck	73	368			400	241	15,768	2,744	3,569		
4 Roxborough				500	26	7	11,355	117	4,949		
Totals	230	368	235	3,825	747	504	55,629	4,198	17,368		
GLENGARRY:											
1 Charlottenburg			400	83	580	248	16,056		6,931		53
2 Kenyon	160			780	10	*1,154	13,573		4,375		
3 Lancaster					75	7	10,380	76	5,288		200
4 Lochiel	200				14	*1,380	13,643	46	11,799		
Totals	360		400	863	679	2,789	53,652	122	28,393		253
PRESCOTT:											
1 Alfred	118				71	211	6,921	151	3,982		
2 Caledonia		141			70	20	5,016	278	3,413		
3 Hawkesbury E							8,713	891	1,777		
4 Hawkesbury W	246	100	589	759	998		8,342	1,893	2,626		
5 Longueuil				144		3	2,651		1,395		
6 Plantagenet N	286		337	600	260	68	10,034	268	6,279		
7 Plantagenet S		246		470	275	50	4,722	547	5,612		
Totals	650	487	926	1,973	1,674	352	46,399	4,028	25,084		

* Including payment to Alexandria, being one instalment of share of High School debenture debt.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,500	.....	25,777	3,031	.....	23,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,031	1
.....	528	.....	5,935	1,035	839	11,000	.....	.....	.....	276	141	13,291	2
2,100	1,400	.....	9,461	....	.....	4,500	885	....	.... ..	.....	.....	5,385	3
.....	2,000	272	13,765	3,819	...	7,000	550	5,000	.....	.....	.....	16,369	4
.....	500	.....	2,059	904	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	1,251	5
.....	.....	.....	1,501	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	5,000	.....	7,838	2,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	2,803	7
....	.....	.....	3,903	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	..	... .	.....	5,000	8
.....	.....	.....	4,514	2,126	.....	.....	.....	8,788	.....	.....	.....	10,914	9
.....	1,400	**2,872	15,184	.....	.....	15,000	1,573	.....	.....	*4,005	.....	20 578	10
2,100	12,328	3,144	89,937	13,571	900	65,500	3,008	13,788	.....	4,281	574	101,622	
.....	3,000	.....	28,596	3,701	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	2,635	.....	9,536	1
.....	5,000	.... ..	28,361	3,448	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	2,316	....	5,764	2
.....	.....	.....	1,340	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	95	1,054	3
.....	6,000	.....	9,156	2,766	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,766	4
.....	500	.....	3,020	1,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1,853	5
.....	14,500	.... ..	70,473	12,577	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	5,101	95	20,973	
.....	.....	7,493	11,915	4,993	205	.....	336	11,654	.....	7,579	703	25,470	1
.....	.....	.....	669	.....	... ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	257	910	.....	92	.....	205	2,238	... ...	.....	.....	2,535	3
.....	600	†2,120	4,916	1,510	.....	9,300	604	4,813	1,927	470	‡3,005	21,629	4
.....	600	9,870	18,410	6,503	297	9,300	1,145	18,705	1,927	8,049	3,708	49,634	
.....	3,000	.....	10,912	2,569	1,580	.....	191	.....	.....	3,112	2,072	9,524	1
8,400	500	107	11,282	1,510	5	247	1,000	.....	.....	472	160	3,394	2
.....	.....	¶1,598	7,911	2,796	....	...	1,158	6,995	.....	2,000	.... ..	12,949	3
.....	700	.....	5,766	1,381	1,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	832	460	4,576	4
8,400	4,200	1,705	35,871	8,256	3,488	247	2,349	6,995	.....	6,416	2,692	30,443	
.....	.....	44	7,028	600	3,248	.....	950	.....	10,856	228	366	16,248	1
.....	1,500	.....	5,875	477	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,801	§1,070	3,601	2
.....	.....	.....	5,564	1,849	1,463	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,312	3
.....	70	.....	11,915	1,925	6,518	.....	... .	.....	....	.....	§1,138	9,581	4
.....	1,570	44	30,382	4,851	11,482	.....	950	.....	10,856	2,029	2,574	32,742	
...	.....	.....	4,133	1,225	1,145	.....	1,062	.....	.....	.....	55	3,487	1
4,000	700	.....	8,391	1,040	1,697	.....	.....	847	.....	578	273	4,435	2
.....	.....	.....	2,668	1,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	100	1,637	3
18,900	2,000	.....	25,419	1,375	1,528	13,318	4,872	235	.....	.....	.....	21,328	4
.....	.....	.....	1,395	625	520	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	1,277	5
.....	2,160	....	8,707	1,577	2,012	.....	998	.. ..	3,277	.....	717	8,581	6
.....	1,000	100	7,259	1,537	2,866	.....	.....	984	.....	1,243	140	6,770	7
22,900	5,860	100	57,972	8,916	9,768	13,318	6,932	2,066	3,277	1,953	1,285	47,515	

* Due sinking fund. † Including $1,132 payable by other municipalities for share of debenture debt. ‡ Including $2,227 payable to Winchester village as share of debenture debt. § Payable to Alexandria village as share of debenture debt. ** Debentures payable by Athens. ¶ Due from Cornwall Tp re debenture debt.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
RUSSELL:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Cambridge	6	7,346	212				500				162
2 Clarence	515	10,120	228	13					1,142	1,000	153
3 Cumberland	1,447	9,555	182				500				341
4 Russell	292	7,939	167	13			127				1,007
Totals	2,260	34,960	789	26			1,127		1,142	1,000	1,663
CABLETON:											
1 Fitzroy	2,074	7,171	52	3			300				155
2 Gloucester		19,403	482	78	22		1,000				14
3 Goulbourn	1,768	8,174	52		462		775				31
4 Gower, N	560	7,336	112				1,800		1,873		*1,506
5 Huntley	427	8,108	79	31							7
6 March	143	3,906	62	3	56						10
7 Marlborough	769	5,521	44						836		
8 Nepean	379	16,817	234	67	1,103						†1,454
9 Osgoode	92	15,044	405	592							58
10 Torbolton		4,333		3							
Totals	6,212	95,813	1,522	777	1,643		3,875		2,709		3,235
RENFREW:											
1 Admaston	353	5,667	31	12							128
2 Algona, S		1,157									
3 Alice, etc		2,984					11				7
4 Bagot and B	316	2,758	122		5		20				
5 Bromley	517	5,306	272	7				550			
6 Brougham	210	841	61								9
7 Brudenell	461	2,214	91		18	320					25
8 Grattan		3,283		3							
9 Griffith, etc	20	1,046					20				116
10 Hagarty, etc	22	1,324	429	15			350				375
11 Head, etc		1,201	92		7						
12 Horton, etc	575	4,034		2							
13 McNab	1,426	7,807	84	8	30						285
14 Pembroke	255	1,538		24							75
15 Petawawa	207	1,505	31		8						38
16 Radcliffe & Ragl'n.	23	1,946	86	2							31
17 Rolph, B & W	577	1,595	30								
18 Ross	1,085	5,667	234								30
19 Sebastopol	247	865		15							
20 Stafford	663	2,319		5							83
21 Westmeath	1,547	9,817	43	27				1,300			400
22 Wilberforce, etc	732	3,756	41								313
Totals	9,236	68,630	1,647	120	68	320	401	1,850			1,915
LANARK:											
1 Bathurst	750	6,777		1	16						4
2 Beckwith	531	6,705	56		340						76
3 Burgess, N	262	2,309									7
4 Dalhousie, etc	1,108	4,322	74	1							24
5 Darling	173	1,490		2	16		160				15
6 Drummond	394	6,903	70				300				1
7 Elmsley, N	91	3,702									
8 Lanark		5,300	6	12							
9 Lavant	88	1,746	109	1							4
10 Montague	1,501	6,345		18							5
11 Pakenham	383	6,876	163	3							10
12 Ramsay	1,776	8,435	169		356						27
13 Sherbrooke, S	320	1,383	37	9							
Totals	7,377	62,293	684	47	728		460				173

*Including $1,485 from Marlborough. †From Hintonburg.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
8,226	770	5	129	1,053	.. ..	23	40	1,223	3,825	244	.....	.....	1
13,171	759	.....	199	1,794	.....	.....	66	1,615	4,845	209	.....	.....	2
12,025	735	15	148	3,778	.....	.....	19	1,654	4,930	.....	.....	.....	3
9,545	767	27	242	1,508	.....	72	17	2,185	3,368	.....	.....	... .	4
42,967	3,031	47	718	8,133	.....	95	142	6,677	16,968	453	.....	.....	
9,755	995	.....	136	1,337	.....	272	25	2,282	3,787	.....	.....	... ...	1
20,999	1,620	77	199	1,199	.....	325	6	5,183	9,413	1,116	77	.....	2
11,262	570	.....	134	1,453	.....	.....	18	2,750	4,746	.....	....	.....	3
13,187	586	.....	147	1,175	.....	.....	22	1,817	3,294	3,039	....	.....	4
8,652	607	.....	55	1,427	.....	.....	49	2,169	4,000	.....	.....	.....	5
4,180	253	10	156	380	.....	.....	11	1,035	1,697	.....	.....	.....	6
7,170	532	....	68	312	.....	....	50	1,460	2 386	.....	.....	.....	7
20,054	1,470	797	390	1,375	.....	168	89	5,897	7,524	461	.....	.....	8
16,191	761	171	175	1,747	.....	... ..	.....	4,997	6,567	.....	200	.....	9
4,336	287	.....	50	255	.....	.....	.....	1,288	2,218	.....	.....	.....	10
115,786	7,681	1,055	1,510	10,660	.....	765	270	28,878	45,632	4,616	277	.....	
6,191	336	.....	157	1,065	.....	54	.....	1,665	2,190	.. ....	.....	.....	1
1,157	219	.....	41	10	.....	98	.....	266	454	.....	.....	.....	2
3,002	199	4	74	149	.....	11	24	865	1,618	.....	....	.....	3
3,221	266	.....	25	447	.....	....	55	603	1,414	.....	250	.....	4
6,652	335	17	135	661	.....	9	.....	944	3,016	.....	... .	.....	5
1,121	211	.....	69	4	.. .	9	....	117	519	.....	.....	.....	6
3,129	345	.....	44	186	.....	84	17	503	1,062	.....	80	.....	7
3,286	286	.. ..	81	206	.....	50	10	973	1,253	.....	.....	.....	8
1,202	139	.....	26	255	.....	.....	.....	204	578	.....	.....	.....	9
2,515	312	6	75	216	.....	91	77	667	175	290	.....	.....	10
1,300	224	.....	76	.....	.....	.. ...	1	150	658	.. ....	52	.....	11
4,611	357	.....	88	368	43	...	.. ..	1,032	1,710	.....	....	.....	12
9,640	564	.....	163	821	....	78	76	2,068	3,885	.....	....	.....	13
1,892	207	.....	59	117	.....	.....	.....	369	785	.....	.....	.....	14
1,789	230	2	51	62	.....	5	.....	263	979	.. ....	.....	.....	15
2,088	266	.....	30	225	.....	19	.....	330	1,120	.....	.....	.....	16
2,202	236	.....	18	16	.....	... ..	4	256	1,220	.....	.....	.....	17
7,016	284	.....	120	554	.....	.....	.....	1,256	3,304	.....	.....	.....	18
1,127	164	.....	29	84	.....	.....	6	187	559	.....	.....	.....	19
3,070	210	.....	67	262	.. ..	.....	.....	692	1,250	.....	.....	.....	20
13,134	723	10	147	1,117	.....	12	15	2,441	6,765	.....	.....	.....	21
4,842	344	1	57	520	.....	29	35	1,201	1,669	37	.....	.....	22
84,187	6,457	40	1,632	7,345	43	549	320	17,052	36,183	327	382	.....	
7,548	440	5	161	463	129	10	.....	1,831	4,018	....	.....	.....	1
7,708	479	.....	135	1,769	.....	13	.....	1,333	2,990	.. ....	.....	.....	2
2,578	244	10	105	91	.....	.....	.....	427	1,323	55	.....	.....	3
5,529	342	. ....	123	829	.....	5	41	712	2,479	.....	.....	.....	4
1,856	179	.....	41	70	.....	.....	33	230	1,300	.....	.....	.....	5
7,668	365	.....	140	749	.....	13	10	1,828	3,066	200	.....	.....	6
3,793	323	.....	104	212	.....	9	.....	781	1,901	.....	.....	.....	7
5,318	387	.....	62	513	.....	10	.....	1,037	2,920	.....	.....	.....	8
1,948	291	... ..	48	210	.....	19	5	118	871	.....	.....	.....	9
7,869	406	16	141	662	.....	3	45	2,623	3,367	96	.....	.....	10
7,435	553	.... .	153	1,054	.....	.....	94	1,265	3,525	.....	... ..	.....	11
10,763	572	11	225	1,592	14	11	145	1,796	4,414	15	.....	.....	12
1,749	206	.....	32	154	.....	.....	18	482	344	... .	.....	.....	13
71,762	4,787	42	1,470	8,368	143	93	391	14,463	32,518	366	.....	.. ....	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements	Cash in treasury	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
RUSSELL:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Cambridge	98	....	80	500	213	13	8,216	10	3,703	.....	.....
2 Clarence	331	.....	.....	1,019	191	*1,350	12,378	793	8,250	.....	.....
3 Cumberland	100	.....	.....	500	54	36	11,969	56	7,176	.....	.....
4 Russell	142	....	535	400	187	95	9,545	....	6,537	.....	.....
Totals	671	.....	615	2,419	645	1,494	42,108	859	25,666	.....	.....
CARLETON:											
1 Fitzroy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	8,923	832	7,141	.....	.....
2 Gloucester	200	150	.....	889	410	28	20,892	107	21,139	723	.....
3 Goulbourn	.....	.....	.....	775	19	284	10,749	513	2,910	.....	7,791
4 Gower, N	.....	.....	.....	1,700	43	124	11,947	1,240	2,149	.....	.....
5 Huntley	71	.....	.....	.....	46	58	8,482	170	1,088	.....	.....
6 March	450	.....	.....	.....	27	10	4,029	151	1,854	.....	400
7 Marlborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†1,827	6,635	535	3,167	.....	.....
8 Nepean	765	.....	.....	.....	291	26	19,253	801	16,871	.....	9,500
9 Osgoode	.....	.....	500	.....	662	31	15,811	380	.....	4,200	.....
10 Torbolton	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	32	4,164	172	2,842	.....	.....
Totals	1,486	150	500	3,398	1,498	2,509	110,885	4,901	59,161	4,923	17,691
RENFREW:											
1 Admaston	111	.....	.....	.....	46	144	5,768	423	2,831	.....	.....
2 Algona, S	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,091	66	778	.....	.....
3 Alice, etc	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	3,002	.....	1,129	.....	.....
4 Bagot and B	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	73	3,221	.....	2,137	1,270	.....
5 Bromlev	110	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	5,256	1,396	800	.....	.....
6 Brougham	100	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1,071	50	227	.....	.....
7 Brudenell, etc	300	.....	.....	.....	18	37	2,676	453	1,387	.....	.....
8 Grattan	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	137	3,039	247	1,030	.....	.....
9 Griffith, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202	.....	740	.....	.....
10 Hagarty, etc	.....	200	.....	200	199	7	2,515	.....	2,100	.....	2,000
11 Head, etc	.....	.....	.....	44	36	1	1,242	58	153	241	.....
12 Horton, etc	.....	.....	.....	200	5	22	3,825	786	1,327	.....	.....
13 McNab	320	.....	.....	.....	70	30	8,075	1,565	1,909	.....	.....
14 Pembroke	80	.....	.....	.....	14	....	1,631	261	663	.....	.....
15 Petawawa	89	.....	.....	.....	43	3	1,727	62	153	.....	.....
16 Radcliffe & Rag'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	98	1,891	.....	.....
17 Rolph, B & W	80	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,850	352	1,021	.....	.....
18 Ross	420	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	6,043	973	247	.....	.....
19 Sebastopol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	98	921	.....	.....
20 Stafford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2,576	494	631	.....	.....
21 Westmeath	962	.....	.....	.....	295	86	12,573	561	.....	.....	.....
22 Wilberforce, etc	125	.....	.....	.....	29	147	4,194	648	2,030	.....	.....
Totals	2,697	200	.....	548	1,039	782	75,596	8,591	24,105	1,511	2,000
LANARK:											
1 Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,057	491	777	.....	780
2 Beckwith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6,725	983	719	.....	3,600
3 Burgess, N	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,262	316	171	.....	.....
4 Dalhousie, etc	100	.....	.....	.....	5	73	4,709	820	498	.....	.....
5 Darling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,853	3	908	.....	200
6 Drummond	.....	160	.....	750	84	17	7,382	286	516	.....	.....
7 Elmsley, N	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	3,375	418	212	.....	.....
8 Lanark	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	23	4,981	337	793	.....	.....
9 Lavant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,565	383	189	.....	.....
10 Montague	100	.....	.....	.....	32	63	7,554	315	4,332	.....	.....
11 Pakenham	377	.....	.....	.....	217	29	7,267	168	1,786	.....	.....
12 Ramsay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	8,879	1,884	503	.....	7,660
13 Sherbrooke, S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,274	475	1,037	.....	.....
Totals	577	160	.....	779	383	343	64,883	6,879	12,441	.....	12,240

* Including $1,000 Bonus to Railway. † Including $1,485 paid to North Gower.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous	Total liabilities	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	250	.....	3,963	1,100	1,956	.....	502	.....	845	1,100	280	5,783	1
.....	800	230	10,073	1,908	4,100	1,000	658	1,142	.....	.....	.....	8,808	2
.....	.....	.....	7,239	1,985	4,630	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	280	7,395	3
.....	1,300	.....	7,837	1,540	2,411	.....	1,757	.....	557	127	385	6,777	4
.....	2,350	230	29,105	6,533	13,097	1,000	3,417	1,142	1,402	1,227	945	28,763	
5,500	800	.....	14,273	3,545	2,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	628	6,776	1
.....	3,650	58	25,677	4,997	9,859	.....	2,900	2,250	.....	2,300	700	23,006	2
.....	400	.....	11,614	2,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	2,885	3
.....	3,043	.....	6,432	1,818	.....	.....	.....	1,873	.....	312	95	4,098	4
.....	300	.....	1,558	2,205	.....	.....	706	.....	.....	.....	341	3,252	5
.....	1,000	.....	3,405	944	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,044	6
.....	400	.....	4,102	1,216	.....	.....	.....	836	.....	.....	330	2,382	7
.....	**300	*3,487	30,959	3,306	6,784	.....	4,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,935	8
.....	3,000	90	7,670	27	.....	.....	.....	6,635	6,500	†4,000	859	18,021	9
.....	.....	.....	3,014	719	1,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	2,396	10
5,500	12,893	3,635	108,704	21,202	20,309	.....	8,451	11,594	6,500	6,912	3,827	78,795	
.....	500	41	3,795	1,311	797	.....	664	.....	.....	.....	10	2,782	1
.....	.....	.....	844	417	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	706	2
.....	.....	.....	1,129	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	973	3
.....	300	.....	3,707	563	14	.....	1,450	.....	.....	20	60	2,107	4
.....	1,000	.....	3,196	1,404	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,844	5
23	.....	.....	300	.....	48	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	6	654	6
1,600	650	.....	4,090	454	1,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506	7
2,800	400	.....	4,477	875	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	8
.....	.....	.....	740	197	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	417	9
2,500	.....	.....	6,600	609	1,125	2,000	.....	1,600	.....	650	.....	5,984	10
1,100	.....	.....	1,552	125	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	11
3,850	950	150	7,063	1,086	.....	.....	770	.....	.....	.....	64	1,920	12
.....	500	.....	3,974	1,181	.....	.....	1,680	.....	.....	.....	308	3,169	13
1,600	.....	.....	2,524	331	187	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	14
.....	.....	.....	215	111	.....	.....	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	822	15
.....	.....	.....	1,989	328	1,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	1,891	16
.....	50	.....	1,423	447	1,226	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	290	2,283	17
.....	1,000	1,326	3,546	.....	.....	.....	1,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326	18
.....	.....	.....	1,019	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	19
.....	.....	.....	1,125	623	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	881	20
14,650	1,000	.....	16,211	.....	.....	.....	4,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,768	21
.....	.....	.....	2,678	936	376	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	187	1,874	22
28,123	6,350	1,517	72,197	11,946	6,555	2,000	13,864	1,600	.....	690	1,741	38,396	
.....	600	.....	2,648	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	1
.....	.....	.....	5,302	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2
.....	600	.....	1,087	54	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	227	3
5,400	500	.....	7,218	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	4
.....	62	.....	1,173	88	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	152	779	5
.....	.....	.....	802	235	.....	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	955	6
.....	400	.....	1,[illegible]	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	834	7
.....	300	.....	1,430	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	447	8
.....	.....	.....	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48	9
.....	500	.....	5,147	.....	2,958	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,358	10
.....	1,000	.....	2,954	210	.....	.....	4,076	.....	.....	.....	70	4,356	11
.....	800	.....	10,847	274	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	12
.....	.....	.....	1,512	102	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	874	13
5,400	4,762	.....	41,722	2,063	4,585	.....	4,476	720	.....	860	549	13,253	

* Including $3,212 receivable from Hintonburg as share of debentures † Due Sinking Fund.
** Township hall valued at $2,700 became the property of Hintonburg on incorporation.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
VICTORIA:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Bexley	633	2,375	51	5	19		500				10
2 Carden	147	1,970		3			280				7
3 Dalton	233	1,098									
4 Eldon		11,061	192	2	62	2,067	1,494				428
5 Emily	552	9,978			5		300				3
6 Fenelon		8,553	86				92				2
7 Laxton, etc.	133	2,498	30		165	157					18
8 Mariposa	5,523	18,158		9					3,000		183
9 Ops	7,752	14,534			55				700		492
10 Somerville	142	6,107	154		108	276					73
11 Verulam	283	8,189									16
Totals	15,398	84,521	513	19	414	2,500	2,616		3,700		1,232
PETERBOROUGH:											
1 Asphodel	60	7,459	18	7	117		400				150
2 Belmont, etc	135	5,474					300				233
3 Burleigh		1,948	48	8	25		900			2,000	14
4 Chandos		1,944					75				*396
5 Douro	67	6,775			135		850				28
6 Dummer	420	6,185	18	1				900			
7 Eunismore	39	3,273									
8 Galway, etc	199	1,318									52
9 Harvey	21	3,165		4							46
10 Monaghan N	562	3,803	65				250				9
11 Otonabee	4,541	12,466	37	22	63						
12 Smith	3,091	12,171	113	9							
Totals	9,135	65,981	299	51	340		2,775	900		2,000	928
HALIBURTON:											
1 Anson, etc		1,002	17								96
2 Cardiff	10	1,165									
3 Dysart, etc	775	7,474	34	8			500				†1,805
4 Glamorgan	172	1,134	58				59				36
5 Lutterworth	51	1,518									
6 Minden	39	2,863	34								
7 Monmouth	61	1,067									257
8 Snowdon	181	3,049									
9 Stanhope, etc	170	1,207	78					100			47
Totals	1,462	20,479	221	8			559	100			2,241
HASTINGS:											
1 Bangor, etc	195	1,579	31								348
2 Carlow	360	1,938						500			294
3 Dungannon	176	1,433	31				408				316
4 Elzevir, etc	96	5,239	53					400			470
5 Faraday	95	1,207	415				81				227
6 Hungerford		12,815	155	35			237				370
7 Huntingdon	687	8,134	31					700			247
8 Limerick	347	1,429	277		3		49				200
9 Madoc	1,087	10,986	53		5		1,785				537
10 Marmora and Lake	223	7,202	197	49							254
11 Mayo	17	1,334						175			352
12 Monteagle, etc	197	2,630	53					300			255
13 Rawdon	124	12,953	119	20	110		136				340
14 Sidney	2,221	18,856	151				500	1,400			675
15 Thurlow	58	23,566	131								630
16 Tudor and Cashel		2,568	65	3							225
17 Tyendinaga	1,177	19,078	234		12			1,200			608
18 Wollaston	29	1,811						250			214
Totals	7,089	134,758	1,996	107	130		3,196	4,925			6,562

*See foot note to page 78. †Including $1,600 insurance and $200 deposit in suit.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health (including salaries).	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,593	337	18	16	150	.....	94	145	506	998	.....	19	.....	1
2,357	255	1	49	284	.....	10	.....	478	937	22	.....	.....	2
1,331	155	.....	46	194	.....	.....	.....	257	466	.....	.....	.....	3
15,306	587	158	121	950	413	69	264	2,739	3,481	77	164	.....	4
10,838	690	.....	133	576	.....	49	221	931	4,078	.....	.....	3.400	5
8,733	484	.....	115	702	.....	23	225	3,245	3,654	.....	.....	.....	6
3,001	279	7	45	201	.....	51	29	482	1.061	.....	396	.....	7
26,873	981	18	289	1,647	.....	50	361	7,672	7,665	455	....	3,000	8
23,533	720	133	161	3,475	.....	76	185	5,149	4,101	920	.....	.....	9
6,860	487	190	283	949	.....	76	141	951	2,427	.....	200	.....	10
8,488	515	21	151	714	.....	70	10	2,496	3,526	.....	144	.....	11
110,913	5,490	546	1,409	9,882	413	568	1,581	24,906	32,394	1,474	923	6,400	
8,211	395	112	136	729	.....	.....	73	2,316	2,740	.....	165	.....	1
6,142	354	26	79	738	.....	25	116	1,391	3,018	.....	.....	.....	2
4,943	349	.....	130	104	.....	.....	82	178	1,261	.....	.....	.....	3
2,415	250	.....	89	240	.....	.....	.....	215	886	.....	.....	.....	4
7,855	483	.....	118	1,043	.....	.....	77	.....	2,326	.....	.....	.....	5
7.524	437	....	77	860	.....	.....	125	1,612	3,497	.....	....	.....	6
3,312	204	.....	75	514	.....	.....	10	1,011	1,429	.....	.....	.....	7
1,569	164	....	88	25	.....	.....	15	205	885	.....	.....	.....	8
3,236	361	15	141	312	.....	89	90	584	1,371	.....	.....	.....	9
4,689	272	306	78	271	.....	5	16	1,444	1,222	.....	.....	.....	10
17,129	537	664	132	2.149	.....	31	256	5,224	5,178	.....	.....	.....	11
15,384	520	.....	152	1,574	....	35	457	4,058	4,315	.....	.....	.....	12
82,409	4,326	1,123	1,295	8,559	.....	185	1,317	18,238	28,128	.....	165	.....	
1,115	115	3	7	40	....	3	5	262	498	.....	.....	.....	1
1,175	175		44	80	.....	27	....	73	705	.....	.....	.....	2
10,596	337	*1,295	166	689	.....	107	78	3,837	2,106	.....	.....	.....	3
1,459	150	27	48	42	....	227	12	212	687	.....	.....	.....	4
1,569	183	68	61	111	.....	.....	.....	251	638	.....	.....	.....	5
2,936	350	....	57	564	.....	51	59	232	1,453	.....	.....	.....	6
1,385	158	.....	36	8	.....	7	113	258	614	.....	.....	98	7
3,233	250	.....	94	523	.....	40	52	740	1.302	.....	....	.....	8
1,602	230	.....	106	127	.....	28	56	284	632	.....	.....	.....	9
25,070	1,948	1,393	619	2,184	.....	490	375	6,149	8,635	.....	....	98	
2,153	205	.....	49	274	.....	.....	.....	351	1,131	.....	.....	.....	1
3,092	180	.....	137	223	.....	.....	....	232	1,714	.....	....	.....	2
2,364	178	.....	7	217	.....	....	.....	93	1,206	.....	.....	.....	3
6,258	447	23	39	333	....	.....	151	875	2.900	.....	.....	.....	4
2,025	139	....	34	365	.....	22	29	241	967	.....	.....	5	5
13,612	846	.....	135	705	.....	.....	257	4,767	5,574	.....	.....	.....	6
9,799	579	.....	84	325	.....	.....	106	4,564	3,813	.....	.....	.....	7
2,305	328	.....	71	690	.....	6	....	260	790	.....	.....	.....	8
14,453	570	2	98	493	....	8	135	4,047	3,794	.....	....	.....	9
7,925	498	.....	103	448	.....	.....	101	1,819	3,744	.....	.....	.....	10
1,878	169	25	77	220	.....	.....	12	152	1,017	.....	.....	.....	11
3,435	367	.....	62	409	.....	....	30	226	1.893	.....	.....	.....	12
13,802	575	.....	145	535	.....	35	289	5,858	6,201	.....	.....	.....	13
23,803	820	80	280	504	.....	63	935	11,313	8,149	.....	.....	.....	14
24,385	718	15	342	1,263	.....	2	837	13,153	7.922	.....	.....	.....	15
2,861	298	.....	115	478	.....	.....	15	325	1.257	.....	.....	.....	16
22,309	954	7	159	1,131	.....	20	299	10,402	7,506	.....	.....	.....	17
2,304	269	.....	25	468	.....	52	11	225	1,218	.....	.....	.....	18
158,763	8,140	152	1,962	9,081	.....	208	3,207	58,903	60,796	.....	.....	5	

* Including deposit *re* suit.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
VICTORIA:											
1 Bexley		100			433		2,816	777	3,494	374	
2 Carden				230	8	33	2,307	50	850		
3 Dalton						41	1,159	172	354		
4 Eldon	83		3,000	1,973	1,167	60	15,306		4,300	1,511	
5 Emily				300	6	23	10,407	431			*3,400
6 Fenelon				19		266	8,733		5,110		
7 Laxton, etc					250	23	2,824	177	2,405	3,664	
8 Mariposa	610	907			546	99	24,300	2,573	8,726		3,000
9 Ops	556	1,109			419	19	17,023	6,510	2,415		
10 Somerville	121				507		6,372	488	6,062	1,950	
11 Verulam					46	205	7,898	590	6,815	264	
Totals	1,370	2,116	3,000	2,522	3,382	769	99,145	11,768	40,531	7,763	6,400
PETERBOROUGH:											
1 Asphodel	192		182	400	283	122	7,845	366	485	1,611	
2 Belmont, etc	91			100	129	60	6,127	15	2,427		
3 Burleigh, etc	160		93	2,140	208	118	4,823	120	936		
4 Chandos				660			2,280	135	1,606		
5 Douro	336			850	98		5,331	2,524	669		
6 Dummer	90				22	249	6,969	555	735		
7 Ennismore						14	3,257	55	2,847		
8 Galway, etc	70				5		1,457	112	2,548		
9 Harvey	43				35		3,041	195	1,790		
10 Monaghan N		33		250	22	3	3,922	767	1,373		
11 Otonabee	96				22	6	14,295	2,834	5,348		
12 Smith						25	11,136	4,248	3,095		
Totals	1,078	33	275	4,340	824	597	70,483	11,926	23,859	1,611	
HALIBURTON:											
1 Anson, etc	81				48		1,062	53	727		
2 Cardiff							1,104	71	1,585		
3 Dysart, etc	80			1,000	21	16	9,732	864	4,702		
4 Glamorgan	30				24		1,459		2,045		
5 Lutterworth				75	7	6	1,400	169	976		
6 Minden	29				14	65	2,874	62	3,883		
7 Monmouth						28	1,320	65	1,567		98
8 Snowdon	78				37	4	3,120	113	2,815		
9 Stanhope, etc					8	27	1,498	104	1,268		
Totals	298			1,075	159	146	23,569	1,501	19,568		98
HASTINGS:											
1 Bangor, etc						96	2,106	47	2,455		
2 Carlow	271		50		76	33	2,916	176	1,557		
3 Dungannon	320				56		2,077	287	1,531		
4 Elzevir, etc					62	62	4,892	1,366	1,565		
5 Faraday	45			76	69	33	2,025		2,578		8
6 Hungerford	873			340	95	20	13,612		8,037		
7 Huntingdon	200				36	32	9,739	60	3,013		
8 Limerick						160	2,505		1,469		
9 Madoc		306		†1,500	2,541	959	14,453		8,553		
10 Marmora and Lake	305				178	111	7,307	618	3,258		
11 Mayo	35				11	69	1,787	91	1,883		
12 Monteagle, etc						3	2,990	445	905		195
13 Rawdon					91	73	13,802		7,429		
14 Sidney				500	10	29	22,693	1,110	9,666		
15 Thurlow					86	12	24,350	35	9,691		
16 Tudor and Cashel	101			83	20	122	2,814	47	2,678		
17 Tyendinaga	600				38	81	21,197	1,112	4,357		
18 Wollaston							2,268	36	1,633		
Totals	2,750	306	50	2,499	3,369	1,905	153,333	5,430	72,258		203

*Special deposit of taxes on Dec. 14th. †Paid on loan not hitherto reported.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
5,300	220	364	10,529	506	830	7,000	1,100	375	.....	500	210	10,521	1
.....	.....	.....	900	451	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	712	2
.....	.....	.....	526	257	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	469	3
.....	.....	.....	5,811	2,737	354	14,000	1,323	.....	.....	982	206	19,602	4
.....	.....	.....	3,831	3,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,304	5
.....	.....	.....	5,110	3,188	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	150	4,433	6
.....	.....	.....	6,246	482	1,110	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,592	7
.....	4,350	.....	18,649	5,521	.....	.....	3,010	6,835	.....	.....	.....	15,366	8
.....	1,000	6,388	16,313	5,061	37	.....	1,163	6,388	.....	.....	.....	12,649	9
2,940	200	.....	11,640	951	1,787	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	12,888	10
.....	240	.....	7,909	2,488	2,303	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	1,743	8,384	11
8,240	6,010	6,752	87,464	24,946	7,742	36,000	8,446	13,598	.....	1,574	2,614	94,920	
.....	1,700	12	4,174	292	.....	1,059	3,166	.....	.....	.....	40	4,557	1
.....	.....	.....	2,442	936	303	.....	2,026	.....	.....	300	144	3,709	2
.....	450	162	1,668	192	345	.....	970	.....	1,907	600	.....	4,014	3
.....	.....	90	1,831	205	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	944	2,299	4
.....	.....	30	3,223	2,375	.....	.....	932	.....	.....	.....	129	3,434	5
.....	.....	25	1,315	.....	25	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	80	915	6
3,000	400	.....	6,802	1,008	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549	2,717	7
.....	.....	.....	2,660	760	885	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165	8
.....	50	.....	2,035	581	588	.....	469	.....	.....	.....	51	1,689	9
2,460	1,090	.....	5,690	1,445	48	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	16	1,701	10
.....	3,500	.....	11,682	5,218	52	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	433	5,968	11
.....	.....	.....	7,343	4,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,057	12
5,460	7,190	319	50 365	16,567	4,476	1,059	8,658	192	1,907	980	2,386	36,225	
.....	.....	.....	780	.....	427	.....	644	.....	.....	.....	108	1,179	1
.....	.....	.....	1,656	391	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	1,466	2
.....	.....	.....	5,566	1,259	1,887	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,306	3
.....	.....	.....	2,045	630	428	.....	370	.....	.....	59	61	1,548	4
.....	.....	75	1,220	386	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	5
.....	.....	.....	3,945	2,194	1,356	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	242	3,943	6
395	.....	.....	2,125	976	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487	7
.....	.....	662	3,590	1,600	1,200	.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,305	8
.....	.....	40	1,412	76	743	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	58	1,077	9
395	.....	777	22,339	7,512	7,881	.....	2,030	.....	.....	59	665	18,147	
.....	.....	.....	2,502	156	1,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,657	1
.....	50	113	1,896	199	496	.....	1,088	.....	350	.....	369	2,502	2
.....	.....	124	1,942	209	1,110	.....	600	.....	.....	408	289	2,616	3
.....	800	.....	3,731	748	1,840	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,988	4
.....	.....	.....	2,586	241	902	.....	315	.....	.....	263	408	2,129	5
10,000	2,000	.....	20,037	3,992	2,503	.....	1,667	.....	.....	237	586	8,985	6
.....	500	.....	3,573	1,342	501	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,743	7
.....	.....	.....	1,469	78	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	85	437	8
.....	650	*6,940	16,143	3,413	777	37,200	.....	1,408	.....	1,785	.....	44,583	9
.....	1,900	.....	5,776	2,314	562	.....	3,519	.....	.....	.....	350	6,745	10
.....	.....	.....	1,974	137	777	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	378	1,432	11
.....	.....	253	1,798	174	315	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	789	12
.....	.....	10	7,439	5,157	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,726	80	6,965	13
.....	1,000	.....	11,776	9,400	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,800	14
.....	2,000	.....	11,776	6,606	714	.....	.....	1,725	.....	.....	59	9,104	15
.....	.....	.....	2,725	378	1,907	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	116	2,629	16
.....	.....	858	6,327	1,703	18	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	386	2,707	17
2,288	1,000	.....	4,957	200	1,109	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	141	1,700	18
12,288	9,900	8,298	108,377	36,447	15,059	37,200	11,407	3,133	350	4,468	3,447	111,511	

*Including $510 deficit of ex-treasurer and $5,723, share of debt by Madoc village.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MUSKOKA:											
1 Brunel	296	1,844	2								
2 Cardwell	117	964									38
3 Chaffey		2,661	10	21			787				149
4 Draper	939	652	38								36
5 McLean & Ridout	85	1,497	48	27			100				41
6 Macaulay	846	2,719	32	12							13
7 Medora & Wood	226	3,643	75					1,150			329
8 Monck	172	2,255	39	10			150				16
9 Morrison	367	1,626	88	4	16						13
10 Muskoka	206	1,761			24	*350					2
11 Oakley	67	859									46
12 Ryde	218	1,177					200				2
13 Stephenson		2,733	69	24	20	300	200				172
14 Stisted	442	1,680	8				250				103
15 Watt	79	2,299						500			21
Totals	4,060	28,370	409	98	60	650	1,687	1,650			981
PARRY SOUND:											
1 Armour	695	2,018	30								7
2 Chapman	266	1,291	191								200
3 Christie	45	650	122								
4 Foley	491	1,255	272	7							8
5 Hagerman	450	1,213	26								72
6 Himsworth, N	53	1,474	101	24	2						147
7 Himsworth, S	321	2,351	337	26			150				
8 Humphrey	164	1,149	68	63							22
9 Joly	38	580					100				54
10 McDougall	494	1,403									12
11 McKellar	341	2,140	28	5			200				12
12 McMurrich	543	1,583	20	2							68
13 Machar	345	2,105	26								12
14 Nipissing		809	16	6			300				
15 Perry	236	2,975	155					1,000			28
16 Ryerson	363	1,835	2								
17 Strong	230	1,496		15							210
Totals	5,075	26,327	1,394	148	2		750	1,000			852
NIPISSING:											
1 Bonfield	165	1,658	126	10			60				
2 Caldwell	80	387	108	2							
3 Calvin	56	872									22
4 Cameron	83	525									
5 Ferris	136	1,473					250				2
6 McKim	1,107	2,688	25	16							
7 Mattawan	68	233					50				
8 Papineau	11	804									
9 Springer	68	2,260	454	12			5,325				
10 Widdifield	54	893									39
Totals	1,828	11,792	713	40			5,685				63

* This amount of Sinking Fund on hand 1894, was omitted from report.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health (including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,142	255	.....	95	589	.....	58	.....	.....	936	.....	.....	.....	1
1,119	176	.....	34	97	.....	18	.....	.....	475	.....	25	.....	2
3,628	614	235	99	346	.....	23	77	.....	1,335	.....	.....	.....	3
1,665	141	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	33	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	4
1,798	133	6	42	357	27	71	82	.....	675	.....	.....	.....	5
3,622	339	9	139	771	.....	2	2	.....	1,812	.....	.....	.....	6
5,423	370	.....	198	873	.....	.....	30	.....	3,727	.....	.....	.....	7
2,642	298	10	61	435	.....	16	.....	.....	1,431	.....	.....	.....	8
2,114	215	.....	90	331	.....	27	.....	.....	1,053	.....	.....	.....	9
2,343	285	14	45	224	.....	5	177	.....	840	.....	.....	150	10
972	183	.....	33	218	.....	.....	15	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	11
1,597	244	30	43	157	.....	5	5	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	12
3,518	298	1	90	741	43	4	.....	.....	1,468	.....	69	.....	13
2,483	267	.....	171	307	.....	20	.....	.....	710	.....	60	.....	14
2,899	218	.....	58	367	.....	7	20	.....	1,565	.....	.....	.....	15
37,965	4,036	305	1,198	6,240	70	256	441	.....	17,485	.....	154	150	
2,750	254	41	113	117	.....	.....	122	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	1
1,948	191	.....	68	64	.....	.....	16	.....	788	.....	.....	.....	2
817	225	.....	45	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	3
2,033	264	45	68	347	.....	26	51	.....	654	.....	.....	.....	4
1,761	144	.....	56	113	42	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	.....	5
1,801	220	.....	64	137	.....	93	24	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	6
3,185	359	1	25	187	.....	34	41	.....	1,890	.....	.....	.....	7
1,466	221	.....	176	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	818	.....	.....	.....	8
772	125	.....	40	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	.....	.....	.....	9
1,909	209	.....	117	324	.....	.....	20	.....	966	.....	.....	.....	10
2,726	287	62	102	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421	.....	.....	.....	11
2,216	330	28	63	140	.....	49	18	.....	1,146	.....	.....	.....	12
2,488	205	.....	66	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,664	.....	.....	.....	13
1,131	59	50	35	51	.....	73	15	.....	557	.....	.....	.....	14
4,394	463	5	49	208	.....	15	37	.....	2,870	.....	.....	.....	15
2,200	206	28	37	125	.....	18	.....	.....	1,138	.....	.....	.....	16
1,951	242	41	70	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	981	.....	.....	.....	17
35,548	4,004	301	1,194	2,990	42	308	344	.....	18,600	.....	.....	.....	
2,019	323	21	103	348	.....	10	.....	.....	1,204	.....	.....	.....	1
577	75	.....	78	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	2
959	150	.....	34	50	.....	.....	34	.....	618	.....	.....	.....	3
608	106	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	4
1,861	225	.....	123	26	.....	86	.....	.....	609	.....	.....	.....	5
3,836	410	.....	50	841	.....	10	9	.....	1,671	.....	.....	.....	6
350	66	.....	8	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7
815	255	.....	21	24	.....	25	.....	.....	403	.....	.....	.....	8
8,119	470	126	249	1,605	219	143	95	.....	1,863	.....	.....	.....	9
986	273	6	98	137	.....	32	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	10
20,121	2,353	153	806	3,318	219	306	138	.....	7,096	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MUSKOKA:											
1 Brunel						15	1,948	94	2,867		
2 Cardwell					18		843	276	820	175	
3 Chaffey	135			635	49	48	3,596	32	3,257		
4 Draper							951	714	2,750		
5 McLean & Ridout			50		24	37	1,504	294			
6 Macaulay						47	3,121	501	445		
7 Medora & Wood							5,198	225	2,727		
8 Monck	30				14	67	2,362	280	39		
9 Morrison						50	1,766	348	1,179		
10 Muskoka	350				25	19	2,134	209	933		150
11 Oakley							874	98	483		
12 Ryde	50			200	6	7	1,430	167	1,232		
13 Stephenson	300			379	61	56	3,510	8	1,545	447	
14 Susted				450	38	46	2,069	414	461	*120	
15 Watt	200				84		2,519	380	643	191	
Totals	1,065		50	1,664	319	392	33,825	4,140	19,381	933	150
PARRY SOUND:											
1 Armour	84				16		2,207	543	2,375		
2 Chapman						168	1,295	653	907		
3 Christie							808	9			
4 Foley						48	1,503	530	127		
5 Hagerman							900	861	845		
6 Himsworth, N	62				96	209	1,655	146	493		
7 Himsworth, S	209			150	167	33	3,096	89	2,538		
8 Humphrey							1,441	25	1,601		
9 Joly						18	772		1,264		
10 McDougall							1,636	273	817		
11 McKellar					18	114	2,456	270	1,183		
12 McMurrich						34	1,808	408	2,687		
13 Machar	49				99	44	2,961	127	1,573		
14 Nipissing						†287	1,127	4	1,323		
15 Perry						154	3,801	593	2,245		
16 Ryerson	84				49	33	1,718	482	2,302		
17 Strong	171				33	35	1,663	288	2,199		
Totals	659			150	478	1,177	30,247	5,301	24,479		
NIPISSING:											
1 Bonfield						10	2,019		1,748		
2 Caldwell							511	66	202		
3 Calvin						22	908	42	1,246		
4 Cameron			100		6		504	104	160		
5 Ferris			129	100	34	13	1,345	516	3,521		
6 McKim	91				72	16	3,170	666	2,411		
7 Mattawan				50	1		282	68	714		250
8 Papineau						4	732	83	816		
9 Springer	239			2,025	236	‡803	8,073	46	4,981		
10 Widdifield						161	957	29	178		
Totals	330		229	2,175	349	1,029	18,501	1,620	15,977		250

* Including $60 omitted in 1894. † Amount to balance error of deficit in returns. ‡ Including $600 for County-town voting.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,255	600	.....	4,916	.....	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997	1
.....	.....	103	1,374	.....	494	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	160	904	2
.....	.....	.....	3,289	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	2,096	3	2,394	3
.....	.....	.....	3,464	.....	389	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	49	938	4
800	1,000	.....	2,094	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	350	100	.....	650	5
.....	500	.....	1,446	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	327	6
.....	.....	.....	2,952	.....	2,191	.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	686	4,027	7
.....	.....	.....	319	.....	103	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	8
.....	.....	.....	1,527	.....	1,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,031	9
.....	.....	.....	1,292	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	554	10
400	.....	.....	981	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	293	11
.....	.....	.....	1,399	.....	613	.....	50	.....	.....	208	44	915	12
.....	1,100	.....	3,100	.....	890	.....	600	.....	.....	246	79	1,815	13
.....	213	.....	1,208	.....	170	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	14
3,000	200	.....	4,414	.....	665	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865	15
5,455	3,613	103	33,775	.....	8,458	.....	4,995	.....	350	2,650	1,280	17,733	
.....	50	29	2,997	.....	1,234	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	*1,248	2,665	1
.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	2
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	150	.....	807	.....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	606	4
.....	45	.....	1,751	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	428	5
2,300	.....	.....	2,939	.....	300	.....	1,538	.....	.....	.....	13	1,851	6
.....	.....	.....	2,627	.....	1,355	.....	2,474	.....	.....	.....	199	4,028	7
.....	628	48	2,302	.....	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599	8
.....	.....	.....	1,264	.....	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	182	555	9
.....	35	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	1,453	.....	185	.....	300	.....	.....	205	.....	690	11
.....	63	.....	3,158	.....	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	1,425	12
2,650	200	.....	4,550	.....	1,019	.....	1,605	.....	.....	.....	8	2,632	13
.....	30	73	1,430	.....	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	374	1,369	14
.....	.....	.....	2,838	.....	1,939	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	54	2,993	15
.....	.....	.....	2,784	.....	1,249	.....	644	.....	.....	.....	147	2,040	16
.....	.....	.....	2,487	.....	967	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341	17
4,950	1,201	150	36,081	.....	12,157	.....	8,118	.....	.....	610	2,435	23,320	
.....	.....	.....	1,748	.....	1,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	1,537	1
.....	.....	.....	268	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	89	2
.....	.....	.....	1,288	.....	836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	897	3
.....	5	.....	269	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	340	4
.....	.....	.....	4,037	.....	706	.....	.....	.....	435	161	380	1,682	5
1,500	.....	.....	4,577	.....	1,448	.....	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,557	6
.....	.....	.....	1,032	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	459	7
.....	.....	.....	899	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	458	8
.....	.....	.....	5,027	.....	1,262	.....	2,761	.....	.....	4,000	1,345	9,368	9
.....	281	.....	488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1,500	286	.....	19,633	.....	6,637	.....	3,870	.....	635	4,221	2,024	17,387	

* Including $1,150 payable to Burk's Falls.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MANITOULIN:											
1 Assiginack	355	2,349	120	17							
2 Billings	453	816	16								1
3 Burpee	68	570									
4 Carnarvon		1,681									
5 Cockburn Island	503	311									
6 Gordon	242	1,423	3				203				
7 Howland	821	1,863	16	15							214
8 Sandfield	246	1,036									
9 Tehkummah	64	1,126		5							
Totals	2,752	11,175	155	37			203				215
ALGOMA:											
1 Balfour	15	845	163	12			1,275				
2 Drury, etc	563	458	80				400				
3 Hallam	1,252	1,369	339	27							
4 Hilton	96	1,381	29	12							
5 Jocelyn	165	1,368									
6 Johnston, etc	89	1,659		2			300				
7 Laird	106	1,106					175				
8 Macdonald, etc	201	1,040		15	6						
9 Plummer Add'l	468	1,399	159	5							27
10 Rayside	36	777	44				550				
11 St. Joseph	18	2,957	49	10			300				26
12 Salter, May, etc	281	1,368	190	28			150	600			
13 Sault Ste. Marie	263	4,372	24				1,600				
14 Thessalon	119	1,592	29	10							5
Totals	3,672	21,691	1,106	121	6		4,750	600			58
THUNDER BAY:											
1 Neebing	618	2,497					1,500			*10,500	
2 Oliver	246	1,252		35			200				
3 Shuniah	97	1,387				6,774	260			*7,500	9
Totals	961	5,136		35		6,774	1,960			18,000	9
RAINY RIVER:											
1 Alberton	26	707	269	2			250				
2 Keewatin		2,691	440								1
Totals	26	3,398	709	2			250				1

* For renewal of railway debentures.

NOTE.—Chandos was incorporated in 1894, but not then reported. Its *Receipts* in 1894 were:
Taxes, $920; loans, $700; county grant, $125. Total $1,745
Disbursements: Salaries, $258; roads, etc., $358; schools, $600; refund of loan, $100; other expenses, $33. Total 1,349

Balance Dec. 31st, 1894 ..... $396

Assets, 1894: Cash in treasury $396
Taxes in arrears 1,557

Liabilities: Due county, $214; local school rates, $518; loan for current expenses, $600.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.												
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health. (Including salaries.)	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Clergy Reserve and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,841	240	10	138	302		8	13		1,570				1
1,286	167	2	35	284		10	4		415				2
638	119		64	106					255				3
1,681	270		35	75					864				4
814	154		14	2					356				5
1,871	262		55	102			20		900				6
2,929	234		141	109			18		1,766				7
1,282	103		24						854				8
1,195	173		59	82					817				9
14,537	1,722	12	565	1,062		18	55		7,797				
2,310	136	14	20	355		33			581				1
1,501	288	3	82	69					445				2
2,987	420	24	146	919		23	24		500	115			3
1,518	182	10	56	72	20	14	5		560				4
1,533	234		75	110					921			28	5
2,050	170		97	257					1,059				6
1,387	134		55	137					544				7
1,262	145	2	30	131		8			695				8
2,058	142		28	362		14			900				9
1,407	230		90						579	35			10
3,360	390		140	822			111		1,381				11
2,617	200	89	38	123	51		13		1,246				12
6,259	651	25	181	1,084			59		*2,200				13
1,755	167	7	29	282		24	104		975				14
32,004	3,489	174	1,067	4,723	71	116	316		12,586	150		28	
15,115	561		648	496			34		138				1
1,733	193	5	62	154					660				2
16,027	441	205	160	42							1		3
32,875	1,195	210	870	692			34		798		1		
1,254	124		103	348		93			381				1
3,132	350	18	158	124		50	50		1,608				2
4,386	474	18	261	472		143	50		1,989				

* Including $700 grant for new school.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Township municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*							Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	Interest on loans, advances and debentures	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrear.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MANITOULIN:											
1 Assiginack	100				18	17	2,416	425	1,432		
2 Billings						34	951	335	877		
3 Burpee					60	23	627	11	637		
4 Carnarvon	88			136	45	33	1,546	135	2,827		
5 Cockburn Island						1	527	287	720		
6 Gordon				203	1	218	1,761	110	1,699		
7 Howland	163			57	87	2,575	354	866			
8 Sandfield				60	3	85	1,129	153	554		
9 Tehkummah							1,131	64	895		
Totals	351			399	184	498	12,663	1,874	10,507		
ALGOMA:											
1 Balfour				975	25	109	2,248	62	1,598		
2 Drury, etc				528	51	13	1,479	22	1,922		
3 Hallam				200			2,371	616	213		
4 Hilton						142	1,061	457	1,894		
5 Jocelyn					42	21	1,431	102	3,307		86
6 Johnston, etc				300	59	15	1,957	93	1,160		
7 Laird				260	21	32	1,183	204	385		
8 Macdonald, etc						68	1,079	183	785		
9 Plummer Add'l						65	1,511	547	563		
10 Rayside				350	27	40	1,351	56	725		
11 St. Joseph	42				54	98	3,038	322	2,395		
12 Salter, May, etc				150	18	*143	2,071	546	749		
13 Sault Ste. Marie				550	46	†1,005	5,801	458	9,183		
14 Thessalon						27	1,615	140	944		
Totals	42			3,313	343	1,778	28,196	3,808	25,823		86
THUNDER BAY:											
1 Neebing			10,500	1,560	891	63	14,831	284	5,166		
2 Oliver				400	75	67	1,616	117	3,135		
3 Shuniah			7,500	7,010	565		15,924	103	4,575	227	
Totals			18,000	8,910	1,531	130	32,371	504	12,876	227	
RAINY RIVER:											
1 Alberton					4	‡88	1,141	113	2,732		
2 Keewatin	255			175	167	65	3,020	112	96		
Totals	255			175	171	153	4,161	225	2,828		

* Adjustment of late Treasurer's accounts. † Including $921 paid on Redemption of Land account. ‡ Including $82 deficit of late Treasurer.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*				Liabilities.									
School lands and buildings.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local School rates.	Railway debentures	School debentures.	Drainage debentures	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	550	.....	2,407	.....	1,176	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	65	1,441	1
.....	.....	.....	1,212	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	366	2
.....	.....	.....	648	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	207	2,630	3
.....	.....	.....	2,962	.....	616	.....	529	.....	.....	.....	8	1,153	4
.....	.....	.....	1,007	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	5
2,000	.....	.....	3,809	.....	1,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	6
2,500	.....	*448	4,168	.....	209	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	39	808	7
.....	.....	.....	707	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	442	8
.....	.....	.....	959	.....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	392	9
4,500	550	448	17,879	.....	4,791	.....	1,289	.....	2,000	.....	389	8,469	
.....	125	.....	1,785	.....	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	1,186	1
.....	.....	.....	1,944	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	432	.....	932	2
.....	.....	.....	529	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	400	3
.....	690	50	3,091	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	768	4
.....	.....	.....	3,495	.....	695	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	35	1,330	5
.....	.....	.....	1,253	.....	404	.....	700	.....	.....	200	57	1,361	6
360	20	.....	969	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	7
.....	.....	.....	968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	1,110	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	595	9
.....	350	.....	1,131	.....	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	594	10
.....	.....	.....	2,717	.....	1,367	.....	617	.....	.....	300	655	2,939	11
1,500	75	.....	2,870	.....	625	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	12
.....	100	.....	9,741	.....	2,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	174	3,333	13
750	.....	.....	1,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2,610	1,360	50	33,737	.....	8,030	.....	3,017	.....	.....	2,582	1,209	14,838	
500	125	.....	6,075	.....	143	10,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500	912	13,055	1
800	1,550	.....	5,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400	2
.....	†7,132	.....	12,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	987	8,487	3
1,300	8,807	.....	23,714	.....	143	10,500	.....	.....	7,500	1,900	1,899	21,942	
.....	.....	82	2,927	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	950	1
.....	810	.....	1,018	.....	.....	.....	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,530	2
.....	810	82	3,945	.....	700	.....	2,530	.....	.....	250	.....	3,480	

* Little Current's share of school debentures. † Being land bought at tax sale, $2,582, and value of dock, $4,500.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VII.—Showing the Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town

Town municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interest and dividends	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX:											
Amherstburg	5,038	13,299	471	409	3,898	307	.....	12,500	....	8,824	672
Essex	1,176	12,788	499	27	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Leamington'	653	8,301	560	156	3,304	125		29,541	5,000	16,000	1,518
Sandwich	.....	6,238	409	41	892	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	442
Walkerville	7,880	23,071	532	99	.....	24	.....	11,100	.....	.....	41
Totals	14,747	63,697	2,471	732	9,255	456	.....	56,141	5,000	24,824	2,678
KENT:											
Blenheim	408	6,549	547	....	.....	.....	.....	10,796	.....	.....	.....
Bothwell	113	3,206	326	221	.....	.....	.....	1,069	.....	.....	28
Dresden	.....	9,979	754	276	.....	.....	.....	8,306	.....	.....	23
Ridgetown	331	13,930	970	325	.....	9	.....	*27,23	.....	6,806	839
Wallaceburg	71	12,446	844	646	.....	.....	.....	6,856	.....	†15,000	452
Totals	923	46,110	3,441	1,468	....	9	.....	54,259	.....	21,806	1,342
ELGIN:											
Aylmer	....	17,116	495	280	392	4	.....	11,683	....	1,100	220
NORFOLK:											
Simcoe	145	19,470	1,065	294	.....	89	.....	15,845	.....	4,563	676
WELLAND:											
Niagara Falls	2,275	35,166	1,244	213	7,103	.....	.....	42,115	5,000	14,000	1,857
Thorold	384	16,934	920	25	125	.....	.....	5,300	.....	.....	474
Welland	1,017	14,072	639	247	2,769	1,076	.....	12,310	.....	.....	67
Totals	3,676	66,172	2,803	485	9,997	1,076	...	59,725	5,000	14,000	2,398
LAMBTON:											
Forest	56	8,757	378	123	.....	.....	.....	7,498	.....	.....	259
Petrolea	9,795	40,317	1,552	1,149	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	947
Sarnia	142	54,328	2,847	836	10,630	288	231	129,223	.....	16,167	2,099
Totals	9,993	103,402	4,777	2,108	10,630	288	231	160,721	.....	16,167	3,305
HURON:											
Clinton	3,217	11,479	767	542	.....	83	....	4,000	....	.....	557
Goderich	220	17,325	904	78	3,586	109	260	54,500	....	.....	517
Seaforth	1,365	16,613	760	40	350	424	...	13,600	.....	.....	‡4,047
Wingham	4,699	10,913	680	215	....	482	7,574	8,400	.....	5,000	600
Totals	9,501	56,330	3,111	875	3,936	1,098	7,834	80,500	.....	5,000	5,721
BRUCE:											
Kincardine	4,631	15,799	789	193	821	765	4,124	11,650	....	2,500	741
Walkerton	..	13,522	1,364	15	1,466	1,638	653	19,500	.....	.....	**2,000
Wiarton	198	7,952	557	8	1,389	12	.....	14,500	....	.....	248
Totals	4,829	37,273	2,710	216	3,676	2,415	4,777	45,650	.....	2,500	2,989
GREY:											
Durham	146	5,955	355	230	.....	122	.....	1,800	400	.....	324
Meaford	85	11,729	314	488	238	80	15,000	15,725	1,250	20,000	2,575
Owen Sound	5,275	73,136	1,318	2,082	5,807	1,332	435	16,000	.....	13,821	3,431
Thornbury	1,731	3,595	74	60	.....	31	.....	800	.....	.....	85
Totals	7,240	94,409	2,061	2,860	6,045	1 565	15,435	34,325	1,650	33,821	6,415

* Including $9,000 loans on account Local Improvements. ** From County for gaol sewers.
‡ Sale of electric light plant, cash, $1,000; mortgage, $3,000. †For stock in glass works.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES

municipalities in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Total receipts.	Disbursements.														
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police service.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
45,418	1,615	3,459	59	706	1,413	4,345	....	217	159	201	487	5,027	.....	.....
15,656	340	1,982	23	485	499	99	89	48	44	49	473	2,781	.....	.....
65,158	737	2,109	132	316	*7,684	24,129	.....	34	61	6	364	7,351	....	.....
11,042	538	1,738	316	252	679	.....	.....	303	145	105	372	1,898	.....	.....
42,747	1,115	970	57	595	1,768	.....	.....	211	30	1,222	.....	3,257	.....	.....
180,001	4,345	10,258	578	2,354	12,043	28,573	89	813	439	1,583	1,696	20,314	.....	.....
18,300	716	1,657	.....	617	978	....	.....	97	22	100	1,089	2,882	.....	.....
4,963	451	398	.....	78	853	.....	48	5	101	5	301	1,481	...	.....
19,338	216	1,527	2	234	1,119	.....	.....	....	371	958	1,232	3,172	.....	.....
50,442	497	1,527	29	228	8,717	....	.....	23	228	400	1,011	3,535	.....	79
36,315	1,579	1,938	.....	683	1,371	.....	.....	75	239	833	1,548	4,672	.....	15,000
129,358	3,459	7,047	31	1,840	13,038	.....	48	200	961	2,296	5,181	15,742	.....	15,079
31,240	1,422	2,596	.....	349	1,755	26	.....	202	77	.....	1,733	3,514	.....	.....
42,147	716	3,641	197	639	*5,729	....	.....	63	361	513	1,419	5,819	648	.....
108,973	3,420	9,499	225	1,293	6,785	125	.....	165	672	869	.....	15,001	.....	.....
24,162	646	1,940	111	236	1,278	.....	....	50	21	243	2,107	4,808	.....	.....
32,197	906	2,224	198	779	2,213	3,521	.....	10	55	.....	871	4,850	2,517	.....
165,232	4,972	13,663	534	2,308	10,276	3,646	.....	225	748	1,112	2,978	24,659	2,517	.....
17,071	546	387	10	378	823	.....	.....	58	124	377	485	3,300	.....	.....
77,760	2,868	4,723	505	1,317	4,323	274	.....	78	423	1,550	1,564	10,600	.....	.....
216,791	3,139	13,773	175	1,391	4,991	912	.....	200	1,332	3,116	2,654	13,710	628	.....
311,622	6,553	18,883	690	3,086	10,137	1,186	.....	336	1,879	5,043	4,703	27,610	628	.....
20,645	409	1,445	15	671	1,717	.....	.....	50	396	459	948	3,500	637	.....
77,499	‡2,332	6,114	120	675	1,547	364	.....	.....	845	429	.....	7,158	1,856	.....
37,199	1,582	2,910	.....	302	1,523	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	880	4,900	3,600	3,000
38,563	752	1,536	7	501	892	.....	.....	.....	465	356	621	3,350	8,070	.....
173,906	5,075	12,005	152	2,149	5,679	364	.....	30	1,878	1,244	2,449	18,908	14,163	3,000
42,013	926	3,395	295	900	4,367	4,425	.....	225	417	.....	673	5,600	2,692	.....
40,158	964	1,552	105	838	850	3,707	.....	69	345	464	.....	4,101	79	.....
24,864	615	2,135	3	413	815	817	78	138	115	387	359	2,800	....	.....
107,035	2,505	7,082	313	2,151	6,032	8,949	78	432	877	851	1,032	12,501	2,771	.....
9,332	328	500	112	359	269	273	523	.....	103	25	331	2,288	10	.....
67,484	1,262	1,416	55	355	1,895	22,343	287	61	237	43	699	5,060	.....	15,000
122,631	3,352	4,233	97	2,335	5,902	2,258	18	281	689	3,372	2,706	16,970	8,707	.....
6,379	354	250	61	306	620	.....	.....	.....	9	46	264	1,708	106	.....
205,826	5,296	6,399	325	3,355	8,696	24,874	828	342	1,038	3,486	4,000	26,026	8,823	15,000

* Including $7,399 for silica sidewalks. † Including $4,801 for granolithic walks. ‡ Including $650 for engineer having divided duties.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VII.—Showing the Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the

Town municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investment and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX :										
Amherstburg		1,430	16,000	3,871	*6,041	45,021	397	6,804		
Essex	469	3,079	500	3,560	55	15,071	585	5,292		
Leamington	478	894	17,983	2,183	132	64,593	565	8,527		
Sandwich	113	581	2,245	1,195	26	10,459	563	4,843		
Walkerville	666	6,282	11,100	3,842	†1,783	32,898	9,849	771		
Totals	1,726	12,219	47,828	14,651	8,533	168,042	11,959	26,237		
KENT :										
Blenheim		1,297	7,600	1,017	228	18,300		4,635		
Bothwell	300		776	166		4,963		2,627		
Dresden		1,899	7,141	1,340	77	19,328		6,028		
Ridgetown	242	1,382	29,045	3,967	132	50,442		7,727		79
Wallaceburg	728	2,512		2,847	‡1,692	35,717	598	18,804		15,000
Totals	1,270	7,090	44,562	8,787	2,129	128,769	598	39,821		15,079
ELGIN :										
Aylmer	1,189	3,067	11,843	2,916	551	31,240		1,676		3,000
NORFOLK :										
Simcoe	273	2,951	13,000	4,195	1,254	41,418	729	5,000	††3,172	
WELLAND :										
Niagara Falls	1,427	3,647	56,035	6,533	§3,277	108,978		11,529		
Thorold		1,789	6,806	2,999	580	23,708	554	4,578		
Welland		740	8,500	4,434	379	32,197		3,691	28,145	
Totals	1,427	6,176	71,335	13,966	4,236	164,778	554	19,798	28,145	
LAMBTON :										
Forest	331	937	7,306	852	518	16,452	619	1,138		
Petrolea	907	6,096	31,000	4,713	725	71,666	6,094	29,953		
Sarnia	2,397	12,594	139,596	15,150	900	216,658	138	33,309	4,304	40,216
Totals	3,635	19,627	177,922	20,715	2,143	304,776	6,846	64,400	4,304	40,216
HURON :										
Clinton			4,000	1,692	668	16,587	4,058	2,139	2,673	
Goderich		644	46,500	6,509	179	75,282	2,217	11,536	18,049	250
Seaforth		1,000	11,600	3,040	668	35,177	2,022	857	16,400	10,950
Wingham		5,000	11,600	3,615	401	37,166	1,397	1,709	4,318	15,250
Totals		6,644	73,700	14,856	1,916	164,212	9,694	16,241	41,440	26,450
BRUCE :										
Kincardine		3,974	8,342	4,370	583	41,094	919	4,234	16,016	
Walkerton		1,339	18,789	5,325	349	38,876	1,282	8,303	2,702	‖30,970
Wiarton		608	11,000	2,437	¶1,466	24,186	678	2,641		8,100
Totals		5,921	38,131	12,132	2,398	104,156	2,879	15,178	18,718	39,070
GREY :										
Durham	155	941	300	1,739	525	8,781	551	5,175	423	93
Mesford	819	1,030	13,625	2,147	524	66,858	626	719		
Owen Sound	589	15,811	16,000	23,001	434	106,755	15,876	47,758	32,731	15,000
Thornbury		240	1,300	359	162	5,795	584	438	589	
Totals	1,563	18,022	31,225	27,246	1,645	188,189	17,637	54,090	33,743	15,093

*Including $5,721 for C. S. Ry extension. †Including $800 paid to county, $198 to watchman, G.T.R., and $389 to Essex Fusiliers. ‡Including $1,200 for site of glass works. ††In general funds, see "liabilities." §Including $1,535 paid to county. ‖Including $30,519 balance of Consolidated Debentures held in bank. ¶Including $1,090 paid to other municipalities.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

town municipalities in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Water works and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
6,000	43,500	17,725	303	74,729	488	1,601	4,763	....	61,533	3,500	1,315	73,200
16,000	*29,923	6,288	2,659	61,747	404	2,600	.....	6,713	44,747	7,500	316	62,280
12,000	†38,865	4,400	7,659	72,016	..	2,422	8,250	15,827	32,466	14,000	1,661	74,626
6,250	15,056	4,700	4,957	36,369	372	1,793	.....	1,678	18,611	3,015	256	25,725
14,213	.....	1,207	44,210	70,250	.....	....	.....	4,000	53,282	.. ..	785	58,067
54,463	127,344	34,320	60,788	315,111	1,264	8,416	13,013	28,218	210,639	28,015	4,333	293,898
6,500	.....	11,170	954	23,259	944	.....	9,519	....	4,951	3,196	891	19,501
6,000	.....	8,650	6,370	23,047	291	1,315	.....	1,000	.....	1,926	.....	4,532
7,500	.....	‡36,200	....	49,728	1,042	.....	9,952	....	10,012	7,306	.....	28,312
25,700	.. ..	13,390	8,138	55,034	1,011	.....	11,907	2,967	46,152	10,766	....	72,803
17,800	.....	15,400	....	67,602	1,177	4,661	4,280	11,228	20,862	21,156	.. ..	63,364
63,500	... .	84,210	15,462	218,670	4,465	5,976	35,658	15,195	81,977	44,350	891	188,512
31,850	17,000	13,700	240	67,466	..	.....	.....	10,714	27,925	483	.....	39,122
32,500	. ....	23,750	.. ..	65,151	.....	.....	10,000	21,276	41,739	3,172	650	76,837
56,500	113,000	52,995	3,070	237,094	....	1,700	.....	37,288	92,691	§7,006	1,251	139,956
20,700	12,000	19,000	....	56,832	..	3,001	.....	.....	17,130	....	....	20,131
18,200	53,204	13,645	5,074	121,959	978	2,450	.....	.....	75,788	4,810	1,950	85,976
95,400	178,204	85,640	8,144	415,885	978	7,171	.....	37,288	185,609	11,816	3,201	246,063
18,000	.....	13,400	.. ..	38,157	.....	.....	.....	7,494	5,284	1,200	.	13,978
21,500	..	48,500	11,475	117,522	1,439	12,100	.....	8,343	67,042	12,000	6,359	107,283
74,500	95,500	44,000	25,564	317,526	.....	.....	10,120	42,902	‖206,761	6,000	5,135	270,918
114,000	95,500	105,900	37,039	468,205	1,439	12,100	10,120	58,739	279,087	19,200	11,494	392,179
17,000	....	17,000	....	42,870	.....	... .	.....	7,000	22,500	....	....	29,500
25,600	80,282	29,260	5,369	172,563	4,064	20	.....	5,000	110,368	18,500	269	138,221
17,000	10,000	17,000	.....	74,229	...	...	.....	11,500	41,000	6,600	50	59,150
10,500	11,400	17,800	...	62,374	621	220	8,000	.....	¶ 56,500	.....	.....	65,341
70,100	101,682	81,060	5,369	352,036	4,685	240	8,000	23,500	230,368	25,100	319	292,212
25,000	57,000	**35,800	... ..	138,969	.....	5,200	.....	.....	82,026	3,308	. ..	90 534
25,000	30,000	15,000	27	113,284	740	1,450	.....	12,600	82,682	8,000	584	106,056
10,500	26,000	1,500	352	49,771	310	.....	††6,000	7,000	29,041	5,500	6,418	54,269
60,500	113,000	52,300	379	302,024	1,050	6,650	6,000	19,600	193,749	16,808	7,002	250,859
4,500	.....	6,500	.....	17,242	330	2,200	18,000	1,320	9,459	1,500	250	33,059
22,500	20,000	26,500	688	71,033	769	....	.....	13,414	23,626	3,800	129	41,738
59,400	103,648	87,900	1,500	363 813	.....	14,806	90,000	34,511	317,791	‖‖7,085	613	464,806
5,000	.....	.....	.....	6,611	.....	824	.....	.....	6,360	....	88	7,272
91,400	123,648	120,900	2,188	458,699	1,099	17,830	108,000	49,245	357,236	12,385	1,080	546,875

* Including value of Fire Halls and appliances. † Including value of Gas plant and stock.
‡ Including $18,000 for bridge, formerly in "Other Assets" § Including $3,226 not accounted for in returns at hand. ‖ Including $1,094 omitted in 1894, on account of Sinking Funds having been deducted by Treasurer. ¶ Including $8,500 Consolidated School Debentures classified as School Debentures 1894.
** Including $15,000 for iron bridge. †† Formerly classed with "All other debentures." ‖‖ Due Sinking Fund.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Receipts										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interest and dividends	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
SIMCOE:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alliston	2,638	6,790	267	70	262		3,028	1,600			*1,778
Barrie		31,151	2,310	517		621	127	5,236		9,464	597
Collingwood	865	31,782	2,168	1,711	7,797	159		21,050		17,000	2,234
Midland	429	10,894	810	21				19,100		4,000	462
Orillia	4,803	28,794	2,007	492	10,598	31		15,000		13,900	1,537
Penetanguishene	2,952	9,405	878		2,079	269		300			109
Stayner	1,339	4,772	231	66				1,800			93
Totals	13,026	123,588	8,671	2,877	20,736	1,080	3,155	64,086		44,364	6,810
MIDDLESEX:											
Parkhill		7,944	353	274		27		4,000			
Strathroy		23,476	994	288				18,350			784
Totals		31,420	1,347	562		27		22,350			784
OXFORD:											
Ingersoll		31,995	1,870	1,336		2,063	11,551	4,575		2,491	845
Tilsonburg	3,337	15,292	778	99		331	4,356	33,143		16,972	2,429
Woodstock	2,364	61,322	3,103	3,239	7,000	6,607	26,633	96,450		14,313	7,549
Totals	5,701	108,609	5,751	4,674	7,000	9,001	42,540	134,168		33,776	10,823
BRANT:											
Paris	1,407	19,363	604	495	5,538	333		3,000			171
PERTH:											
Listowel		12,366	977	232	100			17,355			231
Mitchell	1,661	13,566	784	245	2,499			20,370			194
St. Marys	66	21,942	1,065	101				27,950			582
Totals	1,727	47,874	2,826	578	2,599			65,675			1,007
WELLINGTON:											
Harriston	2,462	7,717	798	119				8,300		2,544	11
Mount Forest	1,855	12,230	1,022	304		277	1,907	25,184			202
Palmerston	139	9,037	542	197				12,254			†3,401
Totals	4,456	28,984	2,362	620		277	1,907	45,738		2,544	3,614
WATERLOO:											
Berlin	34	42,839	1,796	2,157		331		43,108		22,000	‡2,891
Galt	424	49,219	2,251	1,450	6,406	2,479		3,691			§1,118
Waterloo	7,286	18,858	730	455		134	297	10,000		8,663	486
Totals	7,744	110,916	4,777	4,062	6,406	2,944	297	56,799		30,663	4,495
DUFFERIN:											
Orangeville		14,611	1,044	588		159	1,233	25,076		65,000	6,451
LINCOLN:											
Niagara	619	8,953	269	407	2,623	116	567	3,170		8,000	589
WENTWORTH:											
Dundas	1,304	16,122	591	457	974	725	2,695			2,695	293

* Including $1,659 from ex-treasurer. † Includes $2,802 award *re* arbitration ‡ Including $180 from Government, $583 from cemetery, and $1,414 premium on debentures. § $710 cemetery.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police service.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking funds investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
16,433	994	1,051	68	329	879	236	2	24	69	28	.....	1,507	1,100	.....
50,023	1,353	7,134	123	1,201	9,195	3,251	.....	188	662	1,018	1,890	11,114	...	.....
84,766	2,813	8,209	10	2,356	5,996	6,694	.....	40	705	811	3,354	9,926	424	.....
35,716	793	1,149	78	465	744	.....	3,109	67	316	227	294	3,149	.....	.....
77,162	2,142	9,348	31	793	6,471	2,963	13,142	403	411	206	1,001	11,258	...	.....
15,992	550	2,328	.....	266	1,082	555	13	.....	225	382	.....	3,295	329	.....
8,301	774	446	.....	192	794	193	.....	... ..	34	12	314	2,163	....	.....
288,393	9,419	29,665	310	5,602	25,161	13,892	16,266	722	2,422	2,684	6,853	42,412	1,853	.....
12,598	426	641	5	401	788	.....	.....	...	11	135	528	3,849	463	.....
43,892	929	2,460	116	578	792	.....	....	*1,932	105	497	1,407	6,943	.....	.....
56,490	1,355	3,101	121	979	1,580	.....	... .	1,932	116	632	1,935	10,792	463	.....
56,726	1,379	6,403	106	1,219	2,292	.....	466	112	302	1,409	2,161	9,516	10,184	.....
76,737	652	1,405	19	489	1,678	.....	150	65	217	428	1,091	4,464	8,511	.....
228,580	2,673	12,058	1,242	1,793	5,402	1,151	2,149	228	279	2,857	4,294	13,909	23,020	6,743
362,043	4,704	19,866	1,367	3,501	9,372	1,151	9,765	405	798	4,694	7,546	27,889	41,715	6,743
30,821	1,166	6,403	.....	1,062	3,280	971	.....	99	660	731	970	5,806	750	.....
31,261	674	1,720	119	363	1,048	..	52	30	128	32	1,141	4,173	.....	.....
39,319	626	2,488	1,301	593	2,876	1,694	.....	63	199	558	852	3,479	.....	.....
51,705	785	2,780	255	684	3,635	.....	.....	100	324	1,241	.....	6,275	.....	.....
122,286	2,085	6,988	1,675	1,640	7,559	1,694	52	193	651	1,831	1,393	13,927	.....	.....
21,951	492	769	33	307	1,422	.....	....	11	29	33	758	3,533	2,544	.....
42,981	510	1,347	17	725	1,496	... ..	... ..	.....	71	388	1,143	4,532	2,894	.....
25,570	476	579	1,291	393	743	228	819	15	34	288	1,538	3,516	196	.....
90,502	1,478	2,695	1,341	1,425	3,661	228	819	26	134	709	3,439	11,581	5,134	.....
115,156	2,290	11,223	198	1,745	25,586	6,622	400	52	1,268	625	6,406	13,526	... ..	.....
67,038	3,730	7,089	200	1,397	5,713	7,785	... ..	364	1,205	860	3,129	14,444	7,531	.....
46,909	903	2,714	.....	691	2,227	9,654	498	25	565	366	1,490	4,834	406	.....
229,103	6,923	21,026	398	3,833	33,526	24,061	898	441	3,038	1,851	11,025	32,804	7,937	.....
114,162	997	2,276	120	703	1,437	30,668	.....	32	282	.....	1,181	5,536	1,944	.....
25,313	690	3,384	183	791	1,443	1,256	... ..	25	.....	478	2,586	2,805	.....	.....
25,856	1,649	1,525	36	973	4,470	....	.....	180	458	645	888	768	3,958	.. ...

*Including $1,378 on small-pox outbreak.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investment and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
SIMCOE:										
Alliston	550	100	960	2,500	†5,356	15,753	680	3,548	1,100	.....
Barrie	.....	2,503	5,249	4,395	747	50,023	.....	5,273	1,601	.....
*Collingwood	638	6,572	18,350	10,789	696	78,583	6,183	517	1,997	.....
Midland	264	842	17,900	1,423	224	31,044	4,672	8,219	.....	.....
Orillia	380	5,617	.....	6,974	423	61,563	15,599	15,208	.....	.....
Penetanguishene	.....	1,001	950	3,291	485	14,752	1,240	5,112	568	4,000
Stayner	....	150	1,800	118	91	7,081	1,220	663	.....	.....
Totals	1,832	16,785	45,409	29,490	8,022	258,799	29,594	38,540	5,266	4,000
MIDDLESEX:										
Parkhill	.....	400	3,539	1,038	131	12,355	243	2,292	2,259	.....
Strathroy	587	2,739	20,663	2,817	277	42,842	1,050	7,399	.....	‡8,197
Totals	587	3,139	24,202	3,855	408	55,197	1,293	9,691	2,259	8,197
OXFORD:										
Ingersoll	.....	6,000	4,256	9,456	1,465	56,726	.....	8,566	45,388	21,117
Tilsonburg	....	....	44,261	3,519	2,033	68,982	7,755	1,310	8,657	....
Woodstock	.....	24,081	75,000	27,472	549	211,900	16,680	10,970	111,223	§11,343
Totals	.....	30,081	123,517	40,447	4,047	337,608	24,435	20,846	165,268	32,460
BRANT:										
Paris	.....	1,451	3,000	2,872	494	29,715	1,106	1,018	7,000	.....
PERTH:										
Listowel	.....	.....	15,731	5,924	126	31,261	.....	4,839	.....	.....
Mitchell	.....	790	20,370	2,551	224	38,664	655	114	.....	.....
St. Marys	.....	3,114	27,670	3,601	1,215	51,679	27	2,367	.....	.....
Totals	.....	3,904	63,771	12,076	1,565	121,604	682	7,320	.....	.....
WELLINGTON:										
Harriston	.....	45	9,300	1,800	52	21,128	823	4,696	2,544	.....
Mount Forest	.....	.....	25,475	3,535	1,023	42,656	325	1,972	7,653	700
Palmerston	....	214	10,500	4,349	391	25,570	...	3,543	196	.....
Totals	.....	259	45,275	9,684	1,466	89,354	1,148	10,211	10,393	700
WATERLOO:										
Berlin	...	5,594	28,630	6,522	4,309	114,996	160	2,693	..	¶5,000
Galt	410	450	468	11,341	637	66,753	285	2,855	61,210	.....
Waterloo	310	2,378	10,297	2,037	1,506	40,901	6,008	772	406	.....
Totals	720	8,422	39,395	19,900	6,452	222,650	6,453	6,320	61,616	5,000
DUFFERIN:										
Orangeville	116	20,000	25,947	3,595	248	95,082	19,080	9,475	5,963	.....
LINCOLN:										
Niagara	.....	2,141	5,700	3,048	194	24,724	589	2,247	.....	.....
WENTWORTH:										
Dundas	500	2,647	.....	2,846	‖1,181	22,724	3,132	15,230	12,851	1,156

* Statistics compiled from auditors' report, owing to omissions and defects in Town Treasurer's return. † Including $5,139 debit of ex-treasurer. ‡ Omitting $1,403 written-off loan security since 1894. § $27,262 reported in 1894 as a deposit in contingent fund was not reported in 1895. ¶ $1,056 previously reported is omitted from present report. ‖ Including cemetery $594, and library $300.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
6,300	19,209	8,802	*3,721	43,360	1,206	484	.....	3,720	38,297	10,641	41	54,389
31,500	.....	44,100	4,929	87,403	1,897	3,861	.....	21,600	56,976	5,236	.....	89,570
33,200	71,964	+116,961	645	231,467	.....	38	.....	7,874	189,061	2,500	1,065	200,538
9,000	.....	9,225	.....	31,116	340	.....	.....	4,899	14,422	8,000	.....	27,661
55,000	113,363	36,516	4,454	240,140	1,107	10,915	.....	14,080	120,437	15,000	2,497	164,036
.....	36,000	12,000	.....	58,920	368	264	‡775	.....	58,278	.....	6,043	65,828
5,000	125	3,125	.....	10,133	336	1,162	.....	.....	900	.....	400	2,798
140,000	240,661	230,729	13,749	702,539	5,254	16,824	775	52,173	478,371	41,377	10,046	604,820
14,000	.....	11,200	.....	29,994	513	.....	.....	8,000	8,200	500	.....	17,213
24,000	.....	13,500	.....	54,146	1,373	.....	.....	617	37,452	10,900	.....	50,342
38,000	.....	24,700	.....	84,140	1,886	.....	.....	8,617	45,652	11,400	.....	67,555
28,200	.....	29,060	33,628	175,959	.....	.....	60,000	.....	95,680	4,575	5,890	166,145
24,500	33,000	12,300	115	87,637	.....	3,745	3,000	15,500	59,170	.....	.....	81,415
47,542	158,554	58,820	3,861	418,993	.....	7,326	.....	60,525	§379,996	‖22,450	...	470,297
110,242	191,554	100,180	37,604	682,589	.....	11,071	63,000	76,025	534,846	27,025	5,89	717,857
27,000	50,000	34,000	.....	120,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,582	.....	.....	47,582
23,000	5,600	14,800	800	49,039	1,141	.....	15,000	18,000	56,000	3,355	.....	93,496
12,000	24,000	13,000	345	50,114	852	.....	.....	.....	37,016	.....	978	38,846
21,500	.....	36,400	.....	60,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,547	1,200	922	58,669
56,500	29,600	64,200	1,145	159,447	1,993	.....	15,000	18,000	149,563	4,555	1,900	191,011
14,500	.....	11,600	.....	34,163	832	.....	20,000	3,000	7,899	3,000	532	35,263
24,000	.....	7,500	.....	42,150	.....	1,051	15,000	7,750	40,600	2,408	80	66,889
12,449	.....	7,528	.....	23,716	.....	.....	30,000	10,000	20,077	5,754	.....	65,831
50,949	.....	26,628	.....	100,029	832	1,051	65,000	20,750	68,576	11,162	612	167,983
37,397	.....	¶50,278	89,668	185,196	.....	.....	2,330	.....	94,097	43,108	5,867	145,402
75,000	157,000	57,463	1,003	354,876	.....	.....	.....	16,450	215,000	3,691	5,699	240,840
15,000	.....	31,000	8,663	61,849	.....	4,200	1,325	3,247	38,887	.....	5,476	53,135
127,397	157,000	138,741	99,394	601,921	.....	4,200	3,655	19,697	347,984	46,799	17,042	439,377
17,975	30,668	18,200	433	101,794	1,010	3,209	29,500	3,272	82,300	6,987	616	126,885
5,000	52,227	18,050	2,776	80,889	882	.....	.....	.....	51,670	3,370	277	56,199
16,900	46,476	14,938	...	110,683	.....	4,159	.....	6,000	54,617	.....	.....	64,776

* Including electric light plant. † Including $4,569 mortgages and notes from ex-treasurer. ‡ Including $325 previously omitted. § Including $1,373 previously omitted. ‖ Including $15,450 due Sinking Fund. ¶ Including $24,465 for trunk sewer and $19,400 for street local improvements.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALTON:											
Milton	1,620	5,553	250	266	1,174	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakville	1,781	11,161	350	395	.....	292	.....	6,034	.....	.....	4
Totals	3,401	16,714	600	661	1,174	522	.....	6,034	.....	.....	54
PEEL:											
Brampton	9,079	19,344	739	49	3,484	91	.....	.....	.....	3,821	355
YORK:											
Aurora	578	8,495	327	105	584	.....	.....	3,750	.....	.....	51
Newmarket	3,434	12,550	595	301	1,427	63	.....	2,500	.....	.....	57
North Toronto	485	22,796	149	144	966	87	.....	17,010	.....	1,582	53
Toronto Junction	962	72,417	1,804	38	4,245	117	13,833	13,000	.....	178,211	1,636
Totals	5,459	116,258	2,875	588	7,222	267	13,833	36,260	.....	179,793	1,797
ONTARIO:											
Oshawa	...	24,930	1,005	143	.....	700	7,000	15,800	.....	.....	94
Uxbridge	44	14,183	519	328	.....	125	1,477	3,900	.....	.....	*3,000
Whitby	372	20,291	703	385	.....	329	.....	34,856	.....	.....	1,200
Totals	416	59,404	2,227	856	.....	1,154	8,477	54,556	.....	.....	4,294
DURHAM:											
Bowmanville	2,762	23,805	438	1,060	.....	.....	.....	12,600	.....	5,000	†525
Port Hope	1,640	29,604	2,197	3,351	.....	1,068	.....	28,000	.....	30,000	‡4,180
Totals	4,402	53,409	2,635	4,411	.....	1,068	.....	40,600	.....	35,000	4,705
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Cobourg	.....	35,537	2,250	4,127	.....	.....	4,987	16,401	.....	4,000	.....
PR. EDWARD:											
Picton	1,701	17,295	1,309	509	3,777	18	.....	266	.....	.....	30
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:											
Napanee	2,397	27,665	1,590	847	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
LEEDS:											
Brockville	8	83,347	4,577	3,916	30,525	2,849	.....	.....	.....	24,022	3,243
Gananoque	1,532	17,480	1,582	154	.....	286	2,264	15,620	18,236	.....	208
Totals	1,540	100,827	6,159	4,070	30,525	3,135	2,264	15,620	18,236	24,022	3,451
GRENVILLE:											
Prescott	.....	17,710	2,248	958	.....	.....	.....	544	.....	6,000	1,016
STORMONT:											
Cornwall	7,838	30,898	3,278	973	.....	467	.....	49,516	.....	15,961	853
PRESCOTT:											
Hawkesbury	.....	6,009	100	46	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	281
RENFREW:											
Arnprior	6,852	14,682	1,306	763	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Pembroke	787	24,834	2,021	870	2,431	1,275	40,000	3,954	.....	.....	208
Renfrew	636	12,530	1,274	134	387	.....	.....	3,000	7,000	.....	872
Totals	8,275	52,046	4,601	1,767	2,818	1,374	40,000	6,954	7,000	.....	1,090

* Refund of one-half of bonus by the Piano and Organ Co. † $500 Cemetery. ‡ Including $2,669 for premiums on debentures.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police service.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking funds, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
9,093	542	740	158	497	971	.....	150	.....	23	30	360	1,322	.....	.....
20,067	853	1,554	.....	998	3,327	.....	.....	5	252	95	434	2,832	1,178	.....
29,160	1,395	2,294	158	1,495	4,298	.....	150	5	275	125	794	4,154	1,178	.....
36,962	1,111	1,650	920	573	3,421	1,404	.....	44	562	365	914	7,000	.....	.....
13,890	660	852	24	179	717	.....	.....	.....	14	32	640	3,300	.....	.....
20,927	633	1,965	20	478	1,122	390	250	18	62	150	736	3,960	.....	.....
43,272	2,056	2,039	270	450	1,840	127	.....	91	.....	525	1,517	3,636	3,724	.....
286,263	3,930	15,726	7,051	2,406	9,913	2,572	.....	1,825	385	1,692	.....	19,856	.....	31,296
364,352	7,279	20,582	7,365	3,513	13,592	3,089	250	1,934	461	2,399	2,893	30,752	3,724	31,296
49,672	1,642	2,683	166	508	4,779	.....	.....	4	846	.....	1,230	8,388	.....	.....
23,576	605	1,459	110	447	858	411	.....	.....	324	400	619	4,500	.....	.....
58,136	1,263	1,792	287	786	2,470	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	881	6,887	3,424	.....
131,384	3,510	5,934	563	1,741	8,107	411	.....	4	1,342	400	2,730	19,775	3,424	.....
46,190	1,073	2,797	.....	820	3,003	.....	.....	10	973	1,458	901	10,500	.....	.....
100,040	3,332	3,494	215	1,192	3,743	28,759	106	.....	244	1,454	1,250	†9,021	28	2,905
146,230	4,405	6,291	215	2,012	6,746	28,759	106	10	1,217	2,912	2,151	19,521	28	2,905
67,302	2,300	5,296	199	1,697	3,034	193	1,061	300	664	1,516	.....	7,831	.....	.....
24,905	903	5,211	81	536	1,585	2,454	.....	170	340	895	.....	6,745	.....	.....
32,534	1,440	3,942	78	511	3,394	.....	1,071	171	612	590	2,800	7,228	.....	.....
152,487	4,764	19,376	7,062	6,810	11,984	17,623	.....	272	1,345	5,145	.....	19,800	13,203	3,760
57,362	673	2,577	84	738	4,202	957	.....	.....	621	1,342	1,297	14,050	1,669	.....
209 849	5,437	21,953	7,146	7,548	16,186	18,580	.....	272	1,966	6,487	1,297	33,850	14,872	3,760
28,476	1,064	2,153	1,329	1,551	2,549	.....	400	140	520	891	.....	5,666	.....	.....
109,784	1,953	5,762	2,655	1,128	10,394	17,741	433	204	249	2,619	1,864	9,383	1,181	.....
6,736	263	162	.....	53	891	.....	.....	8	.....	81	641	3,805	.....	.....
23,718	863	1,208	158	629	3,399	.....	169	121	27	714	1,304	5,549	489	.....
76,380	1,262	2,032	47	595	1,601	3,029	.....	65	26	450	2,740	9,042	.....	.....
25,833	586	1,064	2	377	2,249	.....	656	48	138	501	1,139	12,466	300	.....
125,931	2,711	4,304	207	1,601	7,249	3,029	825	234	191	1,665	5,183	27,057	789	.....

* Including $1,000 donated to Trinity College School.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund investment and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALTON:										
Milton	230	469	.....	2,287	*707	8,466	627	3,985	.....	3,467
Oakville	.....	.....	6,000	1,607	932	20,067	.....	3,730	8,070	.....
Totals	230	469	6,000	3,874	1,639	28,533	627	7,715	8,070	3,467
PEEL:										
Brampton	638	5,248	.....	7,951	413	32,214	4,748	962	.....	29,825
YORK:										
Aurora	703	314	4,070	1,706	11	13,202	688	2,216	.....	400
Newmarket	332	605	2,500	2,866	.....	16,087	4,840	396	.....	.....
North Toronto	400	.....	20,000	4,501	1,878	43,054	218	16,616	6,857	...
Toronto Junction	.....	.....	123,617	50,442	†14,848	285,559	704	90,631	.....	31,296
Totals	1,435	919	150,167	59,515	16,737	357,902	6,450	109,899	6,857	31,696
ONTARIO:										
Oshawa	1,000	4,432	15,831	3,099	‡5,151	49,672	.....	6,146	.....	1,000
Uxbridge	....	6,000	4,674	2,527	263	23,287	329	5,150	.....	2,500
Whitby	....	398	34,000	5,576	154	58,090	46	20,620	13,353 ¶	....
Totals	1,000	10,830	54,508	11,112	5,608	130,999	385	31,916	13,353	3,500
DURHAM:										
Bowmanville	.....	970	13,600	3,494	††5,727	43,326	864	2,199	....	....
Port Hope	.....	1,350	27,692	9,716	§2,018	96,519	3,521	5,685	720	16,655
Totals	.....	2,320	41,292	13,210	7,745	141,845	4,385	7,884	720	16,655
NORTHUMBERLAND:										
Cobourg	.....	14,000	14,323	12,868	**1,249	66,531	771	8,953	.....	.....
PE. EDWARD:										
Picton	298	2,607	.....	2,787	293	24,905	....	4,251	.....	.....
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:										
Napanee	817	1,905	.....	4,409	108	29,076	3,458	13,211	.....	.....
LEEDS:										
Brockville	...	.....	10,741	22,453	§§8,127	152,465	22	49,477	73,462	3,760
Gananoque	5,500	.....	16,000	2,940	956	53,606	3,756	4,305	7,526	.....
Totals	5,500	.....	26,741	25,393	9,083	206,071	3,778	53,782	80,988	3,760
GRENVILLE:										
Prescott	427	2,552	493	1,872	||6,869	28,476	....	8,366	.....	.....
STORMONT:										
Cornwall	.....	4,598	43,049	6,313	258	109,784	....	17,431	12,263	...
PRESCOTT:										
Hawkesbury	.....	.....	542	21	42	6,489	247	399	.....	.....
RENFREW:										
Arnprior	171	527	....	1,753	149	17,230	6,488	4,654	1,425	30,000
Pembroke	1,011	43,522	1,500	9,151	307	76,380	...	26,059	.....	.....
Renfrew	....	967	3,000	1,540	245	25,278	555	10,240	300	.....
Totals	1,182	45,016	4,500	12,444	701	118,888	7,043	40,953	1,725	30,000

* Includes $600 bonus to Shoe Factory. † Includes $1,117 paid to County, and $11,298 discount on debentures sold. ‡ $5,000 bonus to Railway. ††$5,000 bonus to Organ and Piano Co., $577 for Cemetery. § $1,500 bonus to Carpet Factory. ¶ $10,000 invested in manufacturing, securities written off, owing to firms becoming insolvent. ** $1,125 paid County. §§ $1,000 bonus to Carriage Works, $4,950 paid County. || Including $6,153 for Elevator grant.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
10,000	23,200	8,420	....	49,699	....	....	....	2,060	42,325	....	....	44,385
7,000	....	*19,575	29	38,404	434	1,652	....	....	25,500	2,534	....	30,120
17,000	23,200	27,995	29	88,103	434	1,652	....	2,060	67,825	2,534	....	74,505
29,000	100,000	9,675	927	175,137	....	4,500	....	2,124	144,173	....	....	150,797
23,300	†16,700	10,000	25	53,369	....	1,600	....	14,916	12,908	2,105	258	31,787
29,000	28,750	18,397	203	81,586	776	....	....	19,378	33,373	....	....	53,527
30,000	50,000	10,586	11,531	125,808	1,600	....	....	16,000	62,142	8,010	7,890	95,642
148,199	189,247	89,383	5,498	554,958	....	9,313	....	103,771	853,630	36,718	4,176	1,007,608
230,499	284,697	128,366	17,257	815,721	2,376	10,913	....	154,065	962,053	46,833	12,324	1,188,564
23,000	....	16,500	309	46,955	....	....	....	2,300	41,050	7,300	....	50,650
12,000	10,000	8,000	....	37,989	....	....	9,000	15,000	15,900	4,195	225	44,320
30,000	....	19,800	565	84,384	....	50	20,000	1,000	72,540	15,390	600	109,580
65,000	10,000	44,300	874	169,328	....	50	29,000	18,300	129,490	26,885	825	204,550
45,000	....	21,000	363	69,426	....	....	....	....	69,285	1,000	....	70,285
21,332	50,641	194,366	....	292,920	....	....	....	....	‡225,700	4,000	1,665	231,365
66,332	50,641	215,366	363	362,346	....	....	....	....	294,985	5,000	1,665	301,650
20,000	....	155,000	1,757	186,481	....	648	....	....	205,591	3,851	1,357	211,447
19,300	52,231	11,830	1,397	89,009	1,173	4,700	5,848	988	40,621	266	316	53,912
41,500	....	21,773	443	80,385	2,450	5,700	30,000	17,833	27,621	....	360	83,964
61,100	174,427	66,104	91,362	519,714	....	1,200	52,000	33,000	393,022	47,841	3,831	530,894
60,000	30,000	26,000	15	131,602	....	....	19,000	23,236	21,000	2,620	‖6,781	72,637
121,100	204,427	92,104	91,377	651,316	....	1,200	71,000	56,236	414,022	50,461	10,612	603,531
14,650	....	55,673	753	79,442	....	....	....	13,422	10,848	544	2,575	27,389
25,000	....	45,500	20,938	121,122	....	7,766	....	25,000	90,513	20,818	1,939	146,036
12,000	....	200	....	12,846	....	300	....	....	....	800	....	1,100
17,000	....	27,670	150	87,387	927	5,841	30,000	1,266	8,800	....	300	47,134
22,500	56,845	29,634	....	135,038	2,443	10,927	....	16,516	99,496	2,454	7	131,843
12,000	....	8,315	....	31,410	....	1,401	24,574	7,000	2,023	3,000	....	37,998
51,500	56,845	65,619	150	253,835	3,370	18,169	54,574	24,782	110,319	5,454	307	216,975

* Including $10,000 for Harbor debentures. † Including Fire Halls and appliances. ‡ Including $60,000 Harbor ‖ Including $6,700 High School debentures not paid over.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LANARK:											
Almonte	1,202	15,258	935	244				4,800		1,800	253
Carleton Place	1,653	16,606	2,048	184		216		5,150		27,100	
Perth	3,863	20,169	1,501	428				6,000			471
Smith's Falls	1,826	25,356	1,758	625				10,550			48
Totals	8,544	77,389	6,242	1,481		216		26,500		28,900	772
VICTORIA:											
Lindsay	985	45,042	2,368	1,346		855		37,000			1,575
PETERBOROUGH:											
Peterborough	1,049	70,287	6,425	6,307		3,807	17,735	15,000	6,500	17,000	4,083
HASTINGS:											
Deseronto		14,533	1,047	10		197	5,144	1,210			40
Trenton	621	19,812	1,547	1,519		1,223	7,500	67,401		6,000	556
Totals	621	34,345	2,594	1,529		1,420	12,644	68,611		6,000	596
MUSKOKA:											
Bracebridge	10,409	8,638	440	251	2,654	83		4,000		6,000	1,026
Gravenhurst	396	8,727	361	37		96	5,141	7,900	850		45
Totals	10,805	17,365	801	288	2,654	179	5,141	11,900	850	6,000	1,071
PARRY SOUND:											
Parry Sound	2,320	8,080	45	226	1,068			6,010			162
NIPISSING:											
Mattawa	152	5,634	936	164			430	5,000		4,000	167
North Bay	777	6,841	1,332		2,124			7,800		10,000	384
Sudbury	620	8,304	1,643	58				14,416		40,000	
Totals	1,549	20,779	3,911	222	2,124		430	27,216		54,000	551
MANITOULIN:											
Gore Bay	152	2,249	132	9		15		500			34
Little Current	316	2,058	129	34							20
Totals	468	4,307	261	43		15		500			54
ALGOMA:											
Sault Ste. Marie	1,496	29,312	619	68		1,040	202	7,043			3,064
Thessalon	437	4,060	256	16		34		200			1
Totals	1,933	33,372	875	84		1,074	202	7,243			3,065
THUNDER BAY:											
Ft. William	4,109	34,805	2,002	1,136		78	3,000		8,000		273
Port Arthur	1,741	40,733	2,101	70	*7,571	157		29,050	10,000	70,000	1,818
Totals	5,850	75,538	4,103	1,206	7,571	235	3,000	29,050	18,000	70,000	2,091
RAINY RIVER:											
Rat Portage	112	16,989	2,110	288		5	1,500	12,468		10,000	204

* Including Electric Railway receipts.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice (including police service).	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking funds, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
24,492	640	1,581	.....	1,164	1,356	.....	21	40	325	370	1,419	6,815	.....	.....
52,957	685	2,774	206	548	2,614	.....	2,081	.....	174	565	1,389	4,800	.....	.....
32,432	813	2,256	.....	760	3,352	.....	1,448	.....	308	678	.....	8,003	.....	.....
40,163	824	3,176	2,500	541	2,007	399	.....	.....	220	507	1,715	6,800	.....	.....
150,044	2,962	9,787	2,706	3,013	9,329	399	3,550	40	1,027	2,110	4,523	26,418	.....	.....
89,171	2,054	5,913	1,178	2,673	5,421	.....	1,460	708	1,320	1,976	3,162	14,486	1,181	.....
148,193	3,299	15,354	1,253	2,338	11,609	15,931	119	360	3,149	4,068	.....	30,900	14,224	3,204
22,181	589	2,185	19	231	1,681	215	1,006	.....	263	408	1,160	7,174	197	.....
106,179	1,041	2,025	2,166	575	1,187	6,728	448	25	628	1,474	.....	7,908	622	.....
128,360	1,630	4,210	2,185	806	2,868	6,943	1,454	25	891	1,882	1,160	15,082	819	.....
33,501	785	2,447	109	567	741	17,807	.....	.....	108	121	.....	2,497	533	.....
23,553	565	1,290	15	634	576	.....	609	5	120	400	.....	9,098	.....	800
57,054	1,350	3,737	124	1,201	1,317	17,807	609	5	228	521	.....	11,595	533	800
17,911	740	1,773	75	396	1,492	1,821	.....	17	12	365	.....	3,852	.....	.....
16,483	911	807	161	592	2,307	57	3,027	598	380	964	.....	2,622	564	.....
29,258	900	1,622	1,127	220	1,496	8,392	.....	40	42	340	.....	5,259	.....	.....
65,041	531	669	.....	517	1,645	45,743	.....	263	194	328	.....	2,712	.....	.....
110,782	2,342	3,098	1,288	1,329	5,448	54,192	3,027	901	616	1,632	.....	10,593	564	.....
3,091	265	36	.....	85	94	.....	484	.....	39	100	.....	1,214	81	.....
2,557	269	56	.....	89	162	.....	.....	.....	9	152	.....	720	.....	.....
5,648	534	92	.....	174	256	.....	484	.....	48	252	.....	1,934	81	.....
42,844	1,713	1,474	272	790	2,304	.....	.....	55	315	525	.....	5,128	1,505	558
5,004	350	51	16	219	893	.....	.....	42	6	64	.....	1,521	33	.....
47,848	2,063	1,525	288	1,009	3,197	.....	.....	97	321	589	.....	6,649	1,538	558
53,403	2,243	1,333	1,245	2,117	2,282	2,628	805	223	452	1,051	.....	10,863	7,916	.....
163,241	1,871	2,059	879	1,739	1,313	.....	.....	150	377	495	...	4,811	32	.....
216,644	4,114	3,392	2,124	3,856	3,595	2,628	805	373	829	1,546	.....	15,674	7,948	.....
43 676	1,539	2,519	53	1,844	13,985	.....	615	143	251	*1,000	.....	4,575	5	.....

* Estimated, no definite returns.

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Town municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LANARK:										
Almonte	.....	2,400	4,800	2,560	258	23,749	743	112	.....	.....
Carleton Place	600	900	6,250	1,123	255	25,164	27,793	.....	.....	.....
Perth	1,300	2,300	6,000	1,757	*883	29,878	2,574	941	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	1,386	4,255	11,300	4,118	262	40,010	153	388	.....	.....
Totals	3,286	9,855	28,450	9,558	1,758	118,781	31,263	1,441	.....	.....
VICTORIA:										
Lindsay	145	.....	33,000	10,651	476	85,804	3,367	20,810	14,576	7,506
PETERBOROUGH:										
Peterborough	2,600	.....	.....	11,944	†3,346	123,718	24,475	15,848	41,951	47,204
HASTINGS:										
Deseronto	463	5,000	455	884	251	22,181	.....	1,851	1,099	.....
Trenton	.....	7,500	64,093	8,183	‡1,572	106,175	4	43,400	17,473	.....
Totals	463	12,500	64,548	9,067	1,823	128,356	4	45,251	18,572	.....
MUSKOKA:										
Bracebridge	190	1,126	2,550	2,220	8	31,809	1,692	3,765	3,843	.....
Gravenhurst	253	592	6,100	1,133	187	22,377	1,176	3,797	.....	800
Totals	443	1,718	8,650	3,353	195	54,186	2,868	7,562	3,843	800
PARRY SOUND:										
Parry Sound	103	95	6,010	773	174	17,698	213	2,194	.....	.....
NIPISSING:										
Mattawa	.....	221	2,630	565	.....	16,406	77	5,508	564	9
North Bay	195	644	5,124	2,508	.....	27,909	1,349	12,473	.....	.....
Sudbury	165	153	10,562	377	48	68,907	1,134	5,972	.....	.....
Totals	360	1,018	18,316	3,450	48	108,222	2,560	23,953	564	9
MANITOULIN:										
Gore Bay	.....	.....	323	132	230	3,683	8	661	771	.....
Little Current	44	95	.....	193	181	1,970	587	512	.....	.....
Totals	44	95	323	325	411	5,053	595	1,173	771	.....
ALGOMA:										
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	85	2,425	20,925	4,668	42,742	102	16,101	25,986	§260,636
Thessalon	.....	.....	.....	70	129	3,394	1,610	88	962	.....
Totals	.....	85	2,425	20,995	4,797	46,136	1,712	16,189	26,948	260,636
THUNDER BAY:										
Ft. William	.....	.....	12,000	7,182	971	53,311	92	13,407	16,409	.....
Port Arthur	10,000	25,000	70,558	13,227	23,621	156,132	7,109	40,761	45,751	.....
Totals	10,000	25,000	82,558	20,409	24,592	209,443	7,201	54,168	62,160	.....
RAINY RIVER:										
Rat Portage	273	3,167	10,244	3,314	149	43,676	.....	6,356	5	.....

* Includes Library $100.00, and County $775.00. † Paid County $2,025. ‡ $1,420 paid County.
§ Including an increase of $57,250 in mortgage given by Water Power Co. to secure waterworks debt.

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
30,000	.....	60,500	.....	91,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,300	.....	.....	44,300
18,000	.....	23,700	.....	69,493	.....	.....	.....	2,000	44,800	.....	.....	46,800
36,000	.....	30,000	.....	69,515	.....	3,383	9,300	1,100	18,400	.....	...	32,183
45,000	.....	*46,000	5,218	96,759	.....	.....	14,700	13,856	39,879	250	.....	68,685
129,000	†	160,200	5,218	327,122	.....	3,383	24,000	16,956	147,379	250	.....	191,968
80,200	.....	40,348	380	167,187	3,536	750	.....	46,616	154,000	20,000	701	225,603
82,000	.....	‡ 498,800	1,997	622,275	.....	.....	.....	66,400	200,150	15,000	13,953	295,503
27,652	.....	2,575	.....	33,177	.....	.....	.....	9,532	.....	1,210	.....	10,742
15,500	.....	§ 137,150	619	214,146	.....	7,084	10,000	3,665	117,267	17,264	4,954	160,234
43,152	.....	139,725	619	247,323	.....	7,084	10,000	13,197	117,267	18,474	4,954	170,976
11,000	33,000	10,800	390	64,490	.....	.....	.....	7,629	37,200	1,550	.....	46,379
19,000	.....	14,000	.....	38,773	.....	2,800	.....	11,457	5,121	1,800	12	21,190
30,000	33,000	24,800	390	103,263	.....	2,800	.....	19,086	42,321	3,350	12	67,569
12,000	33,095	3,662	1,547	52,711	.....	.....	.....	6,299	32,772	.....	1,909	40,980
.....	.....	9,532	4	15,694	.....	2,196	.....	.....	12,997	5,300	1,272	21,765
8,000	47,000	2,860	2,000	73,682	.....	2,255	.....	5,286	¶ 44,600	4,450	...	56,591
4,500	43,878	2,600	50	58,134	.....	1,489	.....	746	42,134	6,526	5,304	56,199
12,500	90,878	14,992	2,054	147,510	.....	5,940	.....	6,032	99,731	16,276	6,576	134,555
.....	.....	1,570	.....	3,010	...	751	.....	1,850	.....	177	164	2,942
3,500	.....	3,450	.....	8,049	.....	.....	.....	691	2,384	.....	632	3,707
3,500	.....	5,020	.....	11,059	.....	751	.....	2,541	2,384	177	796	6,649
12,000	.....	17,065	5,800	337,690	.....	2,457	20,000	12,300	338,039	7,074	3,433	383,303
2,211	.....	578	54	5,503	.....	877	.....	1,400	.....	500	.....	2,777
14,211	.....	17,643	5,854	343,193	.....	3,334	20,000	13,700	338,039	7,571	3,433	386,080
31,000	.....	21,079	14,225	96,212	.....	.....	15,000	31,000	74,252	21,724	87	142,063
24,400	*a* 123,598	8,797	4,463	254,879	.....	4,158	25,000	22,500	193,250	67,235	12,419	324,562
55,400	123,598	29,876	18,688	351,091	.....	4,158	40,000	53,500	267,502	88,959	12,506	466,625
30,000	.....	23,676	431	60,468	...	3,225	.....	6,961	34,722	12,468	199	57,575

* Including $10,000 for iron bridge. † Waterworks stock valued at $10,000 was transferred to Waterworks Company in 1895. ‡ Including $120,000 for hospital. § Including bridge $20,000, and dam $75,000. ¶ Due County. • Including $1,966 previously omitted. *a* Including $122,598 Electric Railway

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the village

Village municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX:											
Belle River	346	1,394	61								14
Kingsville	213	8,210	147	147	226	493	1,450	1,400			495
Totals	559	9,604	208	147	226	493	1,450	1,400			509
KENT:											
Thamesville	38	6,652	194	11				1,000			182
Tilbury	278	5,723	275	24	2,139	35	419	2,656			236
Totals	316	12,375	469	35	2,139	35	419	3,656			418
ELGIN:											
Dutton	180	1,940	86	17				300			
Port Stanley	142	2,421	326	32				1,400			48
Springfield	417	1,133	33	3							
Vienna	634	1,278	49	8							35
Totals	1,373	6,772	494	60				1,700			83
NORFOLK:											
Delhi	405	2,070	90	35				356			32
Port Dover	563	5,287	225	110				500			
Port Rowan	15	2,264	88	13				730			27
Waterford	13	7,617	310					2,570			
Totals	996	17,238	713	158				4,156			59
HALDIMAND:											
Caledonia	1,040	3,955	586	59		40					96
Cayuga	641	3,503	290	44		46	§2,675				12
Dunnville		13,160	475	70	1,328			1,032			150
Hagersville	726	3,343	187	20				1,115			
Totals	2,407	23,961	1,538	193	1,328	86	2,675	2,147			258
WELLAND:											
*Bridgeburg		4,715	51	2				1,000			
Chippawa	402	1,703	263	116		6					
Fort Erie		4,027	147	168		5		594			10
Niagara Falls S.	1,119	6,781	98		857			3,200		6,000	264
Port Colborne	248	4,845	369	28				1,400			35
Totals	1,769	22,071	928	314	857	11		6,194		6,000	309
LAMBTON:											
Alvinston	1,265	3,971	633	4				1,300			†891
Arkona	518	1,364	261	24				100			51
Oil Springs		5,297	353	36						6,000	**2,309
Point Edward	1,890	3,942	728	38		1		400			100
Thedford	42	1,643	76	14				700			38
Watford	189	6,250	512	129				3,363		1,500	220
Wyoming	199	4,038	328	12				700			235
Totals	4,103	26,505	2,891	257		1		6,563		7,500	3,844

* Incorporated 1895. § Special deposit re Town Hall. † Including $806 from cemetery.
** Including $1,984 recovered from sureties of late Treasurer, and $240 premium on debentures.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

municipalities in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police service.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking fund investments, and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,815	144	6	6	63	78	.....	.....	.....	3	6	6	719	.....	.....
12,781	552	245	18	147	646	1,364	188	55	104	55	.....	1,870	.....	.....
14,596	696	251	24	210	724	1,364	188	55	107	61	6	2,589	.....	.....
8,077	379	1,014	15	190	508	.....	.....	12	39	116	258	1,272	.....	.....
11,785	374	2,058	75	162	532	1,747	.....	.....	218	.....	280	1,526	80	.....
19,862	753	3,072	90	352	1,040	1,747	.....	12	257	116	538	2,798	80	.....
2 523	142	.....	12	85	343	.....	.....	32	.....	18	171	1,113	.....	.....
4,369	265	82	6	103	876	.....	.....	7	94	6	129	1,021	.....	.....
1,586	97	16	.....	93	344	.....	.....	18	8	4	200	459	.....	.....
2,004	144	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	5	15	5	108	1,239	.....	.....
10,482	648	98	18	343	1,563	.....	.....	62	117	33	608	3,832	.....	.....
2,988	105	43	1	195	161	.....	356	.....	5	.....	235	1,161	.....	.....
6,685	285	303	15	100	628	.....	.....	21	10	42	386	1,735	.....	.....
3,137	106	320	.....	55	601	.....	.....	.....	4	24	189	450	.....	.....
10,510	223	243	21	101	752	.....	.....	20	139	16	506	2,223	.....	.....
23,320	719	909	37	451	2,142	.....	356	41	158	82	1.316	5,569	.....	.....
5,776	248	25	2	127	497	.....	27	.....	66	9	301	1,900	.....	.....
7,211	213	360	10	116	516	.....	†2,675	.....	185	7	187	1,700	.....	.....
16,215	452	2,206	93	380	1,769	1,000	.....	94	282	220	680	2,991	.....	.....
5,391	212	230	.....	108	867	.....	.....	20	1	8	.....	2,281	.....	.....
34.593	1,125	2,821	105	731	3,649	1,000	2,702	114	534	244	1,168	8,872	.....	.....
5,768	140	.....	24	692	904	.....	.....	32	53	29	920	2,337	.....	.....
2,490	139	56	25	122	524	.....	.....	20	28	.....	192	1,013	.....	.....
4,951	413	.....	24	71	1,142	.....	14	15	14	2	199	1,200	.....	.....
18.319	409	1 150	33	156	*8,283	573	.....	20	72	11	343	2,242	.....	.....
6.925	210	177	15	234	1,318	.....	25	18	7	458	522	1,820	.....	.....
38,453	1,311	1,383	121	1,275	12,171	573	39	105	180	500	2,176	8,612	.....	.....
8,064	741	172	32	166	1,130	7	.....	2	78	32	465	1,670	.....	.....
2,318	125	32	.....	45	248	.....	.....	5	20	5	149	1,384	.....	.....
13,995	527	117	214	164	1,287	.....	.....	101	108	74	283	1,367	.....	.....
7,099	400	110	13	198	902	.....	.....	.....	59	420	478	2,717	.....	.....
2,513	98	51	17	62	464	.....	.....	13	16	10	163	780	.....	.....
12,163	340	414	92	297	629	.....	†1,478	24	27	156	358	2,350	.....	.....
5.512	289	.....	10	40	528	.....	.....	15	21	8	236	1,556	.....	.....
51,664	2,520	896	378	972	5,188	7	1,478	160	339	705	2,132	11,824	.....	.....

* Including $6,932 for permanent side-walks. † Premium on debentures ‡ Engine house.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the

Town, municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX:										
Belle River					86	1,117	698	616		
Kingsville	402	3,222		2,641	341	11,850	931	6,856		8,410
Totals	402	3,222		2,641	427	12,967	1,629	7,472		8,410
KENT:										
Thamesville	380	190	2,200	423	153	7,149	928	1,236		
Tilbury	192	1,711	1,447	1,081	247	11,730	55	2,088	470	
Totals	572	1,901	3,647	1,504	400	18,879	983	3,324	470	
ELGIN:										
Dutton	95		300	146		2,457	66	458		
Port Stanley		224	1,400	72	2	4,287	82	678		
Springfield					14	1,253	333	81		
Vienna					3	1,581	423	829		
Totals	95	224	1,700	218	19	9,578	904	2,041		
NORFOLK:										
Delhi					412	2,674	314	984		
Port Dover	123	443	500	457	517	5,565	1,120	1,023		
Port Rowan	103		730	77	441	3,100	37	369		
Waterford	805	1,215	2,570	1,388	180	10,402	108	408		
Totals	1,031	1,658	3,800	1,922	1,550	21,741	1,579	2,784		
HALDIMAND:										
Caledonia		500		465	117	4,284	1,492	350		
Cayuga		388		250	84	6,691	520	315		
Dunnville		599	4,173	983	293	16,215		2,125		
Hagersville			1,315	38	35	5,115	276	1,361		
Totals		1,487	5,488	1,736	529	32,305	2,288	4,161		
WELLAND:										
Bridgeburg					367	5,498	270	202		
Chippawa					22	2,141	349	189		500
Fort Erie		334	961	477	85	4,951		556		
Niagara Falls S.		150	3,700	545	40	17,723	586	211		
Port Colborne	244	150	1,400	110		6,708	217	103		
Totals	244	634	6,061	1,132	514	37,031	1,422	1,211		500
LAMBTON:										
Alvinston	250	400	1,960	374	166	7,645	419	15		
Arkona		100	100	16	9	2,238	80	16		
Oil Springs	675	2,295	4,406	2,109	80	13,807	188	1,693		
Point Edward			1,400	11	84	6,822	277	1,709		
Thedford			700	37	72	2,483	30	35		
Warwick	460	243	3,363	847	79	11,157	1,006	23		
Wyoming		560	1,406	165	16	4,854	65	78		
Totals	1,385	3,598	13,329	3,589	506	49,006	2,658	6,569		

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

village municipalities in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
300	.....	700	....	2,314	83	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	423
12,000	20,000	10,200	*1,361	59,758	323	.....	7,308	6,002	32,930	1,400	170	48,133
12,300	20,000	10,900	1,361	62,072	406	320	7,308	6,002	32,930	1,400	190	48,556
10,000	1,000	8,800	.....	21,964	258	1,650	.....	3,249	4,127	16	283	9,583
5,550	17,161	2,197	2,228	29,749	280	.....	.....	4,200	14,171	4,400	479	23,530
15,550	18,161	10,997	2,228	51,713	538	1,650	.....	7,449	18,298	4,416	762	33,113
8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,524	.....	.....	.....	2,578	.....	.....	.....	2,578
2,000	.....	1,602	5	4,362	.....	24	.....	.....	481	.....	94	599
4,000	.....	134	139	4,687	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	181
3,080	.....	1,550	.....	5,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95
17,080	.....	3,286	144	23,455	131	24	.....	2,578	481	.....	239	3,453
4,800	.....	356	.....	6,254	.....	403	.....	.....	.....	356	343	1,102
7,000	.....	5,000	.....	14,143	.....	1,065	.....	2,470	6,905	.....	684	11,124
5,030	.....	55	.....	5,451	.....	397	.....	897	.....	.....	55	1,349
17,740	.....	2,000	.....	20,256	.....	.....	1,233	9,608	5,411	.....	264	16,516
34,340	.....	7,411	.....	46,114	.....	1,865	1,233	12,975	12,316	356	1,346	30,091
9,000	.....	6,800	.....	17,642	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
3,000	.....	5,503	.....	9,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,612	.....	.....	4,612
7,600	12,000	9,500	660	31,805	.....	1,820	.....	.....	12,597	1,032	295	15,744
6,300	.....	175	.....	8,112	221	273	.....	5,218	.....	203	306	6,221
25,900	12,000	21,975	660	66,984	221	2,093	7,500	5,218	17,209	1,235	601	34,077
8,500	.....	450	150	9,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	6,435	7,465
2,900	.....	3,300	.....	7,188	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2,500	.....	9,776	.....	12,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,046	94	110	9,250
10,000	10,000	1,000	639	22,436	.....	716	.....	.....	14,573	.....	.....	15,289
3,500	.....	1,992	.....	5,812	.....	.....	.....	†524	158	.....	.....	682
27,042	10,000	16,518	789	57,482	.....	727	.....	524	23,777	1,124	6,545	32,697
5,736	.....	5,406	.....	11,576	.....	.....	989	1,918	1,291	.....	.....	4,198
3,000	.....	1,200	15	4,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
4,000	.....	3,400	.....	12,281	141	.....	7,890	1,261	9,754	.....	.....	19,086
7,000	2,000	2,200	36	13,222	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1,351
1,000	.....	85	6	1,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,000	.....	5,675	393	26,097	.....	.....	.....	12,944	3,092	.....	.....	16,036
6,000	.....	500	.....	7,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	50	1,150
45,736	2,000	18,466	450	75,879	141	1,300	8,879	16,123	15,377	.....	101	41,921

† $768 School Debentures classified as "all other" in 1894.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
HURON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bayfield	18	1,318	88	27							75
Blyth	577	3,633	179	44		124	178	1,866			58
Brussels	453	7,202	276	234		244	*1,977		7,500		132
Exeter	3,567	7,281	479	11		66		1,500		1,000	153
Wroxeter	69	1,595	143	5		72					23
Totals	4,684	21,029	1,165	321		506	2,155	3,366	7,500	1,000	441
BRUCE:											
Chesley	980	6,666	260	79		24		1,200			
Lucknow	2,196	6,581	480	97		†1,285		1,767			
Paisley	104	4,631	546	191		3		2,150			116
Port Elgin	274	5,880	606	92		120	2,459	2,707			59
Southampton	2,335	3,599	219	55				1,085	2,800		212
Tara	11	3,142	211	13		134	500				
Teeswater	860	5,150	426	67	39	16		2,100			44
Tiverton	341	1,397	111	36				450			200
Totals	7,101	37,046	2,859	630	39	1,582	2,959	11,459	2,800		631
GREY:											
Dundalk	304	2,280	243	10							9
Markdale	284	2,161	235	31				31			200
Totals	588	4,441	478	41				31			209
SIMCOE:											
Allandale	1,210	2,271	225					300			
Beeton	330	2,559	163	230	1,079		1,000	600			600
Bradford	1,175	4,235	119	139		132		600			75
Creemore	29	2,546	188	2							98
Tottenham	188	2,948	142	38				291			350
Totals	2,932	14,559	837	409	1,079	132	1,000	1,791			‡1,123
MIDDLESEX:											
Ailsa Craig	25	2,580	223	32		5	469	1,400			17
Glencoe	1,062	4,526	482	11				3,405			9
London West	1,409	9,080	231	7		117		4,000			914
Lucan	1,582	3,730	197	49		51					
Newbury	404	1,232	103	38				207			
Wardsville	110	1,053	109	20				150			
Totals	4,592	22,201	1,345	157		173	469	9,162			940
OXFORD:											
Embro	319	2,583	137	180				600			107
Norwich	268	5,554	327	46		51		2,100	10,000		183
Totals	587	8,137	464	226		51		2,700	10,000		290
PERTH:											
Milverton	217	1,656	180	7				500			44

*Including $1,500 from woollen mills. †Includes $785 interest on S. F. from 1888 to 1895.
‡Including $1,000 in grants from county.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice (including police service.)	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,526	146	.....	7	37	326	.....	.....	18	148	19	140	615	.....	.....
6,659	157	668	.....	103	705	.....	.....	.....	95	144	217	825	1,401	.....
18,018	526	524	33	406	423	.....	365	.....	325	.....	394	9,464	2,561	.....
14,057	594	952	74	309	1,941	.....	.....	30	228	302	590	2,971	.....	.....
1,907	187	.....	9	31	281	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	140	543	272	.....
42,167	1,610	2,144	123	886	3,676	.....	365	48	826	465	1,481	14,418	4,234	.....
9,209	580	814	52	417	567	.....	.....	22	6	10	301	2,108	.....	.....
12,406	275	1,256	336	204	885	.....	100	3	4	132	307	1,486	*785	.....
7,741	145	803	3	229	1,202	99	.....	.....	9	91	344	1,721	.....	.....
12,197	555	391	156	221	268	.....	.....	162	113	10	360	3,550	.....	.....
10,305	253	462	29	114	493	.....	.....	6	148	113	200	4,300	.....	.....
4,011	179	47	32	115	506	.....	.....	10	10	.....	215	1,198	107	.....
8,702	241	941	10	160	392	.....	.....	.....	68	69	255	1,943	450	.....
2,535	139	.....	.....	108	264	.....	.....	.....	4	8	112	750	.....	.....
67,106	2,367	4,714	618	1,568	4,577	99	100	203	362	433	2,094	17,056	1,342	.....
2,846	255	133	8	77	449	.....	.....	12	79	6	.....	767	.....	.....
2,942	150	.....	.....	145	452	.....	.....	21	16	33	203	1,021	.....	.....
5,788	405	133	8	222	901	.....	.....	33	95	39	203	1,788	.....	.....
4,006	176	.....	.....	110	1,158	.....	154	.....	20	22	151	1,023	.....	.....
6,561	175	474	256	113	319	.....	883	.....	17	.....	135	608	.....	.....
6,475	523	518	48	147	339	.....	.....	25	6	285	258	1,947	321	.....
2,863	242	15	11	237	210	.....	250	26	40	.....	316	894	.....	.....
3,957	63	143	20	67	1,070	.....	.....	25	2	9	186	969	.....	.....
23,862	1,179	1,150	335	674	3,096	.....	1,287	76	85	316	1,046	5,441	321	.....
4,751	179	154	4	92	208	.....	.....	100	.....	31	250	1,222	.....	478
9,495	260	754	.....	78	1,089	.....	51	89	17	29	675	1,749	.....	.....
15,758	903	1,181	298	307	518	.....	175	.....	148	195	531	2,572	.....	.....
5,609	113	145	18	79	580	.....	.....	17	5	24	207	1,167	323	.....
1,984	102	18	.....	43	376	.....	.....	5	1	7	149	448	.....	.....
1,442	106	16	.....	49	253	.....	.....	23	2	3	117	715	.....	.....
39,039	1,663	2,268	320	648	3,024	.....	226	234	173	289	1,929	7,873	323	478
3,926	171	.....	24	167	485	.....	8	10	9	96	305	1,413	.....	.....
18,529	231	1,618	69	286	617	.....	.....	3	40	11	456	11,720	218	.....
22,455	402	1,618	93	453	1,102	.....	8	13	49	107	761	13,133	218	.....
2,604	127	.....	.....	94	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	751	.....	.....

*Accumulated interest from 1888 to 1895.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrear.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
HURON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bayfield					62	1,518				
Blyth			1,300	531	45	6,191	468	551	*4,922	1,533
Brussels				2,338	214	17,573	445		4,419	†3,542
Exeter		389	1,500	888	151	10,919	3,138	134		
Wroxeter				240	11	1,744	163	212	2,144	
Totals		389	2,800	3,997	483	37,945	4,222	897	11,485	5,075
BRUCE:										
[illegible]	180	211	1,200	255	‡1,344	8,067	1,142	80		
Lucknow			3,267	971	99	10,110	2,296	1,660	3,611	4,250
[illegible]	202	427	2,050	288	89	7,702	39	2,071		
Port Elgin	322	1,224	3,400	1,000	465	12,197		3,453		
[illegible]	85	305		384	465	7,357	2,948	1,768		§
Tara		[illegible]		216	796	3,931	80		1,314	1,500
Teeswater			2,100	488	252	7,362	1,333	89	900	
[illegible]			900	211	39	2,535		609	1,500	
Totals	789	2,667	12,917	3,813	3,549	59,268	7,838	9,730	7,325	5,750
GREY:										
[illegible]		209		133	667	2,795	51	841		
Markdale	202			239	460	2,942		676		
Totals	202	[illegible]		372	1,127	5,737	51	1,517		
SIMCOE:										
Allandale			500	8	279	3,601	405	1,360		
Beeton		765	600	[illegible]	686	6,025	536	402		1,137
[illegible]	295	202	904	617	[illegible]	6,466	9	3,102	3,242	
[illegible]					283	2,524	339	775		
Tottenham	250	124	291	273	51	3,543	414	101		
Totals	545	1,091	2,295	1,892	1,330	22,159	1,703	5,740	3,242	1,137
MIDDLESEX:										
[illegible]	181	153	1,400	155	[illegible]	1,487	64	52		585
[illegible]	495	135	3,405	556	19	9,401	94	1,201		
[illegible]		158	4,000	2,232	417	13,635	2,123	3,975		
Lucan			390	568	263	3,899	1,710	347	1,814	
[illegible]	500	100	200	193	42	1,984		651		
Wardsville					2	1,286	156	364		
[illegible]	676	546	[illegible]	3,704	823	34,892	4,147	6,590	1,814	585
OXFORD:										
Embro		110	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	3,341	585	49		
[illegible]		191	2,100	[illegible]	55	17,989	540	591	1,764	
[illegible]		308	2,400	543	122	21,330	1,125	646	1,764	
[illegible]										
Milverton			[illegible]	13	119	2,111	190			

* Omitting $[illegible] for City failure of handing necessary [illegible] Debenture Purposes and railway debentures. † Balance of re-additional mortgage. ‡ Including $[illegible] mortgage on furniture factory reported in 1894.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loan for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,500		600		2,108								
1,800	500	4,050		13,824	736	275			8,300	*3,434		12,745
9,000		6,000	300	23,706				7,500	32,200			39,700
8,200	750	9,100		21,322		2,364	9,388		7,421			19,173
1,500		1,500	106	5,625			4,000					4,000
22,000	1,250	21,250	406	66,585	736	2,639	13,388	7,500	47,921	3,434		75,618
3,000		6,200		10,422				192	3,921		3,173	7,286
10,000	10,000	6,800		38,617	263	1,593			19,500			21,356
8,000	9,900	7,700		27,710				433	3,650	402		4,485
9,500		5,300		18,253		2,050		6,488	8,770	7	402	17,717
10,000	400	2,200		17,316		1,640		2,715	5,986	1,085		11,426
2,500		150		5,544					3,100		†2,174	5,274
5,700	8,873	6,163	52	23,110					9,000		130	9,130
2,000		2,000		6,109					3,000	1,330		4,330
50,700	29,173	36,513	52	147,081	263	5,283		9,828	56,927	2,824	5,879	81,004
2,000		516	20	3,428	190	200			2,092		2,622	5,104
6,000		219	60	6,955	223			4,581		31		4,835
8,000		735	80	10,383	413	200		4,581	2,092	31	2,622	9,939
3,200			111	5,076		953				300	‡1,556	2,809
6,000	15,500	7,173	330	31,978	142				18,877		588	19,607
9,000		9,300		24,653	267	1,103		8,019	2,198		530	12,112
3,500		361		4,975	89	440					§1,219	1,748
4,400		3,100	141	8,156				2,873	1,876		25	4,774
26,100	15,500	19,934	582	73,938	498	2,696		10,887	22,951	300	3,918	41,050
3,000		1,475		5,476				875	706			1,581
14,000	225	1,000	51	16,571	992			8,490	995		50	10,527
11,000		150	‖ 899	18,147	805			5,000	34,342		40	40,187
13,000		1,900		18,773	202			10,800				11,012
3,000		1,800		5,451	161			2,100	500	7		2,768
4,000		900		5,420	109	285				154	12	560
48,000	225	7,225	950	69,536	2,282	285		27,265	36,543	161	102	66,638
4,000		7,000	5	11,639		735			3,166	300		4,201
11,032		6,800	1,250	21,977				10,000	6,627			16,627
15,032		13,800	1,255	33,616		735		10,000	9,793	300		20,828
				490							1,933	1,933

* Due Sinking Fund. † Township of Arran railway debentures and sectional bonds. ‡ Including $1,359, share of school debentures payable to Innisfil. § Chiefly share of school and railway debentures payable to Nottawasaga. ‖ Including $849, judgments not realized.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water and electric light rates.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WELLINGTON:											
Arthur	268	6,988	431	94				3,801			
Clifford	334	1,879	117	115		13					94
Drayton		3,405	374	179				1,600			20
Elora	794	7,085	350	472				800		736	1,157
Erin	10	1,230	133	35				300			75
Fergus	156	8,190	575	353		634	236	538			222
Totals	1,562	28,777	1,980	1,248		647	236	7,039		736	1,568
WATERLOO:											
Ayr	47	4,047	210	1		5		3,402		2,500	2
Elmira	256	3,124	185	16		17					6
Hespeler	181	6,706	89	60		7		900			190
New Hamburg	1,092	5,214	431	8				1,825			50
Preston	1	8,386	481	6		664		6,000		10.000	*1,089
Totals	1,577	27,477	1,396	91		693		12,127		12,500	1,337
DUFFERIN:											
Shelburne	631	6,445	284	339		258	800	4.300			270
LINCOLN:											
Beamsville	257	3,753	210	10	190	66	11,345	3,615			162
Grimsby	20	3,782	189	1				2,000			177
Merritton		11,857	330	217	3,309	26		1,314			121
Port Dalhousie	318	3,211	515	79				2,500			55
Totals	595	22,603	1,244	307	3,499	92	11,345	9,429			515
WENTWORTH:											
Waterdown	481	1,847	140	1							100
HALTON:											
Acton	536	4.006	310	223		26		400		4,500	†767
Burlington	3,799	4,762	368	62		123		2,500			106
Georgetown	247	6,584	316	181	1,163			234		1,500	80
Totals	4,582	15,352	994	466	1,163	149		3,134		6,000	953
PEEL:											
Bolton		2,268	183	151				729			
Streetsville	212	1,965	185	30				100			37
Totals	212	4,233	368	181				829			37
YORK:											
East Toronto		10,186	182	4	971			9,901			
Holland Landing	277	1.047	68	15				200		500	207
Markham		6,764	175	104	715			2,900			
Richmond Hill	233	2,141	241	277		31					200
Stouffville	591	3,575	182	6							5
Sutton	435	1,653	111	26				300			29
Weston	313	3,829	280	19		11	25				253
Woodbridge	1,073	1,648	265			155		235			193
Totals	2,922	30,843	1,504	451	1,686	197	25	13,536		500	887

* $441 premium on debentures. † $617 premium on debentures.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police service.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking fund investments, and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
11,582	606	6	7	128	804	.....	59	6	8	3	458	2,241	1,133	.....
2,562	140	33	.....	117	434	.....	.....	15	18	51	209	1,081	.....	13
5,578	188	.....	198	178	762	.....	.....	15	62	30	.....	1,140	.....	.....
11,394	349	782	8	388	1,683	.....	.....	6	1	354	607	2,443	.....	.....
1,783	100	62	3	93	491	.....	25	45	15	12	185	570	.....	.....
10,904	552	860	.....	179	1,580	.....	166	.....	2	407	1,654	3,429	250	.....
43,793	1,935	1,743	216	1,083	5,754	.....	250	87	106	857	3,113	10,904	1,383	13
10,214	164	186	218	72	373	.....	2,550	.....	8	19	372	2,100	599	.....
3,604	218	60	.....	71	497	.....	.....	36	.....	38	270	948	.....	.....
8,133	462	434	15	266	1,427	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	460	2,331	.....	.....
8,620	309	545	38	142	530	.....	112	.....	103	.....	380	2,100	.....	.....
26,627	523	1,752	234	507	1,974	.....	.....	26	5	.....	679	3,057	814	*9,000
57,198	1,676	2,977	505	1,058	4,801	.....	2,662	84	116	57	2,161	10,536	1,413	9,000
13,327	551	528	5	437	659	261	.....	10	26	.....	491	2,492	.....	.....
19,608	326	686	.....	94	318	11,512	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
6,169	136	313	22	99	316	.....	.....	5	11	.....	835	1,588	.....	.....
17,174	758	1,355	13	445	1,526	2,832	.....	7	56	397	1,061	2,942	.....	.....
6,678	266	.....	.....	47	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	510	1,817	.....	.....
49,629	1,486	2,354	35	685	2,453	14,344	.....	12	93	575	2,406	7,847	.....	.....
2,569	166	.....	12	41	618	.....	67	18	61	21	112	836	.....	.....
10,768	521	110	90	254	620	.....	4,440	.....	20	20	214	1,600	393	.....
11,720	490	873	51	369	1,138	858	.....	25	90	111	322	1,704	.....	*2,000
10,305	589	489	.....	185	817	552	.....	105	22	.....	310	3,732	.....	.....
32,793	1,600	1,472	141	808	2,575	1,410	4,440	130	132	131	846	7,036	393	2,000
3,331	159	66	.....	166	726	.....	.....	11	41	24	125	1,130	.....	.....
2,529	379	.....	8	77	333	.....	100	109	17	.....	132	1,088	.....	.....
5,860	538	66	8	243	1,059	.....	100	120	58	24	257	2,218	.....	.....
21,244	1,181	730	137	312	1,002	25	.....	13	17	3	652	3,300	901	.....
2,314	88	.....	17	76	872	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	128	500	.....	.....
10,658	244	1,414	264	244	600	.....	.....	20	50	3	352	1,820	.....	.....
3,123	581	156	.....	220	512	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	272	967	.....	60
4,359	206	.....	250	133	837	128	.....	.....	31	.....	384	1,604	.....	.....
2,554	125	61	32	92	401	.....	3	172	10	3	174	612	.....	.....
4,730	345	.....	21	231	465	.....	.....	109	128	15	496	1,665	.....	25
3,569	163	.....	.....	64	467	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	374	1,485	.....	.....
52,551	2,933	2,361	721	1,372	5,156	153	3	329	243	24	2,832	11,953	901	85

* Industrial mortgage.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WELLINGTON:										
Arthur	236	.....	4,435	1,280	56	11,466	116	1,524	1,700	.....
Clifford	..	..	.....	..	22	2,133	419	416	....	371
Drayton	290	400	1,600	241	262	5,366	212	374	.....	800
Elora	..	700	800	978	426	9,525	1,869	3,993	.....	.....
Erin	..	.....	100	.....	.....	1,701	82	16	.....	.....
Fergus	.....	23	350	1,078	374	10,904	.....	3,488	14,122	.....
Totals	526	1,123	7,285	3,577	1,140	41,095	2,698	9,811	15,822	1,171
WATERLOO:										
Ayr	.....	.....	2,900	603	50	10,214	.....	600	2,903	.....
Elmira	.....	200	..	460	473	3,271	333	.....	.....	500
Hespeler	508	734	1 0	651	105	7,815	318	222	.....	.....
New Hamburg	.....	445	1,025	477	48	6,254	2,366	.....	.....	.....
Preston	523	1,148	3,650	1,738	201	25,831	796	99	6,237	9,000
Totals	1,031	2,527	7,975	3,929	877	53,385	3,813	921	9,140	9,500
DUFFERIN:										
Shelburne	228	3,169	2,300	1,803	277	13,237	90	2,373	....	2,500
LINCOLN:										
Beamsville	117	190	3,615	921	71	19,376	232	113	..	.....
Grimsby	100	500	2,000	205	9	6,139	30	....	.....	.....
Merritton	318	1,526	207	3,678	53	17,174	.....	1,971	.....	.....
Port Dalhousie	....	294	2,500	421	5	6,331	347	2,647	.....	.....
Totals	535	2,510	8,322	5,225	138	49,020	609	3,804	..	.....
WENTWORTH:										
Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,974	595	730	.....	.....
HALTON:										
Acton	..	320	400	623	178	9,803	965	892	793	..
Burlington	..	209	2,500	197	107	11,044	676	76	.....	2,000
Georgetown	200	500	..	2,621	183	10,305	.....	1,580	.....	.....
Totals	200	1,029	2,900	3,441	468	31,152	1,641	2,548	793	2,000
PEEL:										
Bolton	..	110	625	72	76	3,331	.....	17	..	..
Streetsville	..	..	100	2	28	2,373	156	368	..	..
Totals	..	110	725	74	104	5,704	156	385	..	..
YORK:										
East Toronto	..	500	7,037	3,073	9	18,892	2,352	14,030	5,555	..
Holland Landing	..	..	350	15	51	2,109	205	770	..	..
Markham	280	609	2,954	1,154	..	10,017	611	155	..	..
Newmarket	..	..	..	..	91	5,700	327	26	....	860
Woodville	119	141	..	152	51	4,039	320	467	..	..
Sutton	..	..	500	13	231	2,229	325	382	..	..
Weston	92	180	..	673	34	4,485	245	1,235	..	..
Woodbridge	105	..	..	270	..	3,011	28	220	..	5,554
Totals	605	1,439	10,641	5,430	397	47,578	4,973	16,482	5,555	4,414

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
6,500		400		10,240	509		5,000	5,000	8,500	1,546		20,555
2,000		900		4,106								
5,600		2,500	200	9,686	287			2,145	400			2,832
6,000		12,400	68	24,330		1,804	7,000		9,336			18,140
3,000				3,098						200		200
10,500		14,200	583	42,893		1,489	15,000		4,360	553	400	21,802
33,600		30,400	851	94,353	796	3,293	27,000	7,145	22,596	2,299	400	63,529
9,050		4,650		17,203				10,200	2,500	502		13,202
				833			9,000					9,000
13,804		10,973		25,317				6,856	4,071	525	120	11,572
8,300		7,400	183	18,249					6,666	1,200		7,866
14,000		11,370		41,502		1,671		8,647	20,567	3,500		34,385
45,154		34,393	183	103,104		1,671	9,000	25,703	33,804	5,727	120	76,025
4,000	12,438	11,433	150	32,984	421	1,050		498	16,655	2,000	110	20,734
6,000	15,000	932		22,277	416			1,740	12,810	1,012	108	16,086
2,000		2,100	200	4,330	488			100	1,200			1,788
14,200	73,100	10,751	1,932	101,057				9,378	59,750	1,314		70,442
5,000		900		8,864	1,413				7,309		260	8,982
27,200	88,100	14,683	2,132	136,528	2,317			11,218	81,069	2,326	368	97,298
5,500		900		7,725								
10,000		17,623		30,273				5,500	10,870			16,370
7,000	923	7,093	1,023	18,791					2,092			2,092
20,000	40,000	11,300		72,880				11,800	41,100	234		53,134
37,000	40,923	36,016	1,023	121,944				17,300	54,062	234		71,596
5,000		1,566	53	6,636					793	242		1,035
6,000		1,465		7,989		212					273	485
11,000		3,031	53	14,625		212			793	242	273	1,520
	24,102	5,143	22,960	74,142					53,000	*14,075	564	67,639
2,000		400		2,844					500			500
13,000	13,000	6,000	127	32,923		640		5,687	14,179			20,506
4,500		4,067		9,780								
4,800				5,282				1,381	855		125	2,341
4,000				4,707		349					1,231	1,580
13,000		6,000	2,280	22,760		477		11,210	1,868		66	13,621
7,626		450	2,827	15,268				6,895		854		7,749
48,926	37,102	22,060	28,194	167,706		1,466		25,173	70,382	14,929	1,986	113,936

* Including $5,075 due to Sinking Funds.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc	Water and electric light rates.	Interests and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
ONTARIO:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beaverton	22	2,768	208	10		3		700			378
Cannington	124	4,259	255	83				1,203			39
Port Perry	126	9,098	584	200		34		7,900			
Totals	272	16,125	1,047	293		37		9,803			417
DURHAM:											
Millbrook	216	3,925	469	60							199
Newcastle	1,030	3,244	169	12							60
Totals	1,246	7,169	638	72							259
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Brighton	241	5,813	202	170				1,000			
Campbellford	742	14,503	622	27	1,276			3,800			210
Colborne	877	6,178	89	25	607			3,100			420
Hastings		3,615	248	84				1,300			44
Totals	1,860	30,109	1,161	306	1,883			9,200			674
PRINCE EDWARD:											
Wellington		1,847	162	10				375			
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:											
Bath		1,455	33	65		70		200			
Newburgh	213	2,833	94			36		136			82
Totals	213	4,288	127	65		106		336			82
FRONTENAC:											
Garden Island		2,039									
Portsmouth	6	1,685	68	1				200			
Totals	6	3,724	68	1				200			
LEEDS:											
Athens	704	3,831	59	17							
Newboro'	318	1,453	199	8		86	200	500			1
Totals	1,022	5,284	258	25		86	200	500			1
GRENVILLE:											
Cardinal	232	2,457	259	113				300			93
Kemptville	1,344	5,810	617	67				1,300			4
Merrickville	516	3,847	273	54				1,575			82
Totals	2,092	12,114	1,149	234				3,175			179
DUNDAS:											
Chesterville	37	1,552	214	49							50
Iroquois	2,140	5,267	354	162				500		2,500	19
Morrisburg	667	10,113	623	82	1,365			3,500			80
Winchester	56	3,326	305	12				325			225
Totals	2,900	20,258	1,496	305	1,365			4,325		2,500	374

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
4,089	239	190	18	163	696	.....	.....	32	15	45	269	.....	203	.....
5,963	243	521	.....	435	556	.....	.....	15	22	25	375	1,850	.....	.....
17,942	685	944	.....	439	485	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	734	3,335	1,034	.....
27,994	1,157	1,655	18	1,037	1,737	.....	.....	47	221	70	1,378	5,185	1,237	.....
4,869	205	394	.....	468	334	.....	.....	100	41	200	.....	1,554	.....	.....
4,515	301	.....	.....	78	801	.....	.....	40	90	80	200	1,900	.....	.....
9,384	506	394	.....	546	1,135	.....	.....	140	131	280	200	3,454	.....	.....
7,426	466	17	12	315	411	.....	....	16	111	.....	325	2,600	.....	.....
21,180	364	1,021	59	171	1,544	.....	.....	79	91	614	500	4,128	.....	.....
11,296	295	1,922	.....	316	1,430	.....	.....	15	84	75	225	1,850	.....	.....
5,291	228	699	.....	196	335	.....	.....	10	60	110	187	1,161	.....	.....
45,193	1,353	3,659	71	998	3,720	.....	.....	120	346	799	1,237	9,739	.....	.....
2,394	125	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	2	75	20	192	887	.....	.....
1,823	180	.....	.....	65	172	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	350	770	.....	.....
3,394	124	.....	.....	76	54	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	427	1,450	36	.....
5,217	304	.....	.....	141	226	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	777	2,220	36	.....
2,039	25	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	1,283	.....	.....
1,960	222	.....	.....	48	336	.....	.....	16	48	100	.....	934	.....	.....
3,999	247	.....	.....	60	351	.....	.....	16	48	100	325	2,267	.. ..	.....
4,611	116	.....	1	90	601	.....	189	.....	10	.....	301	2,002	.....	.....
2,765	66	.....	.....	43	223	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	773	290	.....
7,376	182	.....	1	133	824	.....	189	.....	14	.....	301	2,775	290	.....
3,454	175	15	64	169	553	.....	.....	14	50	42	195	1,090	.....	.....
9,142	330	562	21	305	288	...	.....	15	183	34	423	1,600	.....	.....
6,347	166	276	12	124	758	.....	.....	12	96	20	374	1,352	.....	.....
18,943	671	853	97	598	1,599	.....	.....	41	329	96	992	4,042	.....	.....
1,902	84	.....	.....	75	660	.....	105	.....	6	.....	161	444	.....	.....
10,942	83	368	.....	134	2,178	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	571	2,904	.....	500
16,430	642	1,028	7	193	1,753	.....	.....	.....	167	23	847	4,400	.....	.....
4,249	119	.....	70	105	552	.....	.....	.....	66	20	227	1,568	.....	.....
33,523	928	1,396	77	507	5,143	.....	105	.....	311	43	1,806	9,316	.....	500

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO:										
Beaverton	275	200	600	452	25	3,412	677	356	1,103	1,500
Cannington		207	1,200	266	158	5,963		83		
Port Perry			7,400	2,568	25	17,833	109	2,963	2,039	
Totals	275	497	9,200	3,286	208	27,208	786	3,402	3,142	1,500
DURHAM:										
Millbrook	199		550	276	318	4,639	230	2,741		
Newcastle					2	3,492	1,023	189		
Totals	199		550	276	320	8,131	1,253	2,930		
NORTHUMBERLAND:										
Brighton	742		1,000	112	103	6,230	1,196			
Campbellford	715	1,144	5,800	2,413	586	19,229	1,951	2,343		
Colborne		600	3,100	242	81	10,235	1,061	7		
Hastings		536	1,104	140	54	4,820	471	375		
Totals	1,457	2,280	11,004	2,907	324	40,514	4,679	2,725		
PRINCE EDWARD:										
Wellington		125	528	111	42	2,135	259	91		
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:										
Bath			201	6	40	1,820	3	309		
Newburgh			136	377	3	2,695	699	2,988	1,036	
Totals			337	383	43	4,515	702	3,297	1,036	
FRONTENAC:										
Garden Island					379	2,039				
Portsmouth			200	5		1,959	1	2,416		
Totals			200	5	379	3,998	1	2,416		
LEEDS:										
Athens					457	3,767	844	31		
Newboro'	104			305	4	1,812	953	530	1,552	
Totals	104			305	461	5,579	1,797	561	1,552	
GRENVILLE:										
Cardinal	133	150	300	225		3,175	279	109		
Kemptville	1,295		1,300	517	12	6,885	2,257	1,656		
Merrickville		500	1,800	506		5,996	351	3,667		
Totals	1,428	650	3,400	1,248	12	16,056	2,887	5,432		
DUNDAS:										
Chesterville					283	1,818	84	783		
Iroquois	542	250	1,100	481	116	9,299	1,643	651		500
Morrisburg	589	748	3,500	1,867	50	15,764	666	122		
Winchester	425		325	464	212	4,153	96	9		
Totals	1,506	998	4,925	2,812	661	31,034	2,489	1,565		500

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
5,000	.....	525	*7,790	16,951	....	849	1,400	1,925	3,500	1,400	....	9,074
4,000	.....	7,560	172	11,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,435	3	7	4,445
12,000	.....	13,562	.....	30,673	.....	.....	20,000	12,000	11,000	1,700	.....	44,700
21,000	.....	21,647	7,962	59,439	.....	849	21,400	13,925	18,935	3,103	7	58,219
5,750	.....	6,840	1,275	16,836	180	1,332	.....	4,600	.....	1,095	150	7,357
10,000	.....	3,000	.....	14,212	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
15,750	.....	9,840	1,275	31,048	180	1,832	.....	4,600	.....	1,095	150	7,857
6,000	140	8,620	.....	15,956	.....	.....	.....	787	.....	.....	.....	787
25,000	22,750	6,540	2,953	61,537	.....	.....	.....	13,890	27,168	.....	1,712	42,770
7,000	.....	4,340	.....	12,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500
1,000	.....	6,800	....	8,646	.....	.....	1,109	.....	210	300	.....	1,619
39,000	22,890	26,300	2,953	98,547	.....	.....	1,109	14,677	29,878	300	1,712	47,676
4,000	.....	1,000	.....	5,350	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	950	.....	1,450
4,000	.....	2,900	15	7,227	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
6,000	.....	200	.....	10,923	372	1,400	7,000	.....	.....	....	....	8,772
10,000	.....	3,100	15	18,150	372	1,700	7,000	.....	.....	.....	...	9,072
1,600	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,500	.....	3,000	.....	7,917	575	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	1,558
4,100	.....	3,000	.....	9,517	575	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	1,558
3,500	.....	460	.....	4,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†2,772	2,772
3,500	.....	1,180	24	7,739	146	17	4,000	1,803	.....	500	10	6,476
7,000	.....	1,640	24	12,574	146	17	4,000	1,803	.....	500	2,782	9,248
7,000	.....	3,225	.....	10,613	225	.....	.....	3,619	300	.....	.....	4,144
18,000	.....	8,715	.....	30,628	484	1,700	.....	8,075	.....	.....	404	10,663
5,000	.....	1,500	.....	10,518	429	.....	6,700	.....	400	1,648	610	9,787
30,000	.....	13,440	.....	51,759	1,138	1,700	6,700	11,694	700	1,648	1,014	24,594
2,000	.....	929	19	3,815	.....	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,773
19,000	.....	5,500	.....	27,294	136	1,222	.....	6,125	2,750	525	.....	10,758
32,000	31,500	3,030	1,099	68,417	.....	.....	.....	7,302	26,562	.....	107	33,971
13,000	.....	35	2,452	15,592	.....	.....	.....	8,735	.....	336	1,035	10,106
66,000	31,500	9,494	3,570	115,118	136	1,995	.....	22,162	29,312	861	2,142	56,608

*Icluding $7,700 Tp. of Thorah's share of debt. †Share of railway debs. of Yonge and Escott Rear.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Receipts.										
	Balance from 1894.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Miscellaneous.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
GLENGARRY:											
Alexandria	1,345	3,700	250	14	....	.....	800	20,876	3,000	23,000	*4,832
Lancaster	171	1,234	298	13	....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Maxville	336	1,171	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,852	6,105	548	47	....	.....	800	21,076	3,000	23,000	4,832
PRESCOTT:											
L'Orignal	250	2,285	100	.....	.....	231	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
RUSSELL:											
Casselman	282	1,545	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	2,805	103	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	282	4,350	234	24	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
CARLETON:											
Hintonburg	389	4,075	26	156	.....	....	.....	5,500	.....	3,500	690
Ottawa East	1,580	1,764	52	63	.....	87	....	.....	.....	2,500	25
Richmond	153	1,151	26	2	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Totals	2,122	6,990	104	221	.....	98	.....	5,500	.....	6,000	715
RENFREW:											
Eganville	55	3,822	530	1	.....	.....	.....	400	800	.....	42
LANARK:											
Lanark	894	3,633	179	104	.....	10	.....	200	.....	.....	26
VICTORIA:											
Bobcaygeon	1,098	4,066	216	44	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Fenelon Falls	60	4,878	338	55	.....	93	.....	936	.....	.....	43
Omemee	55	2,966	266	93	.....	.....	.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....
Woodville	320	1,395	181	32	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	3
Totals	1,533	13,305	1,001	224	.....	196	.....	2,586	.....	.....	140
PETERBOROUGH:											
Ashburnham	619	7,810	532	252	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	35
Havelock	148	2,227	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Lakefield	148	4,028	482	158	80	96	.....	1,600	.....	.....	24
Norwood	118	3,454	474	23	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Totals	1,033	17,519	2,008	433	80	216	.....	6,900	.....	.....	187
HASTINGS:											
Madoc	275	5,573	454	22	...	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stirling	.....	3,011	208	13	.....	.....	...	1,533	.....	.....	155
Tweed	75	3,963	212	84	...	.....	.....	350	.....	2,061	190
Totals	350	12,547	874	119	.....	40	....	1,883	.....	2,061	345
MUSKOKA:											
Huntsville	4,119	5,337	565	214	.....	90	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	60
PARRY SOUND:											
Burk's Falls	369	2,312	81	.....	.....	7	.....	1,100	5,000	...	168
Sundridge	13	1,514	63	1	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
Totals	382	3,826	144	1	.....	7	.....	1,350	5,000	.....	168

* Including $2,509 premium on debentures, $1,070 from Kenyon township, and $1,153 for deposits to secure contracts for waterworks.

The payment of $1,138 reported by Lochiel in 1895 (see page 64) was credited by Alexandria in 1894.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Total receipts.	Disbursements.													
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks, gas and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice (including police service)	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
57,817	214	83	.....	287	789	17,946	714	116	54	6	211	4,514	.....	.....
1,916	110	164	195	39	104	.....	.....	8	48	....	117	841	.....	.....
1,527	58	.....	....	45	297	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	88	565	....	.. ..
61,260	382	247	195	371	1,190	17,946	714	124	102	6	416	5,920	.....	....
3,238	172	.....	.....	47	433	.....	.....	23	24	3	225	1,399	231	.....
2,358	127	... ..	.....	40	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	963	.....	.....
2,932	181	15	2	52	591	.....	.....	15	.. ...	12	83	1,475	.....	....
5,290	308	15	2	92	1,401	.....	.....	15	.....	12	274	2,438	.....	.. .. ..
14,336	582	3	613	1,339	4,442	.....	.....	68	.....	227	598	2,279	91	.....
6,071	94	.....	17	98	175	120	2,602	37	.....	35	462	796	....	.....
1,343	132	.....	.....	53	583	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	100	193	86	.....
21,750	808	3	630	1,490	5,200	120	2,602	105	92	262	1,160	3,268	177	.. ..
5,650	130	7	289	154	862	.....	.. ..	5	.....	....	477	2,881	.. ..	.....
5,046	265	730	.....	117	437	.....	. ....	10	15	75	266	1,558	.....	.....
5,621	216	186	10	267	369	....	208	25	6	294	247	1,428	537	.....
6,403	487	661	403	238	1,024	.....	.....	48	49	25	362	1,742	293	....
4,930	215	103	47	181	568	.....	.....	48	34	117	180	1,502	.....	.....
2,031	85	17	4	69	395	.....	.....	.....	18	20	117	511	.....	....
18,985	1,003	967	464	755	2,356	.....	208	121	107	456	906	5,183	830	.....
14,248	552	1,056	.....	197	1,560	.....	69	15	273	300	923	3,051	.....	.....
3,195	106	..	70	116	1,148	.....	.....	10	17	10	.....	1,075	.....	....
6 616	483	465	13	260	630	.....	.....	80	60	5	.....	1,618	373	....
4,317	163	568	..	121	456	.. ...	.....	25	53	56	738	703	282	.....
28,376	1,304	2,089	83	694	3,794	.....	69	130	403	371	1,661	6,447	655	.....
6,364	241	41	....	172	455	....	.....	21	40	125	798	1,700	282	.....
4,920	134	31	.....	49	509	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	662	2,274	200	.....
6,935	206	259	9	103	283	.....	2,412	5	10	125	513	1,337	.....	....
18,219	581	331	9	324	1,247	...	2,412	26	77	250	1,973	5,311	482	....
14,385	642	857	22	165	1,151	.....	.....	53	67	.....	.....	2,746	.....	200
9,037	135	.....	75	134	483	.....	.....	2	22	30	.....	6,097	60	.....
1,841	180	.....	37	57	117	.....	.....	36	3	.....	. ....	955	.....	.....
10,878	315	.....	112	191	600	.....	.....	38	25	30	.....	7,052	60	.... ..

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Village municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						Assets.			
	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
GLENGARRY:										
Alexandria	3,150	102	21,676	661	130	50,653	7,164	2,633	.....	.....
Lancaster	.....	.....	200	3	21	1,850	66	591	.....	.....
Maxville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	474	26	.....	.....
Totals	3,150	102	21,876	664	151	53,556	7,704	3,250	.....	.....
PRESCOTT:										
L'Orignal	.....	.....	.....	372	.....	2,929	309	517	5,835	.....
RUSSELL:										
Casselman	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	2,266	92	1,672	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	2,668	264	66	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	242	135	.....	4,934	356	1,738	.....	.....
CARLETON:										
Hintonburg	.....	.....	1,986	218	1,432	13,878	458	5,546	91	.....
Ottawa East	100	.....	.....	96	.....	4,632	1,439	944	.....	500
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,339	4	1,411	402	.....
Totals	100	.....	1,986	414	1,432	19,849	1,901	7,901	493	500
RENFREW:										
Eganville	.....	207	400	113	125	5,650	.....	1,662	.....	.....
LANARK:										
Lanark	213	211	200	247	9	4,353	693	.....	.....	.....
VICTORIA:										
Bobcaygeon	.....	.....	.....	300	76	4,169	1,452	2,493	2,685	.....
Fenelon Falls	.....	.....	650	226	66	6,274	129	4,000	2,463	.....
Omemee	150	.....	1,550	68	24	4,787	143	.....	.....	.....
Woodville	.....	.....	100	14	145	1,495	536	168	.....	.....
Totals	150	.....	2,300	608	311	16,725	2,260	6,661	5,148	.....
PETERBOROUGH:										
Ashburnham	.....	77	5,150	710	42	13,975	273	2,923	.....	.....
Havelock	.....	.....	300	7	218	3,077	118	301	.....	.....
Lakefield	.....	.....	1,600	553	12	6,152	464	175	2,382	.....
Norwood	105	.....	.....	576	111	3,957	360	1,201	3,288	.....
Totals	105	77	7,050	1,846	383	27,161	1,215	4,600	5,670	.....
HASTINGS:										
Madoc	323	147	.....	948	433	5,726	638	3,303	*5,242	.....
Stirling	100	.....	605	278	51	4,920	.....	1,730	400	.....
Tweed	.....	.....	450	282	13	6,097	928	1,873	.....	5,000
Totals	423	147	1,055	1,508	497	16,653	1,566	6,909	5,642	5,000
MUSKOKA:										
Huntsville	375	.....	6,400	590	109	13,377	1,008	790	.....	200
PARRY SOUND:										
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	165	4	7,207	1,830	209	253	.....
Sundridge	.....	.....	.....	62	325	1,772	69	887	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	227	329	8,979	1,899	1,096	253	.....

* Including $4,440 in general account not previously reported.

VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.							
School lands and buildings.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
32,000	23,000	350	*2,338	67,485	...	1,521	.....	6,150	23,000	.....	6,743	37,414
.....	.....	715	.....	1,372	....	517	.....	... .	.....	.....	121	638
1,200	.....	.. ..	.....	1,700	96	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	545
33,200	23,000	1,065	2,338	70,557	96	2,292	.....	6,150	23,000	.....	7,059	38,597
6,000	.....	5,000	.....	17,661	.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	.....	34	6,234
500	.... .	250	.....	2,514	100	803	.....	.....	2,000	900	109	3,912
.....	.....	40	....	370	200	.....	... ..	.....	..... .	.....	40	240
500	.....	290	.....	2,884	300	803	.....	.....	2,000	900	149	4,152
.....	.....	4,828	385	11,308	154	3,375	.....	.....	3,500	5,500	3,715	16,244
3,800	.....	3,293	.....	9,976	65	800	.....	1,500	2,500	.....	166	5,031
2,750	.....	1,000	.....	5,567	374	959	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	3,333
6,550	.....	9,121	385	26,851	593	5,134	.....	3,500	6,000	5,500	3,881	24,608
1,325	....	3,283	50	6,320	148	1,035	.....	800	1,532	.....	....	3,515
7,000	.....	6,500	.....	14,193	.....	.....	.....	4,368	222	.....	....	4,590
7,000	.....	6,140	....	19,770	247	1,346	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	318	7,911
7,000	.....	2,500	50	16,142	340	2,388	... .	3,000	.....	2,019	230	7,977
3,600	.....	750	.....	4,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	.....	1,000	.....	4,704	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	617	946
20,600	... ..	10,390	50	45,109	704	3,734	.....	6,000	3,000	2,231	1,165	16,834
9,000	.....	6,325	63	18,584	886	327	.....	2,500	5,185	3,500	230	12,628
2,200	.....	16	.....	2,635	129	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371
6,000	. .....	9,500	200	18,721	502	...	.. ..	.. ...	10,000	.....	135	10,637
16,000	.....	3,750	....	24,599	....	1,218	.....	10,445	.....	... .	35	11,698
33,200	.. ....	19,591	263	64,539	1,517	1,787	.....	12,945	15,185	3,500	400	35,334
15,500	.....	3,200	....	27,883	657	.....	.....	13,530	1,014	†4,440	‡5,723	25,364
9,000	.....	3,300	20	14,450	542	.....	.....	4,800	.... ..	1,344	40	6,726
3,900	.....	3,800	.....	15,504	425	1,072	.. ....	.....	7,061	.....	427	8,985
28,400	.....	10,300	20	57,837	1,624	1,072	.....	18,330	8,075	5,784	6,190	41,075
5,000	.....	1,951	8	8,957	.....	1,700	.....	4,850	.....	1,913	.....	8,463
5,637	.....	175	a1,150	9,254	...	1,130	.....	5,000	2,000	1,100	110	9,340
1,100	.....	..... .	.....	2,056	....	442	.....	.....	.....	850	656	1,928
6,737	.....	175	1,150	11,310	.....	1,572	.....	5,000	2,000	1,950	746	11,268

* Including $1,070, Kenyon's share of H. S. debentures, and $1,138, Lochiel's share of H. S. debentures.
† Due sinking fund.
‡ Share of railway debentures to be paid to account of Madoc.
a Township of Armour's share of school debt.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

SCHEDULE.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Chatham.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	London.	Ottawa.	St. Catharines.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Windsor.
Receipts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from 1894	193	3,631	23,891	1,021	55,851	23,566	12,613	.....	5,167	31,542	1,828	219,238	.....
Municipal and school taxes	80,946	122,677	68,931	88,603	512,997	130,701	330,417	455,137	96,339	88,902	80,748	2,953,974	153,734
Liquor licenses	3,791	3,136	3,379	2,332	9,928	7,999	2,969	14,825	2,109	3,722	2,789	33,327	3,647
Other licenses	1,375	1,914	663	1,144	4,186	1,317	3,276	3,088	949	874	739	21,520	592
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	3,558	4,313	1,560	3,644	39,860	5,648	9,351	17,372	3,220	1,165	2,504	282,092	1,835
Water rates, electric light rates, etc	.....	14,797	1,748	13,157	163,687	32,960	77,592	179,929	16,868	10,443	.....	439,172	33,181
Interest on investments, and dividends	1,768	6,568	233	4,015	3,754	3,107	12,955	58,757	4,985	3,238	1,876	136,655	10,621
From Government (except for loans and schools	.....	.....	.....	944	9,405	388	39	.....	180	.....	.....	8,631	1,054
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	5,215	.....	7,583	9,611	.....	117,378	14,924	k. 60,497	5,000	464	174,779	49,273
Loans:													
Money borrowed for current expenses	.....	.....	56,261	575,000	99,694	60,349	358,951	173,200	73,400	279,000	92,000	.....	133,268
Money borrowed on debentures	14,703	8,914	145,000	.....	119,246	48,828	62,150	504,623	185,333	15,690	5,699	1,707,217	88,276
Cemetery	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	586	1,946	2,263	5,076	15,103	10,870	5,824	16,994	3,155	1,032	1,096	160,028	† 6,578
Totals	106,920	173,111	303,929	702,519	1,046,942	325,733	993,455	1,438,849	452,202	440,608	191,083	6,136,633	482,059
Disbursements.													
Expenses of municipal government:													
Election of members of council	194	411	130	349	592	898	568	685	119	90	178	5,180	727
Allowances, salaries and commissions	5,594	7,180	2,739	4,970	22,742	8,551	15,883	20,055	5,385	4,837	2,720	69,744	4,500
Printing, advertising, postage, stationery	562	1,203	1,332	836	2,730	1,605	5,640	4,660	883	872	814	13,558	1,456
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,205	3,199	292	3,161	4,534	1,717	3,944	4,095	356	565	3,194	61,107	896
Law costs (including salaries)	.....	756	1,894	200	4,020	2,104	1,777	6,440	482	340	492	37,998	1,094
Lighting of streets	7,047	6,981	5,971	c. 7,000	35,187	7,708	23,219	27,955	6,969	5,224	4,796	138,330	6,599
Water supply and fire protection	8,496	20,233	14,155	c. 14,639	84,536	21,582	23,746	81,974	14,227	12,074	10,344	398,121	23,495
Other expenses of municipal government	2,406	.....	1,527	.....	12,790	4,065	14,214	4,447	7,311	1,139	.....	22,999	810
Construction works:													
Streets, bridges and parks	14,408	15,537	52,288	23,252	176,485	17,747	81,925	188,389	7,131	15,920	8,764	636,992	15,552
Waterworks, sewers and electric light plant	4,083	3,758	155,356	.....	73 603	12,734	57,795	21,825	14,585	15,118	5,852	116,279	10,667
Buildings and other property	400	.....	.....	.....	18,957	.....	3,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,963	.....
Board of Health (including salaries)	50	639	1,067	1,982	10,151	551	2,043	10,628	415	643	608	27,648	2,991
Support of the poor and other charities	1,657	5,912	2,652	1,499	41,916	2,682	14,080	1,323	1,946	2,947	2,011	66,812	2,557
Administration of justice, police service	9,920	6,640	4,358	7,100	64,499	14,431	35,650	39,558	5,282	4,919	4,510	312,895	7,866
Payments on account of schools and education	16,397	32,534	18,496	24,842	174,360	39,170	82.490	125,298	21,366	19,200	23,706	517,823	38,458

Sinking fund investments and deposits...	3,847	20,672	.....	15,153	39,645 *g.*	10,736	128,147	127,676	2,074	3,931	7,799	833,173	40,790
Other investments and special deposits...	.....	1,555	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,781	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans and interest													
Debentures redeemed { Principal	3,000	.....	6,640	.....	55,191	43,753	22,818	402,934	*k.* 44,399	23,261	2,300	553,615	73,008
Debentures redeemed { Interest	20,351	35,306	12,833	21,474	134,051	44,002	103,730	186,345	51,282	24,314	17,698	892,531	46,831
Interest or discount on loans, etc	2,811	317	2,253	2,070	1,237	4,040	5,100	27,076	1,969	4,169	2,898	32,568	4,720
Discount on debentures sold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	35,984	.....
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.....	3,791	.....	.....	555,000	9,264	68,487	330,000	90,962	231,400	267,000	88,000	499,302	189,114
Cemetery	.....	1,223	1,868	.....	4,868	.....	.....	.....	1,130	.....	1,566	.....	.....
Library	100	2,200	1,300	1,854	8,701	.....	1,602	.....	4,321	1,070	200	27,269	3,014
Miscellaneous	250	*a.* 5,014	*b.* 7,257	3,414	*d.* 62,579	1,490	32,939	*i.* 66,524	*j.* 2,399	*l.* 6,203	1,674	137,549	5,498
Totals.....	106,569	171,270	294,408	688,976	1,042,578	308,053	990,373	1,438,849	446,212	413,836	190,150	5,678,440	480,643
Assets.													
Cash in treasury (excl. of sinking fund)..	351	1,841	9,521	13,543	4,364	17,680	3,082	.....	5,990	26,772	933	458,193	1,416
Taxes in arrears	45,675	1,613	21,291	11,498	342,064	45,569	57,880	590,000	38,819	7,347	17,595	761,881	35,177
Sinking fund investments and deposits ..	10,702	113,511	.....	96,244	76,739	*h.* 19,816	267,396	958,564	110,584	68,207	36,051	4,351,408	168,556
Other investments (including special deposits	55,200	43,000	38,345	198,827	112,300	21,900	935,590	.....	91,231	.....	.....	487	.....
Land, buildings, library, etc	97,045	208,200	105,500	119,710	690,232	223,549	411,000	330,350	109,211	66,226	68,300	9,798,185	45,250
School property (including equipment)...	90,000	104,850	89,000	107,800	485,000	115,012	248,300	238,200	63,941	48,700	95,900	1,909,586	175,400
Waterworks	.....	229,235	149,666	142,650	1,644,786	301,996	711,206	2,088,500	381,468	150,000	.....	4,349,385	250,000
Other property (cemetery, fire halls, etc..	.....	109,174	17,500	8,000	*e.* 748,432	30,504	14,750	89,000	45,730	12,700	19,000	299,773	43,000
Miscellaneous	19,234	128,925	17,826	41,890	*f.* 193,087	19,415	93,928	.....	42,591	72,724	5,513	2,863,674	‡ 239,934
Totals.....	318,207	940,349	448,649	740,162	4,297,004	795,441	2,742,632	4,294,614	889,565	452,676	243,292	24,792,572	958,733
Liabilities.													
Local school rates unpaid.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	4,619	4,216	6,576	715	9,660	20	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding principal:													
Aid to railways.....	125,000	50,000	48,639	193,000	20,000	144,979	140,000	100,000	119,627	20,364	60,000	1,143,718	.....
Schools	18,000	40,000	10,000	18,800	208,060	60,800	52,000	167,746	8,000	4,168	28,500	1,586,606	101,241
Local improvement.....	14,703	142,931	15,864	13,905	69,082	89,774	177,310	446,202	28,931	112,625	16,008	9,052,271	426,701
Municipal works.....	75,000	308,233	145,000	82,100	1,176,432	274,000	375,035	1,399,584	304,947	120,004	.....	9,744,186	138,182
All other objects	190,000	288,200	217,938	266,250	1,730,173	285,100	1,535,987	1,663,032	394,904	* 188,302	259,300	.....	215,470
Loans for current expenses	43,958	.....	85,161	56,000	100,835	*h.* 38,551	88,951	465,057	40,000	64,000	20,000	.....	66,910
Miscellaneous	1,573	3,741	12,696	8,749	15,959	22,516	41,361	22,395	1,262	970	2,300	1,463,012	.....
Totals	468,234	833,105	535,480	638,804	3,320,541	920,339	2,414,860	4,270,592	898,486	520,093	386,128	22,989,793	948,504

a. Including $4,528 paid to county ; *b.* Including $5,865 paid to county ; *c.* Estimated, as returns made give no details by which this lump sum can be classified ; *d.* Including $20,000 grant to electric railway and $35,000 to smelting works ; *e.* Including $685.269 for sewerage system ; *f.* Including $137,168 for street paving ; *g.* Including $3,736 S. F. in city account ; *h.* Including $6,937 S. F. in city account ; *i.* Including $50,000 bonus to A. O & P. Sd. Ry. ; *j.* Including $900 paid to county ; *k.* Including $40,000 original railway debentures cancelled by agreement ; *l.* Including $5,900 paid to county ; * Including $93,100 old town debt, formerly classed as railway debenture debt ; † Including $2,247 water works balance from 1894, but not then reported ; ‡ Including $6,535 real estate bond to secure Reid's shortage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the years ending December 31, 1894 and 1895.

Counties.	Receipts.											
	Balance from previous year.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	Received from Government for— Schools.	Administration of justice.	Other purposes, (except loans).	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex :												
1895	4,123	23,619	140	124	1,627	63	3,790	7,132	....	.....	15,000	.....
1894	1,546	42,796	140	241	1,342	52	3,801	6,529	.....	.....	17,000	.....
Kent :												
1895	.....	55,723	260	22	1,201	86	4,458	6,996	..	.....	125,000	.....
1894	6,310	50,708	385	41	1,100	82	3,793	6,756	225	.....	108,555	.....
Elgin :												
1895	10,159	45,240	96	503	.....	822	3,478	4,915	.....	.....	45,000	15,000
1894	8,295	40,624	96	650	189	90	3,180	5,511	.....	.....	89,000	.....
Norfolk :												
1895	457	21,711	104	178	.....	.....	2,523	2,322	..	.....	11,500	.....
1894	3,558	19,244	58	116	.....	66	2,810	1,817	....	.....	10,000	.....
Haldimand :												
1895	1,312	22,799	100	173	.....	6	2,320	2,796	.....	.....	3,000	.....
1894	4,541	16,331	130	102	.....	562	2,260	2,806	.....	20,937	.....	.....
Welland :												
1895	147	23,595	253	....	892	.....	2,307	2,918	....	.....	7,262	.....
1894	191	25,424	136	30	851	17	2,245	2,209	.....	.....	5,654	.....
Lambton :												
1895	802	38,581	178	67	1,438	...	4,383	4,933	.....	.....	5,000	.....
1894	130	41,211	135	17	1,636	.....	4,151	3,796	....	.....	9,000	.....
Huron :												
1895	2,335	48,921	872	154	1,417	9,743	6,202	2,484	.....	*27,808	28,000	.....
1894	7,184	70,414	849	25	1,213	9,747	5,824	2,987	.....	30,974	42,042	.....
Bruce :												
1895	6,440	33,870	577	317	983	606	4,897	4,973	....	34,000	.....	.....
1894	7,853	37,562	592	222	956	995	4,783	2,617	....	50,000	.....	.....
Grey :												
1895	64	36,467	476	75	239	393	6,684	5,487	.....	3,521	.....	.....
1894	194	37,110	804	14	214	539	6,553	2,674	...	.....	.....	20,000
Simcoe :												
1895	13,895	49,698	773	100	2,043	.....	6,777	3,993	...	.....	30,000	.....
1894	15,719	57,215	1068	.....	2,262	.....	7,011	4,391	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Middlesex :												
1895	61,942	78,064	293	123	.....	4,314	6,084	7,916	.....	.....	.....	6,500
1894	57,817	80,386	312	28	271	4,108	5,713	6,819	.....	800	21,839	45,000
Oxford :												
1895	7,289	56,212	600	.....	955	114	3,813	3,994	....	.....	.....	.....
1894	37,358	51,224	620	.....	853	2,875	3,529	3,829	4,000	144,739	19,500	155,000
Brant :												
1895	12,895	14,058	250	205	46	77	1,824	4,445	.....	.....	.....	3,500
1894	13,862	15,862	105	201	29	.....	1,830	3,378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth :												
1895	2,397	44,110	266	11	60	21	3,654	5,406	.....	.....	11,500	.....
1894	2,525	40,773	194	77	35	43	3,582	3,178	.....	.....	33,000	.....
Wellington :												
1895	7,833	51,123	402	237	48	296	4,241	3,931	.....	.....	14,005	.....
1894	6,537	53,766	492	73	58	259	4,186	3,351	.....	.....	23,000	.....
Waterloo :												
1895	.....	38,039	320	49	174	819	2,806	4,348	.....	4,351	26,444	.....
1894	.....	30,010	320	122	120	180	2,682	3,314	35	.....	45,381	30,000
Dufferin :												
1895	1,219	12,903	269	292	85	321	3,120	1,310	..	828	3,230	.....
1894	321	18,138	295	366	131	248	2,870	1,098	..	5,672	3,000	.....
Lincoln :												
1895	1,678	32,844	332	20	67	62	1,743	2,855	....	.....	2,000	.....
1894	1,472	26,586	382	...	97	87	1,740	2,098	.....	.....	10,000	4,000

*Including $10,042 refund of S. F. loan to county.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the years ending December 31, 1894 and 1895.—*Continued.*

Receipts.—*Continued.*				Disbursements.								
				Expenses of municipal government.						Construction.		
Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county, for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Other expenses.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to local municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
9,874	3,451	875	69,818	2,860	2,927	631	426	116	40	1,028	.....	1,534
9,406	....	1,408	84,261	1,773	2,837	635	364	953	1,275	2,378	400	.....
8,414	6,133	1,646	209,939	2,136	2,143	366	245	41	1,268	338	80	.....
9,659	6,226	1,977	195,817	2,621	1,900	209	80	748	4,435	931	450	.....
1,366	2,950	1,030	130,559	890	2,430	1,018	530	294	337	855	....	1,301
840	2,950	1,272	152,697	878	2,701	645	417	9,880	.....	15,469	.....	1,429
1,195	.....	255	40,245	922	1,293	398	99	113	281	167	.....	59
1,676	.....	165	39,510	815	1,393	674	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,475
184	...	.....	32,690	1,205	1,000	224	571	.....	975	465	11	2,680
130	.....	.....	47,799	1,130	1,685	308	412	.....	1,502	864	.....	.....
803	1,535	811	40,523	1,412	1,418	174	1,585	147	177	404	100	448
959	1,548	718	39,982	1,534	1,330	240	889	2	800	507	100	.....
15,533	.....	693	71,608	2,272	2,085	875	1,802	215	174	1,383	7,881	.....
13,146	.....	98	73,320	1,613	1,971	649	781	229	962	11,075	6,829	165
576	.....	165	128,677	2,433	2,733	795	549	37	72	8,465	3,213	15,814
589	.....	230	172,078	2,425	2,679	1,013	856	827	144	8,510	3,000	562
2,806	.....	635	90,104	2,510	2,286	793	1,218	22	83	4,311	575	2,941
2,976	.....	724	109,280	2,274	2,625	1,082	1,745	99	163	5,854	4,500	.....
2,711	....	742	56,859	3,029	1,980	447	1,451	8	95	.....	3,042	755
3,958	.....	383	72,443	3,128	2,130	495	2,011	82	.....	4,110	14,065	675
5,399	.....	599	113,277	2,948	3,585	1,466	877	699	.....	516	4,288	676
4,745	....	1,363	113,774	2,886	3,510	692	1,544	492	.....	.....	4,874	473
2,575	6,551	1,699	176,061	1,743	4,387	636	278	150	.....	4,474	*86	334
2,224	6,752	1,798	233,867	1,766	4,692	370	646	....	.....	6,103	3,366	253
267	.....	950	74,194	1,918	2,858	493	1,517	352	236	1,871	2,564	1,790
414	. ...	968	424,909	2,295	2,790	509	1,666	215	184	4,850	3,016	538
8	2,444	192	39,944	433	1,280	572	1,075	200	70	447	... .	4,102
301	3,259	8	38,835	394	1,380	446	1,955	100	.....	197	4	509
449	.....	75	67,859	1,070	2,637	277	364	34	84	1,235	4,000	.....
248	1,633	1,614	86,902	1,044	2,354	187	.... .	36	255	2,091	3,316	.....
976	3,321	249	86,951	1,786	2,005	397	1,113	25	74	10,645	3,190	.....
335	3,229	268	95,554	1,792	2,005	458	1,274	25	.....	13,868	3,962	.....
84	.....	2	77,436	1,102	2,793	859	1,345	391	180	557	8	573
211	.....	803	113,178	1,682	2,926	1,056	1,379	95	128	4,420	63	5,167
2,318	.....	842	26,737	680	968	282	553	31	518	4	55	.....
3,982	....	133	36,104	579	1,015	229	571	22	539	550	.....	.....
281	1,900	†2,033	48,215	1,323	1,483	346	1,072	97	66	3,298	.....	1,345
187	4,478	691	51,818	1,268	1,536	336	2,273	1,116	79	3,533		1,149

*Including $69 paid to County of Elgin. †Including $1,600 of insurance for Industrial Farm property.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

TABLE X.—Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities, etc.

Counties.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*										
	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Funds and other investment, special deposits, etc.	Debentures redeemed.	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex :											
1895	69	13,986	13,682	.....	900	90	17,000	520	6,786	2,108	64,703
1894	125	17,294	8,021	.....	7,180	638	22,700	711	9,763	3,091	80,138
Kent :											
1895	.....	17,363	14,491	.....	21,492	4,785	131,555	1,522	9,683	1,650	209,158
1894	.....	18,028	12,804	.....	21,382	5,939	114,000	912	10,736	642	195,817
Elgin :											
1895	4,057	15,137	15,422	.....	.....	.....	71,000	2,096	1,409	50	116,826
1894	4,710	13,831	14,033	.....	.....	.....	75,000	2,242	1,147	156	142,538
Norfolk :											
1895	4,515	8,711	10,275	.....	.....	.....	11,500	296	1,213	225	40,067
1894	4,651	6,831	9,801	.....	.....	.....	10,000	222	1,624	729	39,053
Haldimand :											
1895	83	8,697	12,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	190	185	29,354
1894	152	7,095	11,289	551	20,000	1,200	.....	206	93	.....	46,487
Welland :											
1895	5,782	10,453	9,418	.....	1,522	421	5,654	425	805	125	40,468
1894	5,965	9,669	8,995	.....	1,450	493	5,957	381	959	664	39,835
Lambton :											
1895	172	12,730	10,890	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	15,533	2,313	63,325
1894	24	11,485	13,199	.....	.....	.....	9,000	146	13,146	1,244	72,518
Huron :											
1895	2,509	9,489	18,752	12,650	.....	15,903	31,042	390	416	633	125,895
1894	5,926	10,420	20,030	48,142	20,000	17,049	26,000	492	710	958	169,743
Bruce :											
1895	219	11,681	16,134	†10,000	20,000	628	.....	....	2,806	2,303	78,510
1894	136	12,024	15,550	51,000	.....	1,230	.....	.....	2,976	2,082	102,840
Grey :											
1895	230	16,973	21,742	2,200	.....	1,100	.....	.....	2,539	1,176	56,767
1894	10	12,767	19,146	7,167	.....	700	.....	.....	4,067	1,826	72,379
Simcoe :											
1895	452	16,600	23,105	.....	15,000	3,642	25,000	1,545	5,359	1,147	106,905
1894	615	15,805	24,062	.....	13,700	4,503	20,000	1,052	4,482	1,189	99,879
Middlesex :											
1895	9,982	23,170	20,533	3,680	10,000	29,355	21,839	.....	2,393	1,503	134,543
1894	10,615	25,043	19,924	21,839	45,000	28,580	.....	.....	2,296	1,432	171,925
Oxford :											
1895	3,545	13,402	12,285	.....	5,413	5,992	4,500	185	618	947	60,486
1894	3,165	10,748	11,410	.....	150,305	14,744	199,739	258	264	10,924	417,620
Brant :											
1895	689	9,681	6,542	.....	1,382	640	.....	.....	8	472	27,693
1894	635	9,739	6,619	.....	1,369	708	.....	.....	301	1,584	25,940
Perth :											
1895	593	12,239	13,127	.....	.....	9,600	16,300	261	440	958	63,219
1894	330	12,036	11,063	.....	2,000	7,110	41,200	652	399	522	84,595
Wellington :											
1895	6,990	12,489	16,149	.....	.....	600	23,000	362	901	1,424	81,150
1894	6,748	12,289	16,237	.....	.....	600	26,000	531	469	1,463	87,721
Waterloo :											
1895	*9,828	7,563	14,446	.....	1,034	1,173	34,381	885	84	234	77,436
1894	10,248	6,686	14,543	.....	9,672	1,070	51,185	1,274	211	1,373	113,178
Dufferin :											
1895	.....	6,562	7,716	1,309	1,900	822	2 000	46	1,851	1,130	26,427
1894	.....	5,937	8,522	6,081	1,900	1,656	3,000	61	4,119	104	34,885
Lincoln :											
1895	3,385	8,534	10,185	.....	2,593	1,009	8,000	666	328	1,459	45,189
1894	3,154	8,515	10,065	.....	1,000	859	11,000	802	70	985	47,740

*Including $7.454 to Industrial Farm ; $2,000 to hospital, and $250 to orphan asylum. †Special deposit.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

TABLE X.—Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities, etc.

Assets.						Liabilities.						
Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking Fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., special deposits, etc.	Lands, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
5,115	21,821	.....	62,000	3,126	93,062	...	.....	*900	15,000	3,099	500	19,499
4,123	18,120	.....	63,000	24,666	109,909	.....	.....	5,800	17,000	11	.....	22,811
781	30,245	.....	169,432	7,906	208,364	...	27,580	53,833	30,076	1,992	1,530	115,011
.....	37,321	.....	169,432	8,558	215,311	.....	40,411	62,494	36,555	3,261	1,317	144,038
13,733	20,736	.....	123,882	244	158,595	.....	.....	15,000	31,000	1	85	46,086
10,159	34,144	.....	123,466	.....	167,769	800	.....	.....	57,000	44	...	57,844
178	6,760	.....	50,000	.....	56,938	1,633	.....	... ...	.....	209	...	1,842
457	6,770	.....	50,000	1,006	58,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	1,281	1,508
3,336	1,438	.....	28,000	.....	32,774	.....	.....	.....	3,000	46	.....	3,046
1,312	3,071	.....	25,000	.....	29,383	...	.....	.....	.. ..	52	.....	52
55	12,026	.....	108,259	276	120,616	.....	.....	6,890	7,262	.....	.....	14,152
147	9,090	.....	107,861	125	117,223	.....	... ...	8,412	5,654	.....	....	14,066
8,283	20,966	.....	42,000	500	71,749	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
802	21,151	.....	30,000	1,179	53,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
2,782	53,273	164,380	77,000	....	297,435	4,311	.....	262,800	13,000	496	.....	280,607
2,335	40,367	179,538	52,000	.....	274,240	3,281	.....	262,800	16,042	336	16	282,475
11,594	5,295	8,000	54,300	2,278	81,467	125	.....	.....	....	....	3,615	3,740
6,440	7,898	32,000	54,300	3,471	104,109	105	.....	20,000	....	.....	5,993	26,098
92	12,068	19,156	87,639	.....	118,955	5	.....	26,000	.....	1,416	28	27,449
64	9,103	20,477	87,639	.....	117,283	5	. .....	26,000	.....	1,244	28	27,277
6,372	36,233	‖ 18,600	¶150,000	4,850	216,055	.. ..	53,200	... ..	25,000	547	4,750	83,497
13,895	28,536	18,600	150,000	4,269	215,300	. ...	68,200	.....	20,000	507	3,282	91,989
41,518	71,902	33,319	100,000	13,451	260,190	.	.....	†519,400	.....	1,158	‡9,487	530,045
61,942	74,735	29,639	100,170	13,625	280,111	296	.....	522,900	21,839	976	14,569	560,580
13,708	6,686	.....	190,000	1,011	211,405	4,093	.. ..	144,382	..	85	3,312	151,872
7,289	16,765	.....	190,000	1,017	215,071	4,534	149,795	... ..	4,500	436	3,599	162,864
12,251	.....	.....	100,000	.....	112,251	.....	.....	14,919	.....	....	.....	14,919
12,895	.....	.....	100,000	.....	112,895	....	.....	12,801	... ..	.....	... ..	12,801
4,640	23,459	.....	105,000	691	133,790	1,878	120,000	90,000	.....	92	..	211,970
2,307	22,841	.....	105,000	843	130,991	1,861	120,000	90,000	4,800	83	2,029	218,773
5,801	41,955	.....	80,000	3,309	131,065	1,842	.....	10,000	14,000	650	3,383	29,875
7,833	37,088	.....	80,000	3,750	128,671	1,543	.....	10,000	23,000	575	3,264	38,382
. ...	3,278	.....	85,000	.....	88,278	4,400	.....	28,294	4,444	.....	544	37,682
.....	8,716	4,351	85,000	1,017	99,084	2,600	....	29,328	12,381	.....	. ...	44,309
310	8,418	7,025	40,000	615	56,368	941	.....	23,800	1,230	1,120	1,765	28,856
1,219	6,836	6,544	40,000	293	54,892	953	.....	25,700	.....	653	1,623	28,929
3,026	17,212	.....	95,000	.....	115,238	1,411	.....	17,589	4,500	145	.....	23,645
4,078	17,598	.....	96,500	.....	118,176	2,930	....	20,182	10,500	192	130	33,934

*Omitting $4,000 liability for Drainage Debentures overstated by county auditors in 1893, and contained in report of 1894. †Including $3,000 debentures due in 1874, but not yet presented for payment. ‡Including $4,105 coupons due but not presented for payment. ‖ Being $18,000 estimated value of Northern Railway Stock and $600 value stock in Agricultural Society. ¶ Including $23,000 for bridges.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Receipts											
	Balance from previous year.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	Received from Government for—			Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.
							Schools.	Administration of justice.	Other purposes except loans.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wentworth:												
1895	26,665	15,425	165	3,146	781	651	2,997	7,012	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	23,580	13,970	216	3,125	597	281	2,822	5,811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton:												
1895	11,700	14,554	93	.....	...	157	1,714	1,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	11,284	11,587	166	.....	54	1,379	1,701	2,426	...	77,054	.....	.....
Peel:												
1895	819	18,610	260	....	.....	11	2,185	3,194	.....	.....	14,000	.....
1894	4,504	18,206	210	49	.....	15	2,191	2,629	.....	.....	13,000	.....
York:												
1895	.....	43,712	506	14,649	163	....	4,970	28,696	105	.....	42,925	*25,000
1894	405	55,114	762	14,747	79	....	5,193	22,906	.....	.....	24,584	.....
Ontario:												
1895	18,146	30,219	356	46	284	.....	3,974	179	.....	.....	45,000	.....
1894	12,478	28,574	271	156	139	.....	3,862	3,978	.....	.....	48,000	20,000
Dur. & North'ld:												
1895	5,013	40,146	636	3	....	.....	5,728	6,474	....	.....	29,000	.....
1894	1,316	33,060	840	23	.....	7	5,792	3,550	.....	.....	48,900	.....
Prince Edward:												
1895	.....	16,915	100	3	.....	20	1,716	2,170	65	.....	.....	.....
1894	2,859	14,799	125	54	.....	41	1,632	1,823	....	.....	756	.....
Lennox & Add.:												
1895	2,089	31,442	253	49	.....	434	3,015	1,027	.....	13,825	.....	10,300
1894	.....	34,537	378	122	.	8	3,097	1,661	4	.....	9,319	27,600
Frontenac:												
1895	6,133	35,156	200	3,158	.....	519	3,800	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	5,138	33,166	225	3,456	.....	120	3,894	1,781	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenv.:												
1895	.....	27,809	425	64	....	327	4,427	3,438	.....	1,600	33,138	.....
1894	.....	26,258	270	20	.....	284	4,336	4,156	.....	.....	16,948	.....
Storm't, Dundas & Glengarry:												
1895	4,182	37,993	418	100	. . .	250	5,901	2,388	.....	.....	9,000	.....
1894	1,124	37,534	416	82	.....	153	5,856	2,700	.....	.....	11,500	.....
Prescott & Rus'l:												
1895	2,836	14,858	565	317	.....	119	2,195	1,303	....	.....	6,000	.....
1894	3,726	14,426	285	46	.....	98	2,450	1,316	.....	.....	13,347	.....
Carleton:												
1895	1,748	24,987	296	375	287	936	2,993	6,558	.....	6,000	.....	5,000
1894	1,496	27,608	170	150	220	1,026	3,167	4,894	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Renfrew:												
1895	3,137	22,705	553	....	89	102	5,321	2,760	....	.....	3,000	.....
1894	5,949	21,678	433	86	146	148	5,513	4,036	200	.....	3,000	.....
Lanark:												
1895	2,859	22,176	175	.....	.....	17	3,624	1,197	...	.....	6,000	.....
1894	4,433	18,183	225	3	.....	26	3,226	1,348	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Victoria:												
1895	954	28,996	464	286	84	4,006	3,882	2,558	.....	93,318	17,967	.....
1894	3,726	29,971	457	246	121	4,564	4,220	2,871	...	30,164	16,500	.....
Peterborough:												
1895	818	19,638	194	442	134	263	3,057	1,926	.....	2,078	12,208	.....
1894	5,065	24,759	285	213	266	215	2,973	2,388	..	1,074	11,872	.....
Haliburton:												
1895	284	6,488	23	17	...	.....	3,282	150	.....	.....	8,108	.....
1894	162	7,333	20	.....	42	....	3,135	56	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Hastings:												
1895	123	64,322	330	222	529	5,006	4,210	3,611	24	39,163	28,435	.....
1894	256	50,913	320	123	330	4,748	4,577	2,880	....	19,939	56,104	.....

* For advance to Township of York on uncollected taxes on non-resident lands.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Receipts.—*Continued.*				Disbursements.								
				Expenses of municipal government.						Construction.		
Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county, for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries.)	Other expenses.	Roads and Bridges.	Grants to local municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
176	9,043	337	65,798	2,321	2,833	494	.....	.....	122	3,179	100	.....
209	22,362	289	73,262	1,961	2,500	435	.....	.....	.....	1,665	2,158	.....
647	....	23	30,610	301	1,129	444	391	.....	471	296	.....	.....
64	.....	.....	105,715	605	1,131	592	483	6,491	378	5,161	.....	.....
77	.....	169	39,325	601	2,393	639	641	124	.....	1,403	.....	69
86	.....	111	41,001	719	1,634	710	627	.....	.....	4,524	.....	460
16,880	29,219	345	207,170	4,320	2,880	1,573	2,472	4,455	4,355	19,502	200	872
13,533	25,518	5,097	167,938	5,452	3,443	1,881	2,591	2,937	733	37,040	850	2,659
*1,007	.....	311	99,522	1,306	1,692	794	679	122	218	814	....	.....
706	.....	1,026	119,190	2,673	2,303	604	799	27	.....	525	.....	.....
726	1,125	121	88,972	4,509	1,940	1,016	547	250	1,989	1,592	595	.....
1,361	1,125	10,975	106,949	5,928	1,706	845	1,182	752	2,033	12,297	816	.....
29	.....	33	21,051	435	630	374	523	.....	25	206	.....	153
55	.....	29	22,173	483	750	400	411	.....	327	134	.....	.....
.....	...	2,490	64,924	949	819	580	739	13	102	95	663	.....
18	.....	6,240	82,984	1,111	1,116	936	356	50	232	107	338	498
1,952	3,749	1,291	57,938	947	1,310	270	581	.....	135	2,025	25	.....
1,423	4,558	1,619	55,386	897	1,414	371	147	.....	.....	2,205	650	.....
109	4,950	1,046	77,324	2,031	2,300	528	1,405	5	349	862	725	‡22,023
483	3,600	577	56,932	2,146	2,400	859	1,727	.....	14	.....	752	4,465
345	.....	152	60,729	1,122	1,866	607	1,094	979	726	.....	.....	.....
2,001	.....	.....	61,369	1,696	1,810	528	1,569	2,688	768	136	.....	.....
4,848	.....	1,491	34,532	1,035	815	403	388	72	.....	3,685	2,050	205
4,826	.....	616	41,136	913	788	373	510	.....	.....	2,611	159	.....
5,166	9,768	2,200	66,314	1,409	2,589	605	22	1,992	413	5,418	100	628
1,399	9,750	1,702	56,582	2,355	2,150	587	567	225	116	2,010	100	5,817
767	.....	424	38,858	1,314	1,529	461	1,523	.....	109	1,047	.....	.....
723	.....	568	42,480	1,413	1,390	264	1,090	8	228	1,439	2,000	3,493
1,414	.....	367	38,129	1,286	1,825	316	1,140	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
516	.....	70	35,030	1,268	1,465	623	926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,335	.....	1,648	156,498	1,537	2,302	966	639	27	†1,339	596	....	50
2,058	.....	587	94,985	1,558	2,302	809	985	67	1,018	1,224	.....	129
1,601	4,050	1,643	47,995	1,236	1,610	616	809	142	166	4,145	534	219
1,471	19	3,633	54,233	1,356	1,780	520	1,031	168	.....	9,288	1,991	47
359	... ..	262	19,003	166	700	226	60	.....	26	55	....	341
613	.....	130	21,491	110	696	230	37	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
4,784	5,608	395	156,762	3,243	3,560	703	1,072	336	.....	23,647	5,536	.....
1,925	5,608	579	149,302	2,971	3,335	313	2,600	.....	.....	29,888	6,049	.....

*Including $162 of bal. N.R.T. omitted from report of 1894, owing to error in audits of County Acc'ts. in 1892 and 1893. A special return received from County Treasurer Aug. 7, 1897, gives the balance of N.R.T. due local municipalities Dec. 31, 1894, as $622 and not $200 as formerly reported.

‡ House of Industry. †Including $1,049 paid Registrar for special services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*										
	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking funds and other investments, special deposits, etc.	Debentures redeemed.	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid to local municipalities.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wentworth :											
1895	750	22,350	8,916	10,000	6,000	1,770	.....	....	109	*2,899	61,843
1894	750	19,532	8,085	.....	6,000	1,860	.....	....	209	2,042	47,197
Halton :											
1895	.....	5,433	7,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	15,555
1894	.....	6,548	5,854	.....	3,500	105	.....	.....	131	63,036	94,015
Peel :											
1895	174	7,001	7,205	.....	.....	.....	15,000	468	84	1,307	37,109
1894	35	8,661	7,978	.....	1,500	90	12,000	330	104	810	40,182
York :											
1895	6,032	76,396	15,554	.....	2,349	400	24,584	2,687	†37451	1,088	207,170
1894	6,805	60,303	16,858	.....	6,571	1,093	.....	2,198	15,852	672	167,938
Ontario :											
1895	95	8,132	14,775	.....	1,020	1,000	51,001	537	1,255	578	84,018
1894	128	8,228	14,529	.....	20,000	610	48,000	560	1,312	746	101,044
Dur. & North'ld:											
1895	10	19,245	19,889	.....	.....	.....	22,400	744	726	10	75,462
1894	.....	14,729	21,079	.....	.....	.....	38,500	658	1,361	.....	101,936
Prince Edward :											
1895	206	4,322	6,428	.....	4,000	1,610	756	118	29	.....	19,815
1894	148	5,213	5,831	.....	6,335	1,940	.....	146	55	.....	22,173
Lennox & Add.:											
1895	274	5,849	11,298	.....	24,300	6,798	.....	.....	47	50	52,576
1894	116	6,968	10,375	13,825	24,100	7,320	12,998	372	17	60	80,895
Frontenac :											
1895	150	9,512	10,123	.....	8,000	10,980	7,000	750	2,840	1,130	55,778
1894	625	9,138	9,160	.....	8,500	11,745	.....	1,200	1,044	2,151	49,247
Leeds & Grenv.:											
1895	1,782	8,139	15,179	1,326	.....	‡1,875	16,948	664	302	§881	77,324
1894	1,530	9,589	15,701	2,884	.....	625	12,834	366	526	514	56,932
Storm't, Dundas & Glengarry :											
1895	222	7,479	23,505	.....	5,815	1,819	9,500	478	369	¶3,428	59,009
1894	.....	9,265	24,080	.....	5,543	2,105	3,000	496	1,980	1,523	57,187
Prescott & Rus'l:											
1895	.....	5,673	9,678	.....	.....	.....	2,302	801	4,805	937	32,849
1894	.....	6,936	9,210	.....	.....	.....	10,414	643	5,003	740	38,300
Carleton :											
1895	2,180	18,291	7,227	5,000	.....	3,025	5,000	70	737	1,814	56,520
1894	1,926	14,438	7,969	10,000	.....	3,400	.....	.....	1,399	1,775	54,334
Renfrew :											
1895	675	7,747	12,349	606	1,678	2,162	3,000	43	698	488	35,429
1894	200	9,058	13,176	584	1,591	2,249	.....	28	870	262	39,343
Lanark :											
1895	607	6,462	13,176	.....	.....	.....	6,000	122	1,414	1,581	34,014
1894	695	7,073	9,748	.....	.....	.....	7,000	122	516	2,735	32,171
Victoria :											
1895	563	10,250	12,336	98,315	.....	5,100	17,250	1,119	1,797	1,418	155,604
1894	312	10,561	13,183	35,214	.....	5,100	16,225	1,237	2,557	1,520	94,031
Peterborough :											
1895	10	9,462	7,310	1,388	811	2,219	14,000	509	1,737	1,072	47,995
1894	51	10,401	6,858	4,372	772	2,558	9,500	351	1,277	1,044	53,415
Haliburton :											
1895	.....	1,297	4,756	.....	2,000	10	8,600	145	359	262	19,003
1894	.....	251	4,439	.....	3,524	489	10,500	181	613	106	21,207
Hastings :											
1895	26	16,532	15,635	46,148	.....	5,400	27,104	2,581	4,717	335	156,575
1894	18	12,580	15,819	27,771	.....	5,400	36,355	3,491	1,925	664	149,179

* Including $1,500 grant to agricultural societies and $879 grant to military. † Including $25,000 proceeds of debentures advanced by the county on uncollected non-resident taxes. ‡ One and a half year's interest. § Including $76 advanced by county treasurer *re* non-resident taxes to Elizabethtown. ¶ Including $3,201 for drainage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Assets.						Liabilities.						
Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., special deposits, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
3,955	3,753	10,000	*145,000	23,536	186,244	949	.....	23 000	.....	67	4,058	28,074
26,065	3,361	.....	170,000	20,435	219,861	218	.....	29,000	.....	.....	4,775	33,993
15,055	744	.....	50,000	.....	65,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	651	4	655
11.700	3,289	.....	50,000	300	65,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	83
2,216	.....	.....	56,786	.....	59,002	1,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,338
819	.....	.....	56,786	.....	57,605	1,522	.....	.....	1,000	7	.....	2,529
.....	16,034	.....	100,000	†53,861	169,895	.....	.....	36,133	42,925	9,136	10,314	98,508
.....	4,505	.....	100.000	47,550	152,055	890	.....	13,482	24,584	4,707	14,415	58,078
15,504	1,882	.....	50,000	.....	67,386	277	.....	18,980	12,000	375	283	31,915
18,146	5,537	.....	50,000	.....	73,683	904	.....	20,000	18,000	200	1,038	40,142
13,510	9,749	.....	52,000	.....	75,259	.....	.....	.....	‡20000	.....	.....	20,000
5,013	12,904	.....	52,500	.....	70,417	.....	.....	.....	12,400	.....	.....	12,400
1,236	5,323	.....	33,500	.....	40,059	1,733	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,733
.....	7,764	.....	33,500	.....	41,264	1,632	28,000	.....	756	.....	.....	30,388
12,348	16,006	.....	55,000	.....	83,354	1,126	.....	105,300	.....	39	13	107,478
2,089	16,822	13,825	55,000	.....	87,736	1,395	.....	120,300	.....	86	13	121,794
2,160	28,664	2,000	125,000	8,359	166,183	2,550	155,800	20,000	13,000	467	1,144	192,961
6,133	27,010	2,000	125,000	10,049	170,192	2,974	163,800	20,000	20,000	1,355	786	208,915
.....	31,605	9,378	130,000	4,000	174,983	.....	.....	25,000	33,138	41	587	58,766
....	23,031	9,652	110,000	.....	142,686	.....	.....	25,000	16,948	234	816	42,998
1,720	11,500	.....	61,000	§54,452	128,672	.....	.....	36,027	16,500	....	15	52,542
4,182	10,452	.....	61,000	37,170	112,804	.....	.....	41,842	17,000	24	2,203	61,069
1.683	13,136	.....	20,000	.....	34,819	....	.....	.....	17,045	1,750	272	19,067
2,836	9,560	.....	20,000	.....	32,396	.....	.....	.....	13,347	1,707	.....	15,054
9,794	24,436	25,000	190,000	.....	249,230	.....	.....	60.000	.....	4,429	1,500	65,929
1.748	25,679	26,000	190,000	2,776	246,203	.....	.....	55.000	5,000	....	1,200	61,200
3,429	17,180	3,441	50,000	800	74,850	130	.....	41,086	3,000	813	449	45,478
3,137	17,182	2,835	50,000	1,432	74,586	....	.....	42,764	3,000	744	758	47,266
4,115	.....	.....	53,900	.....	58,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,859	2,191	.....	53,000	.....	58,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
894	23,938	81,582	66,755	1,315	174,484	2,930	85,000	.....	25,717	852	47	114,546
954	19,447	76,585	66,755	4,155	167,896	2,930	85,000	.....	25,000	314	70	113,314
.....	17,687	13,846	93,355	2,784	127,672	2,789	.....	45,082	20,496	327	5,037	73,731
818	15,072	14,536	93,355	4,145	127,926	2,758	.....	45,893	22,288	460	4,546	75,945
.....	7,822	.....	.....	37	7,859	324	3,268	.....	1,808	.....	846	6,246
284	10,384	.....	.....	.....	10,668	473	5,268	.....	2,300	.....	1,100	9,141
187	39,813	90,619	60,000	.....	190,619	1,800	80,000	10,000	50,111	67	582	142,560
123	54,617	83,634	60,000	.....	198,374	1,350	80 000	10,000	48,780	.....	348	140,478

* Including $30,000 value of roads. † Including $31,620 City of Toronto's share of cost of courts and maintenance of public institutions. ‡ Including $1,000 omitted from previous report. § Comprising chiefly advances to local municipalities for drainage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XI.—Summary statement showing the tota's for all Townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1886-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from the previous year	478,431	476,233	539,298	501,217	474,360	441,351	462,869	409,958	431,383	385,132
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	4,478,627	4,573,620	4,463,043	4,709,576	4,440,478	4,563,863	4,315,642	4,355,165	4,415,224	4,383,179
Licenses (liquor and other)	49,539	62,084	64,577	70,664	72,337	73,942	69,326	49,466	45,243	47,675
Fees, rents, fines, etc	12,363									
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	232,825	291,747	226,983	234,690	517,726	268,828	364,901	296,769	218,495	204,321
Interest and dividends	68,217									
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	525,677	591,014	457,466	419,335	580,354	477,099	403,857	329,684	365,724	335,806
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	61,850	54,324	57,397	94,707	47,160	403,828	330,080	353,986	292,302	278,193
Drainage	260,269	285,460	252,148	300,999	332,504					
Other purposes	96,457									
Premiums on debentures sold	11,798	204,930	127,958	129,494	191,711	130,281	145,092	148,489	151,802	235,256
Grants from county for roads, etc.	36,395									
Miscellaneous	94,222									
Totals	6,406,670	6,539,412	6,188,870	6,460,682	6,656,630	6,359,195	6,091,767	5,943,517	5,920,173	5,869,562
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	285,335	285,560	285,188	287,882	281,802	274,430	271,649	257,691	265,436	264,119
Law costs, including salaries	60,491	138,693	128,700	137,748	119,487	127,872	121,901	96,631	104,596	101,286
Other expenses of municipal government	84,952									
Construction works:										
Roads and bridges	639,241	796,775	806,781	743,651	755,323	779,028	685,371	624,458	734,178	719,215
Buildings and other works	8,883	7,393	11,836	17,201	28,515					
Drainage works	227,692	297,286	275,941	237,215	275,551	234,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Support of the poor and other charities	66,655	65,621	62,332	66,849	68,421	67,469	64,224	66,612	64,473	64,916
County treasurer for levy	1,091,953	1,086,752	1,098,967	1,204,116	1,145,037	1,166,283	1,106,129	1,156,979	1,105,373	1,088,648

Payments on account of schools and education	1,796,237	1,831,241	1,820,007	1,904,746	1,782,303	1,884,569	1,857,349	1,824,798	1,882,831	1,872,844
Sinking fund investments and deposits	123,143	285,334	149,768	165,841	194,072	211,228	220,844	191,169	175,247	180,960
Other investments and special deposits	162,983									
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal)—										
School	67,409	433,996	355,363	365,012	641,382	325,834	443,419	366,965	264,878	252,329
Drainage	219,588									
All other	85,851									
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	183,653	180,027	177,693	187,720	200,504	198,674	194,710	203,698	164,273	152,506
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	572,968	524,212	407,663	460,546	508,355	484,326	353,262	331,578	345,697	333,006
Board of health	22,293	128,091	132,398	142,857	159,661	139,323	139,394	188,225	135,905	154,692
Miscellaneous	147,991									
Totals	5,847,218	6,060,981	5,712,636	5,921,384	6,155,413	5,884,835	5,650,413	5,480,648	5,516,643	5,435,736
Assets.										
Cash in treasury	559,452	478,431	476,233	539,298	501,217	474,360	441,354	462,869	403,530	433,826
Taxes in arrears	1,610,480	1,596,099	1,572,817	1,373,503	1,511,872	1,339,039	1,434,687	1,258,346	1,146,827	1,171,743
Sinking fund investments and deposits	425,269	1,442,922	1,371,296	1,396,451	1,373,830	1,590,414	1,578,466	1,647,496	1,636,273	1,598,943
Other investments and special deposits	1,069,519									
School lands, buildings and equipment	616,559	884,013	835,781	766,140	742,069	337,068	331,381	324,016	336,378	330,887
Land, buildings and other property	355,305									
Miscellaneous	436,379	456,907	561,903	530,727	462,641	290,012	184,337	180,823	155,471	145,536
Totals	5,072,963	4,858,402	4,818,030	4,606,119	4,591,629	4,030,893	3,970,225	3,873,550	3,678,479	3,680,935
Liabilities.										
County levy	574,634	563,909	537,085	470,342	506,361	471,320	502,359	438,579	391,918	374,176
Local school rates	299,082	280,176	273,812	229,731	240,810	219,686	225,894	189,527	190,308	193,800
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—										
Aid to railways	1,057,852	1,058,761	1,106,290	1,120,100	1,178,027					
Schools	478,834	481,665	496,311	505,250	479,737	3,366,617	3,299,557	3,409,744	3,154,428	3,153,646
Drainage	1,206,232	1,401,841	1,437,222	1,464,080	1,460,875					
Other purposes	249,725									
Due sinking fund	25,001	382,096	308,567	259,168	300,020	188,067	195,872	143,004	155,338	127,974
Loans for current expenses and interest on same	314,116									
Miscellaneous	174,752	127,699	171,949	149,846	146,364	121,876	126,343	80,019	345,405	355,076
Totals	4,380,228	4,296,147	4,331,236	4,198,517	4,312,194	4,367,566	4,350,025	4,260,873	4,237,397	4,204,672

The total receipts do not include Legislative grants for schools, it not being considered a municipal transaction. This also refers to towns, villages and cities.

The excess of debentures issued over debentures paid does not account for the increase in the net debenture debt. Several omissions were discovered in the previous returns as later reports came in. A few of these have been given as foot notes in the detailed tables. These refer principally to school and local drain debentures.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XII. Summary showing the totals for all towns in Ontario of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the five years ending December 31st, 1891-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	165,782	149,398	158,867	197,338	162,109
Municipal and school taxes	1,971,028	1,932,387	1,840,603	1,877,361	1,708,632
Licenses (liquor and other)	111,522	176,600	183,645	173,854	169,213
Fees, rents, fines, etc	57,380				
Water rates, electric light rates, etc	152,224	119,172	99,670	84,207	61,654
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	190,884	242,012	268,126	175,210	198,470
Interest and dividends	37,591				
Loans for current expenses	1,407,460	1,789,250	1,562,564	2,255,191	1,854,068
Money borrowed on debentures for — Schools	62,236	69,700	131,000	45,750	104,800
Money borrowed on debentures for — Other purposes	771,320	679,314	1,049,259	928,768	950,707
Premium on debentures sold	31,784	73,522	69,181	85,093	95,176
County grants	7,289				
Miscellaneous	53,872				
Totals	5,020,372	5,231,355	5,362,915	5,822,772	5,304,829
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	121,207	119,792	127,903	122,790	123,318
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	315,437	298,594	278,379	267,913	246,896
Law costs (including salaries)	40,561	108,788	122,665	89,761	92,359
Other expenses of municipal government	81,338				
Construction works:					
Streets, bridges and parks	304,857	333,226	376,989	392,318	461,513
Buildings and other works	45,262	292,537	366,317	679,559	573,140
Waterworks and electric light plant	316,920				
Support of the poor and other charities	33,908	30,664	32,747	31,421	31,918
Administration of justice, including police service	67,279	66,251	62,418	60,018	58,334
County treasurer for levy	93,719	89,660	89,240	105,611	91,164
Payments for schools and education	633,938	656,246	689,271	618,537	636,847
Sinking fund investments and deposits	145,393	246,378	272,987	275,745	198,524
Other investments and special deposits	82,345				
Debentures redeemed — School	44,082	358,691	453,632	316,247	402,168
Debentures redeemed — All other	314,543				
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	502,885	456,964	451,258	424,319	392,393
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	1,481,901	1,810,483	1,745,922	2,077,473	1,625,051
Board of health	12,863	197,299	143,789	202,193	173,866
Miscellaneous	137,376				
Totals	4,775,814	5,065,573	5,213,517	5,663,905	5,107,491
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	244,558	165,782	149,398	158,867	197,338
Taxes in arrears	864,006	856,825	792,949	698,649	741,036
Sinking fund investments and deposits	693,494	1,266,082	1,263,985	1,220,071	1,062,593
Other investments and special deposits	625,479				
School lands, buildings and equipment	2,408,520	7,320,058	7,099,496	6,702,886	6,074,136
Water works and electric light plant	2,644,937				
Other buildings and property	2,986,528				
Miscellaneous	458,153	573,210	426,879	383,683	230,994
Totals	10,925,675	10,181,957	9,732,707	9,164,156	8,306,097
LIABILITIES.					
County levy	40,176	36,742	44,261	34,924	46,809
Local school rates	185,911	176,931	165,324	157,434	175,028
Debentures (principal) outstanding for — Aid to railways	652,143	722,628	854,866	875,920	893,090
Debentures (principal) outstanding for — Schools	1,034,407	1,025,020	974,874	879,706	870,445
Debentures (principal) outstanding for — Other purposes	7,403,818	6,863,404	6,392,549	5,736,252	5,012,180
Due sinking funds	*87,791	735,877	765,267	944,023	765,184
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	572,187				
Miscellaneous	142,672	170,903	174,088	188,898	240,962
Totals	10,119,105	9,731,505	9,371,229	8,817,157	8,003,698

* Including Port Arthur $45,751, Fort William $9,724, Woodstock $15,450, Owen Sound $7,085; the balance being made up by Simcoe, Seaforth, Mount Forest, Orangeville and Whitby.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIII. Summary showing the totals for all villages in Ontario of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1891-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	67,269	72,950	74,284	51,976	58,407
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Municipal and school taxes	545,809	526,672	499,040	516,683	491,360
Licenses (liquor and other)	34,872	42,746	45,274	42,733	43,764
Fees, rents, fines, etc	8,738				
Water rates, etc.	15,344	12,989	10,426	8,080	7,506
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	25,905	17,266	13,495	30,144	25,231
Interest and dividends	6,223				
Loans for current expenses	176,428	135,745	119,191	151,779	124,087
Money borrowed on debentures for—					
Schools	29,100	23,050	20,300	50,437	18,500
Other purposes	67,797	79,577	35,325	99,160	45,559
Premium on debentures sold	5,099	32,731	14,053	23,829	17,184
County grants	2,887				
Miscellaneous	15,340				
Totals	1,000,811	943,726	831,388	974,821	831,598
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	37,793	37,139	39,336	37,042	34,787
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	46,161	41,590	32,251	30,065	29,106
Law costs (including salaries)	5,983	28,392	29,794	26,563	23,336
Other expenses of municipal government	23,054				
Construction works:					
Streets, bridges and parks	99,662	93,572	94,408	82,039	99,137
Buildings and other works	20,570	65,191	27,263	85,293	24,921
Water and electric light works	39,024				
Support of the poor and other charities	6,552	5,858	5,064	5,363	6,196
Administration of justice, including police service	7,952	7,064	4,255	4,594	4,174
County treasurer for levy	42,424	44,628	39,541	41,369	38,221
Payments for schools and education	242,466	232,204	214,447	257,652	207,100
Sinking fund investments and deposits	14,606	35,679	14,560	26,129	37,734
Other investments and special deposits	12,276				
Debentures redeemed (principal) School	18,851	52,120	60,624	56,066	54,477
Debentures redeemed (principal) All other	35,135				
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	68,612	62,352	63,902	62,652	60,811
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	176,133	134,536	107,713	157,596	128,370
Board of health	2,962	36,132	25,280	28,114	31,252
Miscellaneous	21,217				
Totals	921,433	876,457	758,438	900,537	779,622
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	79,378	67,269	72,950	74,284	51,976
Taxes in arrears	147,273	139,335	134,463	113,336	123,783
Sinking fund investments and deposits	86,181	132,914	136,838	112,414	111,945
Other investments and special deposits	48,742				
School lands, buildings and equipment	905,522	1,610,732	1,498,254	1,469,220	1,330,919
Water works and electric light plant	368,262				
Other buildings and property	495,053				
Miscellaneous	61,606	57,178	48,309	51,021	48,130
Totals	2,192,017	2,007,428	1,890,814	1,820,275	1,666,753
LIABILITIES.					
County levy	16,692	15,041	19,880	16,845	15,647
Local school rates	55,432	50,089	47,694	35,501	42,891
Debentures (principal) outstanding for—					
Aid to railways	115,017	119,280	122,315	128,109	136,059
Schools	344,971	334,004	328,444	321,997	286,181
Other purposes	715,815	679,658	631,717	637,362	571,705
Due sinking funds	13,569	68,755	66,157	53,920	59,768
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	60,004				
Miscellaneous	55,008	46,851	43,644	43,265	42,788
Totals	1,376,508	1,313,678	1,259,851	1,236,999	1,155,039

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIV. Summary showing the totals for all towns and villages in Ontario of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1886-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	233,051	222,348	233,151	249,314	220,516	265,061	216,998	190,873	222,926	176,005
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	2,516,837	2,459,059	2,339,643	2,394,044	2,199,992	2,088,855	1,883,803	1,893,554	1,769,512	1,701,742
Licenses (liquor and other)	146,394	219,346	228,919	216,587	212,977	278,363	247,362	205,178	161,989	144,890
Fees, rents, fines, etc	66,118									
Water rates, etc	167,568	132,161	110,096	92,287	69,160					
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits.	216,789	259,278	281,621	205,354	223,701	295,385	272,265	180,383	133,562	137,071
Interest and dividends	43,814									
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	1,583,888	1,924,995	1,681,755	2,406,970	1,978,155	1,848,178	1,725,599	1,501,174	1,171,674	923,161
Money borrowed on debentures for:										
Schools	91,336	92,750	151,300	96,187	123,300	1,005,488	1,127,172	1,109,272	684,545	534,511
Other purposes	839,117	758,891	1,084,584	1,027,928	996,266					
Miscellaneous	116,271	106,253	83,234	108,922	112,360	122,828	108,596	85,230	80,341	88,172
Totals	6,021,183	6,175,081	6,194,303	6,797,593	6,136,427	5,844,158	5,581,795	5,165,664	4,224,549	3,705,552
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	159,000	156,931	167,239	159,832	158,105	145,971	133,356	130,637	132,597	126,715
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	361,598	340,184	310,630	297,978	276,002	253,087	216,760	192,067	190,042	161,978
Law costs (including salaries)	46,544	137,180	152,459	116,324	115,695	126,146	102,911	99,141	74,986	88,058
Other expenses of municipal government	104,392									
Construction works:										
Streets, bridges and parks	404,519	426,798	471,397	474,357	560,650	529,974	507,423	478,425	572,457	438,389
Buildings and other works	65,832	357,728	393,580	764,852	598,061	509,179	473,330	433,520	182 341	133,978
Waterworks and electric light plant	355,944									
Support of the poor and other charities	40,460	36,522	37,811	36,784	38,114	35,307	34,226	34,324	33,787	34,510

Administration of justice, including police service.	75,231	73,315	66,673	64,612	62,508	65,583	66,496	67,849	49,753	42,595
County treasurer for levy	136,143	134,288	128,781	146,980	129,385	135,522	127,537	125,437	118,659	121,142
Payments on account of schools and education	876,404	888,450	903,718	876,189	843,947	840,939	849,011	835,919	697,549	638,813
Sinking fund investments and deposits	159,999	282,057	287,547	301,874	236,258	304,432	388,120	257,374	222,484	146,799
Other investments and special deposits	94,621									
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal), School	62,933	410,811	514,256	372,313	456,645	274,504	280,183	219,963	219,869	250,546
Debentures redeemed (principal), All other	349,678									
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	571,497	519,316	515,160	486,971	453,204	412,244	357,548	352,216	309,363	278,555
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	1,658,034	1,945,019	1,853,635	2,235,069	1,753,421	1,783,010	1,633,212	1,477,014	1,059,571	805,841
Board of health	15,825	233,431	169,069	230,307	205,118	207,744	206,621	244,780	170,298	214,586
Miscellaneous	*158,593									
Totals	5,697,247	5,942,030	5,971,955	6,564,442	5,887,113	5,623,642	5,376,734	4,948,666	4,033,756	3,482,505
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	323,936	233,051	222,348	233,151	249,314	220,516	205,061	216,998	190,793	223,047
Taxes in arrears	1,011,279	996,160	927,412	811,985	864,819	773,923	715,167	620,256	551,910	529,251
Sinking fund investments and deposits	779,675	1,398,996	1,400,823	1,332,485	1,174,538	1,127,280	1,081,752	1,110,905	1,216,999	955,843
Other investments and special deposits	674,221									
School lands, buildings and equipment	3,314,042	8,930,790	8,597,750	8,172,106	7,405,055	6,045,568	5,581,683	5,159,389	3,686,551	3,528,945
Waterworks and electric light plant	†3,013,199									
Other buildings and property	3,481,581									
Miscellaneous	519,759	630,388	475,188	434,704	279,124	208,847	149,491	88,311	402,588	304,213
Totals	13,117,692	12,189,385	11,623,521	10,984,431	9,972,850	8,376,134	7,733,154	7,195,859	6,048,841	5,541,299
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	56,868	51,783	64,141	51,769	62,456	63,046	63,309	61,848	48,183	44,336
Local school rates	241,343	227,020	213,018	192,935	217,919	183,807	175,553	146,981	109,781	113,585
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—										
Aid to railways	767,160	841,908	977,181	1,004,029	1,029,149	7,099,648	6,371,763	6,146,561	5,261,079	4,795,540
Schools	1,379,378	1,359,024	1,303,318	1,201,703	1,156,626					
Other purposes	8,119,633	7,543,062	7,024,266	6,373,614	5,583,885					
Due sinking fund	101,360	804,632	831,424	997,943	824,952	592,030	529,777	522,911	503,964	387,933
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	632,191									
Miscellaneous	197,680	217,754	217,732	232,163	283,750	224,278	276,959	235,542	267,204	245,640
Totals	11,495,613	11,045,183	10,631,080	10,054,156	9,158,737	8,162,809	7,417,361	7,113,843	6,190,211	5,587,034

* Including $17,054 discount on debentures sold, of which Toronto Junction contributes $11,298 and Port Arthur $5,500.

†Including $27,761 electric light plant in Collingwood town and $4,000 electric light plant in Colborne village tabulated as "other property" in details already printed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XV. Summary statement showing the totals for the thirteen Cities of the Province of Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1886-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	378,541	395,266	579,254	559,040	368,901	277,173	670,856	220,744	197,864	234,368
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	5,164,106	5,115,418	5,172,759	4,717,113	4,737,229	4,089,109	3,911,167	3,215,747	3,147,520	2,775,762
Liquor licenses	93,893	99,185	102,336	99,660	100,593	161,559	160,897	145,936	142,745	132,214
Other licenses	41,637	42,369	42,809	45,597	50,055					
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	376,122	375,111	374,736	363,044	292,900	1,093,664	1,051,753	1,062,580	910,226	817,629
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc	983,534	986,249	885,333	802,571	886,139					
Interest on bank deposits, sinking fund and other investments and dividends on stocks	248,532	244,439	192,110	241,515	168,686	140,205	170,366	153,521	146,988	103,402
Subsidies and refunds:										
From government (except for loans and schools)	20,641	16,185	24,419	22,332	18,498	19,358	15,439	18,543	20,347	20,696
Refund of moneys loaned or invested (including sinking funds and special deposits)	444,724	512,083	292,122	26,481	294,746	359,220	552,292	188,187	97,084	385,728
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	1,901,123	2,214,476	2,874,212	2,654,513	3,961,752	4,622,735	2,777,851	4,681,893	3,299,781	2,135,808
Money borrowed on debentures—										
For school purposes	*213,500	67,000	15,000	380,522	138,745	1,426,717	4,855,674	1,640,912	1,821,254	899,010
For all other purposes	2,692,179	4,413,452	2,771,880	2,788,956	3,604,225					
Miscellaneous	†235,511	187,974	395,797	721,667	1,683,081	417,992	456,336	428,843	284,006	393,057
Totals	12,794,043	14,669,207	13,722,767	13,423,011	16,305,550	12,607,732	14,622,631	11,756,906	10,067,815	7,897,674
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	174,900	153,305	159,147	154,754	154,844	154,237	150,365	130,488	126,638	124,344
Printing, advertising, postage, stationery	36,151	32,343	37,982	31,457	37,685	39,922	38,106	38,738	33,248	29,750
Insurance, heating, light and care of buildings	88,265	50,723	53,542	47,827	72,148	35,708	28,371	21,564	34,139	21,354
Law costs (including salaries)	57,597	69,380	66,846	55,780	35,312	45,926	35,769	36,942	22,267	19,471
Lighting of streets	282,986	278,626	276,618	265,313	270,337	840,809	856,873	767,247	687,947	561,681
Water supply and fire protection	727,622	750,721	685,179	586,951	633,455					
Election of members of council	10,121	17,483	10,750	10,556	8,188	68,436	70,984	60,408	57,165	34,388
Other expenses of municipal government	71,708	64,691	81,377	59,840	61,889					
Construction works:										
Streets, bridges and parks	1,254,390	1,201,237	1,672,647	1,846,859	1,782,703	2,348,709	2,283,921	1,738,762	1,444,185	1,099,602

Waterworks, sewers and electric light plant	491,655	404,513	277,326	316,074	798,903	1,188,419	1,268,687	789,651	645,951	337,578
Buildings and other property	243,383	439,197	639,460	281,267	182,681					
Board of Health (including salaries)	59,416	78,510	70,434	77,810	114,831	105,143	110,966	109,140	97,360	94,556
Support of the poor and other charities	147,994	150,597	137,472	143,322	143,238	129,073	138,934	117,265	88,919	81,566
Administration of justice, police service, etc	517,628	516,568	510,034	516,583	535,662	489,512	470,185	441,397	358,960	385,468
Payments on account of schools and education	1,134,140	1,044,689	1,068,058	979,176	1,062,372	1,060,838	1,096,625	863,797	803,506	613,369
Investments and deposits:										
Sinking fund investments and deposits	1,233,643	913,362	989,008	820,751	597,411	901,120	531,568	674,014	347,842	523,728
Other investments and special deposits	22,517	136,564	126,404	40,467	28,972					
Loans and interest:										
Debentures redeemed—Principal	1,230,919	3,196,946	2,354,186	456,150	664,236	421,635	1,150,997	299,092	186,898	152,836
Debentures redeemed—Interest	1,590,748	1,595,713	1,566,840	1,521,264	1,395,958					
Interest or discount on loans, advances, etc	91,228	101,462	86,847	116,550	252,690	1,427,955	1,295,860	1,231,665	1,132,677	1,061,908
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	2,332,320	2,691,441	2,065,504	4,004,716	4,900,248	2,648,523	4,026,535	3,303,631	3,139,737	2,073,869
Discount on debentures sold	36,010	107,758	41,888	148,393	107,291	332,866	790,712	462,249	639,632	484,342
Library	51,631	294,837	350,952	361,897	1,905,456					
Miscellaneous	363,385									
Totals	12,250,357	14,290,666	13,327,501	12,843,757	15,746,510	12,238,831	14,345,458	11,086,050	9,847,071	7,699,810
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury (exclusive of sinking funds)	543,686	378,541	395,266	579,254	559,040	368,901	277,173	670,856	220,744	197,864
Taxes in arrears	1,975,909	1,818,788	1,732,209	1,555,491	1,395,387	1,239,142	1,018,218	1,088,844	1,001,740	1,164,319
Sinking fund investments and deposits	6,277,778	6,963,222	6,425,681	5,619,138	4,785,238	4,455,573	3,912,987	3,881,441	3,292,513	2,780,681
Other investments (including special deposits)	1,496,880									
Land, buildings, etc	12,272,758	11,917,357	11,372,880	10,274,362	9,558,207					
School property (including equipment)	3,771,689	3,506,648	3,224,577	3,207,059	3,112,053					
Waterworks	10,398,892	10,107,936	9,439,334	9,126,394	8,921,883	21,622,494	18,998,005	18,166,326	16,491,805	15,421,936
Other property (cemetery, fire halls, etc.)	‡1,437,563	1,313,667	1,194,684	1,149,700	1,140,162					
Miscellaneous	3,738,741	4,017,423	4,941,034	5,455,789	5,063,179	5,110,639	2,836,608	1,752,732	3,031,010	2,448,412
Totals	41,913,896	40,023,582	38,725,665	36,967,187	34,535,149	32,786,749	27,042,991	25,560,199	24,037,812	22,013,212
LIABILITIES.										
Local school rates unpaid	25,988	27,194	34,185	76,582	61,343	61,917	76,002	44,595	69,767	77,064
Debentures outstanding (principal):										
Aid to railways	2,165,327	2,164,754	2,212,386	2,282,075	2,279,220					
Schools	2,303,921	2,146,665	2,081,874	2,119,322	1,767,801					
Local improvements	10,606,307	10,779,224	10,041,508	9,605,061	8,057,144	27,110,712	26,096,152	21,769,261	20,080,922	18,469,933
Municipal works	14,142,703	12,716,592	14,468,464	13,878,693	13,192,235					
All other objects	7,234,656	6,970,919	4,594,831	5,081,220	4,956,643					
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	1,069,423	1,505,226	1,960,411	1,132,948	2,515,938	3,544,503	1,479,160	2,622,807	1,187,874	1,027,816
Miscellaneous	1,596,634	1,898,733	1,511,872	2,048,420	1,863,449	2,105,182	2,283,991	1,392,095	1,819,084	1,345,781
Totals	39,144,959	38,209,307	36,905,531	36,224,321	34,693,773	32,822,314	29,935,305	25,828,758	23,157,647	20,920,594

* Hamilton, $50,000; Kingston, $3,500; London, $2,000; Ottawa, $30,000; Toronto, $128,000.
† Including $22,730 in premiums on debentures sold (Ottawa, $13,339; Kingston, $3,136; Windsor, $2,458; Hamilton, $1,457; London, $880; St. Thomas, $803, etc.)
‡ Including $1,011 for electric light plant in Brantford and $25,000 electric light plant in Windsor.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XVI. Summary statement showing for all Counties of Ontario the aggregate totals of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1886-95.

Schedule.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	224,203	262,914	347,192	303,802	298,066	275,552	375,556	*305,689	296,571	286,903
Ordinary municipal revenue :										
Rates from local municipalities	1,243,999	1,258,060	1,231,039	1,372,862	1,303,572	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
Licenses	12,573	13,097	14,013	12,843	12,602					
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	25,557	24,966	29,539	33,394	35,100	83,882	104,697	148,657	130,886	57,220
Surplus fees from registrar	13,626	13,351	16,365	19,636	20,270					
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	30,501	33,063	31,215	33,638	49,433	45,259	44,202	42,005	34,483	31,912
Loans :										
Money borrowed for current expenses	581,717	752,801	697,950	627,984	640,987	466,258	441,589	348,856	356,955	400,645
Money borrowed on debentures	65,300	301,600	158,323	27,900	248,470	114,847	58,178	120,515	92,053	128,192
Non resident taxes collected	99,044	89,459	95,026	103,997	107,513	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separated from county for various services	95,797	102,615	96,147	98,139	94,891	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Subsidies and Refunds :										
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	226,492	381,353	216,612	207,475	459,897	133,275	175,176	168,451	95,354	109,081
Received from Government :										
For schools	144,095	142,180	139,714	140,461	143,050	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
For administration of justice	161,820	141,868	122,261	120,658	144,545	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
For other purposes, except loans	194	4,464	209	4,141	29,339	33,273	34,010	39,106	44,520	42,680
Miscellaneous	28,232	48,469	111,718	37,838	40,484					
Totals	2,953,150	3,570,260	3,307,323	3,144,768	3,628,219	2,942,326	2,935,687	3,063,510	2,785,580	2,804,519
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government :										
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	62,740	67,512	67,100	63,959	67,920	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions	77,113	77,472	82,234	84,771	89,555	94,412	93,737	92,538	89,391	96,969
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	22,664	22,113	22,921	21,593	22,726	23,275	20,783	23,395	22,663	22,722
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	31,395	37,389	43,257	37,939	30,972	29,423	27,801	29,415	29,948	30,226
Law costs (including salaries)	11,489	28,334	17,209	11,181	11,464	29,459	28,174	22,896	48,976	23,731
Other expenses	15,360	16,393	17,187	18,394	20,654					

Construction Works:										
Roads and bridges	109,030	195,095	217,302	194,941	235,411	225,913	197,014	238,300	213,044	225,104
Grants to local municipalities for roads and bridges	39,621	63,808								
Buildings and other works	58,912	29,963	70,487	75,614	80,556	100,980	75,152	53,194	105,270	78,098
Support of the poor and other charities	66,856	70,548	60,425	61,182	61,794	56,678	56,961	67,003	43,891	46,326
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc	485,032	455,714	420,373	436,197	423,350	438,453	433,502	456,057	389,258	386,588
Grants to schools and other payments for education	490,081	475,245	477,940	467,893	452,795	427,510	428,048	441,058	368,256	363,645
Sinking fund investments and deposits	182,622	229,430	260,527	123,814	174,607	179,823	214,223	281,004	209,661	175,878
Other investments and special deposits	10,000									
Loans and interest:										
Debentures redeemed:										
Principal	137,209	382,894	350,548	243,595	645,834	191,700	241,280	159,723	146,636	210,364
Interest	119,928	133,768	143,712	151,618	179,572	201,819	209,820	212,181	214,277	222,651
Interest or discounts on loans, advances, etc	21,266	22,321	18,439	18,033	16,366					
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	638,216	832,107	626,091	619,997	644,578	390,072	376,290	347,003	345,876	385,526
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	112,915	94,583	95,820	112,247	98,056	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Miscellaneous	39,320	111,368	52,837	54,608	68,207	95,022	94,556	100,679	86,067	76,123
Totals	2,731,769	3,346,057	3,044,409	2,797,576	3,324,417	2,644,260	2,660,135	2,687,954	2,486,648	2,507,948
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	221,381	224,203	262,914	347,192	303,802	298,066	275,552	375,556	298,932	296,571
Rates due from local municipalities	663,043	668,960	654,171	550,787	609,513	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund investments and deposits	449,946	520,216	672,739	628,824	712,465	1,164,169	1,117,887	1,099,129	994,962	878,937
Other investments and special deposits	36,400									
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	3,140,808	3,106,264	3,008,195	3,046,160	2,973,377	2,942,390	2,942,571	2,865,674	2,827,065	2,770,367
Miscellaneous	187,401	191,831	326,994	345,897	315,535	225,260	236,142	204,466	156,327	146,084
Totals	4,698,979	4,711,474	4,925,013	4,918,860	4,914,692	5,243,020	5,204,739	5,133,061	4,944,153	4,741,730
LIABILITIES.										
School grants unpaid	36,585	35,954	40,249	48,669	34,058	32,938	39,568	44,289	45,474	43,488
Debentures outstanding (principal for):										
Aid to railways	548,848	740,474	783,747	927,925	1,023,718	3,144,008	3,220,860	3,403,961	3,446,891	3,505,744
Schools	2,023	2,963	3,898	4,710	5,562					
All other objects	1,633,392	1,516,735	1,551,947	1,599,180	1,718,231					
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	†404,252	459,674	538,982	467,123	459,477	457,485	381,299	316,503	338,578	324,798
Local muuicipalities for non-resident taxes collected	30,070	18,518	19,717	20,510	28,840	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,708	30,344
Miscellaneous	54,150	69,199	73,278	91,750	83,993	101,782	113,972	173,390	149,622	149,906
Totals	2,709,320	2,843,517	3,011,818	3,159,867	3,353,879	3,755,482	3,779,160	3,963,416	4,003,273	4,054,280

* Including balances omitted from certain accounts omitted from return of 1887 in York County, and by reason of a special audit in Prince Edward.

† Including $33,406 due Sinking Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XVII. Summary statement showing for all Municipalities of Ontario (including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages), the total of the several items of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1886-95.

Schedule.		1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	a	1,314,226	1,356,761	1,698,895	1,613,373	1,361,843	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,127,264	1,148,744	1,082,408
Ordinary municipal revenue:											
Municipal and school taxes	b	12,159,570	12,148,097	11,975,445	11,820,733	11,377,699	10,741,827	10,110,612	9,464,466	9,332,256	8,860,683
Licenses (liquor and other)	a	344,036	836,158	856,929	841,789	776,561	1,691,410	1,634,035	1,611,817	1,391,089	1,199,628
Fees, rents, fines, etc	a	480,160									
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc	c	1,151,102	1,118,410	995,429	894,858	955,299					
Surplus fees from registrar	d	13,626	13,351	16,365	19,636	20,270					
Rates from local municipalities	d	1,243,999	1,258,060	1,231,039	1,372,862	1,303,572	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
Subsidies and refunds:											
Received from Government on account of—											
*Schools	d	144,095	142,180	139,714	140,461	143,050	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
Administration of justice	d	161,820	141,868	122,261	120,658	144,545	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	a	1,120,830	1,721,963	1,240,663	949,153	1,714,189	1,242,172	1,579,202	1,029,316	725,966	971,515
Interest and dividends	a	391,064									
Loans:											
Money borrowed for current expenses	a	4,592,405	5,483,286	5,711,383	6,108,802	7,161,248	7,414,270	5,348,896	6,861,607	5,194,134	3,795,420
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for—											
School purposes	a	366,686	214,074	223,697	571,416	309,205	2,950,880	6,371,104	3,224,685	2,890,154	1,839,906
Other purposes	a	3,953,322	5,759,403	4,266,935	4,145,783	5,181,465					
Non-resident taxes collected	d	99,044	89,459	95,026	103,997	107,513	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separated from counties	d	95,797	102,615	96,147	98,139	94,891	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Miscellaneous	a	543,264	568,275	743,335	1,024,394	2,075,473	723,732	759,473	720,211	581,016	779,861
Totals		28,175,046	30,953,960	29,413,263	29,826,054	32,726,826	27,753,411	29,231,880	25,929,597	22,998,117	20,277,307
DISBURSEMENTS.											
Expenses of municipal government:											
Attendance at meetings of council & committees	d	62,740	67,512	67,100	63,959	67,920	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions	a	696,348	673,268	693,808	687,239	684,306	669,050	649,107	611,354	614,062	612,147
Lighting of sts., water supply and fire protection	c	1,372,206	1,369,531	1,271,427	1,150,242	1,179,794	1,093,896	1,073,633	959,314	877,989	723,659
Law costs (including salaries)	a	176,121	614,722	632,230	548,639	536,220	526,167	474,800	429,130	427,988	370,986
Other expenses of municipal government	a	465,008									
Construction works:											
Roads, bridges, streets and parks	a	†2,446,801	‡2,683,713	3,168,127	3,259,808	3,334,087	3,883,624	3,673,729	3,079,945	2,963,864	2,482,310
Water and electric light works	c	847,599	1,238,794	1,392,689	1,455,008	1,683,716	1,798,578	1,817,169	1,276,365	933,562	549,654
Buildings and other works	a	377,010									

Drainage works	c	227,692	297,286	275,941	237,215	275,551	234,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc	f	1,077,891	1,045,597	997,080	1,017,392	1,021,520	993,548	970,183	965,303	797 971	814,651
Support of the poor and other charities	a	321,965	323,288	298,040	308,137	311,567	288,527	294,345	285,204	231,070	227,318
County treasurer for levy	g	1,228,096	1,222,835	1,231,824	1,355,698	1,279,609	1,305,443	1,237,304	1,286,054	1,228,936	1,215,578
Payments on account of schools and education	a	4,296,862	4,239,625	4,269,723	4,228,004	4,141,417	4,213,856	4,231,033	3,965,572	3,752,142	3,488,671
Sinking fund investments and deposits	a	1,699,407	1,846,747	1,813,254	1,452,747	1,231,320	1,596,603	1,354,755	1,403,561	955,234	1,027,365
Other investments and special deposits	a	290,121									
Loans repaid:											
Debentures redeemed (principal) .. School	a	187,526	4,424,647	3,574,353	1,437,070	2,408,097	1,213,673	2,115,879	1,045,743	818,281	866,075
Debentures redeemed (principal) .. All other	a	1,966,061									
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	a	2,578,220	2,552,607	2,508,691	2,482,156	2,498,294	2,240,692	2,057,938	1,999,760	1,820,590	1,715,620
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	a	5,201,538	5,992,779	4,952,893	7,320,328	7,806,602	5,30›,931	6,389,299	5,459,226	4,890,881	3,598,242
Non-resident taxes paid	d	112,915	94,583	95,820	112,247	98,056	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Board of Health	a	97,534	952,200	813,502	1,011,270	2,555,377	867,460	1,338,611	1,101,435	1,124,358	1,018,511
Miscellaneous	a	796,930									
Totals		26,526,591	29,639,734	28,056,502	28,127,159	31,113,453	26,391,568	28,032,740	24,203,318	21,884,118	19.125,999
ASSETS.											
Cash in treasury	a	1,648,455	1,314,226	1,356,761	1,698,895	1,613,373	1,361,843	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,113,999	1,151,308
Taxes in arrears	b	4,597,668	4,411,047	4,232,438	3,740,979	3,772,078	3,352,104	3,168.072	2,967.446	2,700.477	2,865,313
Rates due from local municipalities	d	663,043	668,960	654,171	550,787	609,513	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund investments and deposits	a	7,932,668	10,325,356	9,870,539	8,976,898	8,046,071	8,327,436	7,691,092	7,738,971	7,140,747	6,214,404
Other investments and special deposits	a	3,277,020									
School lands, buildings and equipments'	a	7,702,290	39,766,705	37,673,201	35,741,921	33,852,806	30,947,520	27,853,640	26,515,405	23,341,799	22,052,135
Water works and electric light plant	c	13,464,113									
Other buildings and property	a	20,635,993									
Miscellaneous	a	4,882,280	5,296,549	6,305,119	6,767,117	6,120,479	5,834,758	3,406,578	2,226,332	3,745,396	3,044,245
Totals		64,803,530	61,782,843	60,092,229	57,476,597	54,014,320	50,436,796	43,951,109	41,762,669	38,709.285	35,977,176
LIABILITIES.											
County levy	g	631,502	617,942	606,103	522,111	568,817	535,866	581,449	520,240	457,707	441,023
School rates and grants unpaid	a	602,998	570,344	561,264	547,917	554,130	498,348	517,017	425,392	415,330	427,937
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—											
Aid to railways	a	4,539,187	4,805,897	5,079,604	5,334,129	5,510,114					
Schools	a	4,164,156	3,990,317	3,885,401	3,830,985	3,409,726	40,720,985	38,988,332	34,729,527	31,943,320	29,924,863
All other purposes	a	43,192,648	40,928,373	39,118,238	38,001,848	34,969,013					
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	a	2,546,343	3,151,628	3,639,384	2,857,182	4,100,387	4,782,085	2,586,108	3,605,225	2,185,754	1,868,521
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes	d	30,070	18,518	19,717	20,510	28,840	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,708	30,344
Miscellaneous	a	2,023,216	2,311,135	1,969,954	2,522,179	2,377,556	2,551,618	2,785,484	1,861,233	2,563,709	2,073,892
Totals		57,730,120	56,394,154	54,879,665	53,636,861	51,518,583	49,108,171	45,481,851	41,166,890	37,588,528	34,766,580

* The Government grants to Counties only are shown here.

(*a* All municipalities ; (*b*) townships, cities, towns and villages ; (*c*) cities, towns and villages; (*d*) counties ; (*e*) townships ; (*f*) counties, cities, towns and villages ; (*g*) townships, towns and villages. ‡ Of this amount $63,808 is duplicated, as this is the aggregate of road grants by counties to minor municipalities, which in turn make disbursements on roads, etc. † Including $39,621 grants from counties to local municipalities for roads and bridges.

INDEX.

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics, including population, assessment, taxation, debt, uncollected taxes, sinking funds, together with statute labor performed (in townships only), the value of waterworks and electric light plant (in cities, towns and villages), and municipal disbursements on streets, roads, bridges and parks.

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Abinger (Denbigh)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelaide	7, 46	2,230	867,019	10,701	.....	4,191	.....	.....	3,460	1,190
Adjala	6, 42	1,978	849,070	7,640	811	3,204	2,458	....	2,344	560
Admaston	15, 66	2,276	196,815	4,903	664	2,118	2,831	.....	1,369	1,065
Adolphustown	12, 58	586	343,930	2,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	194
Albemarle	5, 42	1,382	169,952	4,743	10,900	2,661	6,348	6,924	1,041	760
Alberton	20, 78	258	72,506	2,086	.....	950	2,732	.....	269	348
Albion	10, 54	2,763	1,162,955	9,426	.....	.....	70	.....	2,300	1,025
Aldborough	3, 34	4,840	1,617,697	21,450	34,352	24,381	16,837	7,543	4,511	4,057
Alfred	14, 62	3,117	323,400	5,880	1,062	2,425	3,982	.....	1,582	1,174
Algona, N. (Wilberforce)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algona, S	15, 66	798	24,873	1,045	.....	706	778	...	335	10
Alice and Fraser	15, 66	1,782	110,942	2,665	.....	973	1,129	....	875	149
Alnwick	12, 58	1,067	347,450	2,844	.....	131	342	....	798	480
Amabel	5, 42	2,897	652,400	12,549	49,707	2,584	5,734	10,196	1,250	1,064
Amaranth	9, 50	2,661	1,059,625	12,138	23,856	2,642	4,647	.....	2,831	1,545
Ameliasburg	12, 58	3,067	1,124,470	10,190	15,000	1,055	1,156	3,979	2,807	312
Amherst Island	12, 58	878	348,910	3,151	.....	612	1,161	.....	957	161
Ancaster	10, 50	3,940	2,244,975	10,714	.....	7,540	3,249	.....	3,445	2,513
Anderdon	2, 34	1,808	650,990	10,864	3,886	8,887	10,198	.....	1,451	631
Anglesea (Kaladar)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anson and Hindon	17, 70	347	34,693	903	644	535	727	.....	141	40
Anstruther (Burleigh)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armour	18, 74	892	181,234	2,602	183	2,482	2,375	.....	953	117
Arran	5, 42	2,534	1,461,210	7,433	45,100	400	4,577	38,171	2,638	1,974
Artemesia	6, 42	3,569	1,024,805	10,192	4,500	....	1,441	2,063	†3,000	2,544
Arthur	8, 50	3,139	1,298,850	10,627	845	450	.....	.....	2,966	1,869
Ashby (Denbigh)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashfield	4, 38	3,358	1,699,855	12,531	2,540	5,942	3,381	.....	3,388	2,185
Asphodel	16, 70	1,766	850,285	7,588	4,225	332	485	1,611	1,536	729
Assiginack	19, 78	1,095	137,500	2,272	200	1,241	1,432	.....	861	302
Athol	12, 58	1,180	482,885	3,710	.....	.....	127	.....	2,133	4
Augusta	13, 62	4,040	1,127,615	12,616	3,200	6,336	5,467	.....	3,735	1,915
Awenge (Sault Ste. Marie)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagot and Blithefield	15, 66	1,420	73,994	3,423	1,450	657	2,137	1,270	645	447
Balfour	19, 78	498	57,700	1,733	.....	1,186	1,598	....	371	355
Bangor, Wicklow & McClure	17, 70	709	25,195	1,691	.....	1,657	2,455	.....	435	274
Barrie	13, 58	622	43,477	1,389	177	339	723	.....	385	17
Barton	10, 50	3,553	1,276,672	6,441	.....	2 050	106	.....	*	1,815
Bastard and Burgess, S	13, 62	2,975	756,490	9,006	23,000	3,031	...	6,702	3,123	270
Bathurst	16, 66	2,780	678,295	6,364	.....	312	777	.....	2,500	463
Bayham	3, 34	3,405	1,075,770	18,185	38,474	3,287	7,294	.....	3,527	2,792
Beckwith	16, 66	1,693	500,652	5,341	.....	200	719	.....	†1,500	1,769
Bedford	13, 58	1,455	175,946	4,702	880	1,768	1,006	.....	1,072	537
Belmont and Methuen	16, 70	1,890	196,603	5,765	2,026	1,683	2,427	.....	1,041	738
Bentinck	6, 42	4,979	1,335,675	15,236	67,600	2,793	7,531	52,038	†4,000	1,781
Bertie	4, 38	3,076	1,617,540	13,158	8,987	3,293	2,631	.....	3,622	1,312
Beverly	10, 50	4,221	1,996,862	11,361	.....	892	3,296	.....	4,000	1,724
Bexley	16, 70	954	130,478	3,093	8,475	2,046	3,494	374	769	150
Biddulph	7, 46	2,481	1,216,500	10,151	.....	6,270	5,293	.....	2,856	3,609
Bidwell (Howland)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billings	19, 78	390	65,289	751	.....	366	877	.....	476	284

*2,402 days all commuted by by-law. † Estimated.

NOTE.—Where two or more townships are attached for municipal purposes the statistics are given with the senior township, the other townships being placed in the alphabetical list followed by the senior township in brackets.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1896.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
					$	$	$	$		$
Binbrook	10, 50	1,395	971,550	5,298	.....	.....	375	.....	1,689	452
Blandford	7, 46	1,636	1,072,860	6,842	4,917	.....	51	.....	2 313	1,063
Blanshard	8, 46	2,626	2,103,000	12,668	1,701	4,589	538	.....	2,742	1,994
Blenheim	7, 46	4,687	2,296,110	18,788	10,221	.....	41	.....	5,594	4,023
Blithefield (Bagot)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	19, 74	1,320	71,062	2,404	.....	1,537	1,748	.....	688	348
Bosanquet	4, 38	2,503	1,513,974	13,955	7,686	301	234	.....	3,274	2,991
Brant	5, 42	4,279	2,130,157	14,105	20.200	1,176	2,854	17,576	3,466	1,326
Brantford	8, 46	5,384	3,877,165	24,108	8,437	2,166	2,593	.....	5,619	1,681
Brighton	12, 58	2,731	1,193,550	8,466	.....	326	.....	.....	3,736	826
Brock	11, 54	3,461	2,054,640	15,911	3,524	1,637	2,032	.....	3,486	1,956
Bromley	15, 66	1,873	166,537	5,132	440	1,404	800	.....	1,183	661
Brooke	4, 38	3,675	1,964,055	23,160	39,128	4,000	9,027	.....	3,000	3,360
Brougham	15, 66	539	22,6 5	919	600	54	227	.....	253	4
Bruce	5, 42	2,850	1,393,295	8,481	1,600	85	.....	380	3,232	2,365
Brudenell and Lynedoch	15, 66	1,173	60,795	2,449	.....	1,506	1,387	.....	636	186
Brunel	18, 74	719	61,555	1,971	.....	997	2,867	.....	336	589
Bruton (Dysart)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan (Rolph)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burford	8, 46	4,488	2,240,775	16 523	4,979	.....	1,603	.....	5,006	1,949
Burgess, N	16, 66	830	192,105	2,240	.....	227	171	.....	658	91
Burgess, S. (Bastard)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burleigh and Anstruther	16, 70	633	54,817	2,688	2,877	1,137	936	.....	230	104
Burns (Hagarty)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burpee	19, 78	203	19,136	778	2,000	630	637	.....	133	106
Caistor	9. 50	1,671	660,515	5,629	.....	2,389	1,004	.....	2,020	765
Caldwell	19, 74	682	52,041	612	.....	89	202	.....	419	230
Caledon	10, 54	4,231	1,809,420	13,568	304	.....	1,324	.....	4,192	1,180
Caledonia	14, 62	1,776	278,320	4.780	847	3,588	3,413	.....	1,566	520
Calvin	19, 74	502	36,000	1,018	.....	897	1,246	.....	413	50
Cambridge	15, 66	2,785	438,773	7,259	1,347	4,436	3,703	.....	2,322	1,053
Camden	2, 34	2,522	1,020,000	14,523	17,394	8,313	14, 106	.....	2,663	1,002
Camden, East	12. 58	4,080	1,419,455	17,377	30,000	.....	6,448	23,405	5,213	1,736
Cameron	19, 74	77	25,360	775	200	140	160	.....	187	.....
Canborough	3, 38	993	353,078	3,177	.....	430	507	.....	1,303	701
Canonto (Palmerston)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc	7, 46	3,844	1,196,466	18,102	11,754	3,992	3,958	.....	3,541	3,147
Carden	16, 70	831	61,950	2,111	.....	712	850	.....	480	284
Cardiff	17, 70	599	33,821	1,677	.....	1,466	1,585	.....	335	80
Cardwell	18, 74	429	66,551	1,103	250	654	820	175	397	97
Carlow	17, 70	545	50,650	1,906	1,438	1,064	1,557	.....	377	223
Carnarvon	19, 78	664	63,787	1,427	529	624	2,827	.....	+300	75
Carrick	5, 42	5,080	2,079,355	11,970	7,200	.....	.....	1,783	4,391	1,356
Cartwright	11, 54	1,876	720,420	5,353	.....	236	12	.....	281	723
Cashel (Tudor)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavan	11, 54	2,663	1,560,075	10,838	312	3,883	5,256	.....	3,565	1,168
Cavendish (Galway)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, N	3, 38	1,613	733,531	5,439	200	.....	.....	.....	1,964	637
Cayuga, S	3, 38	824	400,075	2,411	.....	.....	126	.....	695	298
Chaffey	18, 74	1,007	132,655	3,221	295	2,099	3.257	.....	843	346
Chandos	17. 70	778	54,161	2,142	.....	2,299	1,606	.....	590	240
Chapman	18, 74	648	124,468	1,220	.....	98	907	.....	770	64
Charlottenburg	14, 62	4,906	1,157,180	14,661	11,806	4,442	6,931	.....	4,999	2,126
Charlotteville	3, 34	3,365	940,570	10,828	14,223	3,052	4,169	.....	3,068	698
Chatham	2, 34	4,984	1,956,379	44,817	68,295	52,072	50,866	.....	3,900	1,415
Chinguacousy	10, 54	4,128	2,919,545	16,605	3,380	82	357	.....	3,947	2,060
Christie	18, 74	331	61,785	1,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	38
Clara (Head)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence	15, 66	4,528	352,669	10,264	2,800	6,008	8,250	.....	2,719	1,794

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

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			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Clarendon and Miller	13, 58	828	83,512	2,092	.....	1,683	1,455	.....	761	83
Clarke	11, 54	4,236	2,123,415	14,796	.....	.....	961	.....	3,593	2,707
Clinton	9, 50	1,898	1,035,609	10,099	717	.....	338	.....	1,199	1,809
Clyde (Dysart)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	19, 78	166	27,820	778	.....	191	720	.....	160	2
Colborne	4, 38	1,825	1,086,890	6,673	.....	93	193	.....	1,912	1,379
Colchester, N	2, 34	1,436	603,700	16,732	34,708	8,566	20,471	.....	2,159	354
Colchester, S	2, 34	2,328	977,315	20,714	46,517	12,105	18,939	.....	3,242	2,259
Collingwood	6, 42	3,577	1,248,271	15,167	10,282	2,194	835	3,965	3,000	2,529
Cornwall	14, 62	5,000	1,044,220	13,201	191	9,333	7,835	.....	5,445	2,288
Cramahe	12, 58	2,565	1,076,785	9,564	400	1,159	2,831	...	2,877	1,165
Crosby, N	13, 62	1,653	363,526	5,644	11,000	2,291	2,188	3,219	†900	1,031
Crosby, S	13, 62	1,662	391,835	5,965	5,385	..	.....	1,616	1,845	537
Crowland	4, 38	975	398,340	4,861	1,016	2,016	1,679	.....	1,749	726
Culross	5, 42	3,213	1,714,450	8,594	.....	460	497	.....	2,985	1,566
Cumberland	15, 66	3,744	461,645	12,898	500	6,895	7,176	.....	3,104	3,778
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke	16, 66	1,990	255,286	4,092	.....	239	498	.....	1,734	829
Dalton	16, 70	437	34,850	1,339	.....	469	354	.....	352	194
Darling	16, 66	744	66,027	1,460	.....	779	908	.....	664	70
Darlington	11, 54	4,415	2,494,825	17,022	600	671	486	.....	†6,000	2,973
Dawn	4, 38	3,313	891,960	19,231	27,874	11,558	18,643	...	†2,400	2,053
Delaware	7, 46	1,505	591,975	8,423	2,926	2,352	4,786	.....	1,806	1,338
Denbigh	12, 58	1,008	55,389	1,352	.....	56	983	.....	527	462
Denison (Drury)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby	6, 42	1,966	775,350	6,094	940	.....	120	.....	2,188	1,890
Dereham	7, 46	3,416	2,368,315	20,148	6,586	.....	8	.....	5,245	2,890
Digby (Laxton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester, N	7, 46	3,471	1,687,154	17,705	2,297	6,217	3,476	.....	3,724	1,702
Dorchester, S	3, 34	1,505	1,065,885	9,203	.....	2,037	.....	.....	1,887	1,891
Douro	17, 70	2,008	792,946	6,592	932	2,502	669	.....	1,411	1,043
Dover	2, 34	4,247	1,656,790	24,216	49,563	14,806	19,329	.....	2,618	640
Downie	8, 46	2,864	2,029,550	11,832	.....	1,669	151	.....	2,960	4,394
Draper	18, 74	1,018	97,342	2,412	500	438	2,750	.....	708	427
Drummond	16, 66	1,951	713,662	6,715	720	235	516	.....	2,011	749
Drury, Denison and Graham	19, 78	300	91,799	1,388	500	432	1,922	.....	197	69
Dudley (Dysart)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries, N	9, 50	2,163	2,098,795	8,031	.....	125	1,087	.....	2,851	1,197
Dumfries, S	8, 46	2,698	2,335,771	11,426	7,939	.....	.....	.....	2,558	1,696
Dummer	17, 70	2,018	615,490	5,297	810	105	735	.....	1,568	860
Dungannon	17, 70	818	46,901	1,786	600	2,016	1,531	.....	480	217
Dunn	3, 38	899	430,223	3,340	.....	100	16	.....	901	263
Dunwich	3, 34	2,982	1,724,660	19,231	13,073	6,824	6,540	.....	1,014	4,378
Dysart (9 townships)	17, 70	1,002	134,398	4,532	160	3,146	4,702	....	879	689
Easthope, N	8, 46	2,330	1,938,315	11,702	8,130	.....	.....	.....	3,115	1,182
Easthope, S	8, 46	1,917	1,123,324	7,566	2,960	960	10	....	1,987	1,687
Eastnor	5, 42	1,379	192,384	5,143	14,735	2,919	4,169	3,985	1,014	725
Edwardsburg	13, 62	3,750	1,157,532	11,497	.....	5,764	4,034	.....	4,048	1,850
Egremont	6, 42	3,332	1,541,190	12,308	60,000	...	9	50,161	3,993	1,459
Ekfrid	7, 46	2,701	2,017,210	17,083	12,489	5,270	6,140	.....	2,272	4,217
Elderslie	5, 42	2,424	1,302,185	10,652	45,726	...	11	38,488	5,321	1,683
Eldon	16, 70	2,783	746,255	10,743	15,323	4,279	4,300	1,511	2,586	950
Elizabethtown	13, 62	3,922	1,394,421	14,812	12,550	3,819	6,388	4,585	4,654	2,861
Ellice	8, 46	3,256	1,586,299	14,256	9,760	18,580	8,398	.....	3,263	3,249
Elma	8, 46	4,057	1,595,145	17,409	24,422	6,418	7,913	.....	3,661	3,180
Elmsley, N	16, 66	918	344,925	2,988	.....	834	212	.....	590	212
Elmsley, S	13, 62	783	464,245	2,860	.....	1,251	542	.....	669	356
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	17, 70	1,000	103,794	3,449	400	2,588	1,565	.....	788	333

†Estimated.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Page of reference in this report	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Emily	16, 70	2,032	984,528	9,502	.....	3,304	.....	.....	2,344	576
Enniskillen	4, 38	5,180	1,496,770	30,106	41,032	6,607	30,199	.....	5,932	5,223
Ennismore	17, 70	779	370,769	2,954	.....	2,717	2,847	.....	837	514
Eramosa	8, 50	2,608	1,861,870	10,226	400	5,691	7,631	.....	2,556	2,157
Erin	8, 50	3,304	2,071,720	11,749	.....	4,964	7,218	.....	3,258	1,749
Ernestown	12, 58	3,028	1,482,004	13,947	1,734	10,070	9,977	.....	3,475	1,161
Escott, F. (Yonge, F.)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escott, R. (Yonge, R.)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquesing	10, 54	3,833	2,273,182	10,612	.....	.....	57	.....	3,356	1,160
Essa	6, 42	3,977	1,318,114	14,107	2,006	1,080	1,131	.....	†3,000	2,886
Etobicoke	10, 54	3,476	1,956,830	20,661	41,077	1,702	11,105	695	2,373	5,668
Euphemia	4, 38	2,202	1,018,492	9,233	8,924	2,838	5,076	.....	2,160	1,179
Euphrasia	6, 42	3,208	1,299,185	10,233	300	4,008	5,603	.....	3,424	1,651
Eyre (Dysart)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faraday	17, 70	874	61,255	2,986	315	1,814	2,578	.....	637	365
Fenelon	16, 70	2,345	724,895	7,588	.....	4,433	5,110	.....	2,368	702
Ferris	19, 74	585	62,496	2,122	435	1,247	3,521	.....	600	26
Finch	14, 62	2,938	662,850	10,331	1,247	2,147	1,015	.....	3,171	2,681
Fitzroy	15, 66	2,453	756,618	7,564	.....	6,776	7,141	.....	1,845	1,337
Flamboro', E	10, 50	2,436	1,680,700	6,017	193	3,119	3,354	.....	2,200	1,529
Flamboro', W	10, 50	2,920	1,292,485	9,433	3,368	2,880	2,624	.....	2,002	1,212
Flos	6, 42	3,380	652,508	13,442	29,334	7,025	11,468	1,183	3,467	1,312
Folev	18, 74	506	66,637	941	.....	606	127	.....	439	347
Fraser (Alice)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericksburg, N	12, 58	1,515	769,600	6,629	500	1,853	2,541	.....	2,433	633
Fredericksburg, S	12, 58	916	583,625	5,325	.....	3,776	3,899	.....	1,029	678
Fullarton	8, 46	2,136	1,895,800	12,250	.....	75	.....	.....	2,335	3,569
Gainsborough	9, 50	2,505	1,030,803	8,634	1,001	1,779	423	....	3,018	1,388
Galway and Cavendish	17, 70	994	54,724	1,597	20	1,145	2,548	.....	330	25
Garafraxa, E	9, 50	2,014	1,128,300	7,528	1,723	362	148	....	1,637	2,148
Garafraxa, W	8, 50	2,763	1,089,000	10,740	351	3,606	5,184	.....	3,241	2,373
Georgina	10, 54	1,621	654,840	5,560	5,116	....	..	.....	1,921	467
Glamorgan	17, 70	563	23,912	1,564	370	1,178	2,045	.....	241	42
Glanford	10, 50	1,633	1,067,900	4,039	.....	2,424	135	.....	1,454	490
Glenelg	6, 42	2,791	653,947	7,920	20,900	1,485	3,244	16,527	3,270	1,436
Gloucester	15, 66	5,847	1,403,455	17,713	5,150	17,856	21,139	723	4,294	1,199
Goderich	4, 38	2,468	1,513,077	9,728	.....	3,811	530	...	2,227	1,860
Gordon	19, 78	647	111,920	1,940	.....	1,046	1,699	.....	279	102
Gosfield, N	2, 34	1,721	671,202	9,508	13,513	4,528	10,014	.....	1,728	664
Gosfield, S	2, 34	2,002	996,745	10,959	24,651	4,167	9,389	.....	1,289	1,028
Goulburne	15, 66	2,518	841,800	7,270	.....	2,885	2,910	.....	2,528	1,453
Gower, N	15, 66	2,180	906,455	7,229	1,873	2,225	2,149	.....	1,804	1,175
Gower, S	13, 62	775	314,800	2,693	.....	1,054	690	.....	1,022	233
Graham (Drury)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grantham	9, 50	1,802	738,400	8,696	.....	3,553	3,915	.....	2,495	1,079
Grattan	15, 66	1,695	58,965	2,932	.....	920	1,030	.....	683	206
Greenock	5, 42	2,834	1,399,490	7,606	700	1,434	4,512	.....	3,272	1,378
Grey	4, 38	3,541	1,727,425	13,425	8,840	2,817	976	.....	4,154	1,346
Griffith and Matawatchan	15, 66	644	30,000	1,058	.....	417	740	.....	280	255
Grimsby, N	9, 50	1,217	781,255	6,573	.....	147	275	.....	*	1,247
Grimsby, S	9, 50	1,430	580,010	6,252	1,742	105	485	.....	1,084	400
Grimsthorpe (Elzevir)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	8, 50	2,268	1,508,750	8,758	.....	4,444	7,045	.....	1,763	1,572
Guilford (Dysart)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gwillimbury, E	10, 54	3,491	1,291,795	11,675	.....	2,028	79	.....	3,594	1,932
Gwillimbury, N	10, 54	1,385	741,250	5,465	.....	.....	87	.....	2,112	493

*1,877 days, all commuted at 60 cents per day. †Estimated.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Gwillimbury, W	6, 42	2,376	1,047,127	10,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575	733
Hagarty, Jones, etc	15, 66	2,246	66,100	2,621	3,600	2,384	2,100	.....	755	216
Hagerman	18, 74	492	49,616	1,179	.....	428	845	.....	373	113
Haldimand	12, 58	3,935	1,753,250	14,988	873	8,093	8,317	.....	4,721	2,405
Hallam	19, 78	464	104,655	1,850	.....	400	213	.....	396	919
Hallowell	12, 58	3,105	1,129,685	10,358	.....	3,071	1,415	.....	5,251	561
Hamilton	12, 58	4,175	2,134,245	12,226	.....	5,801	7,206	.....	4,856	1,424
Harburn (Dysart)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harcourt (Dysart)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harwich	2, 36	4,766	3,711,291	36,428	25,068	4,798	5,474	.....	5,162	3,563
Harvey	17, 70	1,020	171,347	2,967	469	1,220	1,790	.....	834	312
Havelock (Dysart)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, E	14, 62	5,026	448,260	8,145	.....	1,637	1,777	.....	2,967	755
Hawkesbury, W	14, 62	2,750	360,801	9,504	18,425	2,903	2,626	.....	1,376	367
Hay	4, 38	3,736	1,931,850	12,622	13,162	1,524	2,210	.....	3,781	2,117
Head, Clara and Maria	15, 66	532	35,705	1,026	600	125	153	241	316	.....
Herschel (Monteagle)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hibbert	8, 46	2,177	1,722,440	11,051	220	.....	25	.....	2,363	2,159
Hillier	12, 58	1,723	739,545	6,426	.....	.....	530	.....	2,450	156
Hilton	19, 78	367	41,610	1,080	.....	768	1,894	.....	335	72
Himsworth, N	18, 74	664	59,518	1,727	1,538	313	493	....	111	137
Himsworth, S	18, 74	1,493	209,805	2,948	2,474	1,554	2,538	.....	1,271	187
Hinchinbrooke	13, 58	1,259	182,591	4,224	200	1,355	1,244	.....	1,147	412
Hindon (Anson)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	6, 42	3,380	652,051	7,359	3,049	2	982	.....	3,450	741
Hope	11, 54	3,689	2,329,581	12,657	.....	466	4,196	.....	4,083	1,765
Horton	15, 66	1,455	203,530	3,953	770	1,150	1,327	.....	1,036	368
Houghton	3, 34	1,872	467,750	5,492	200	1,501	2,224	.....	1,623	598
Howard	2, 34	3,002	2,533,662	16,851	6,181	6,411	6,548	.....	2,377	1,908
Howe Island	13, 58	274	52,740	1,698	100	7	.....	.....	296	18
Howick	4, 38	4,306	2,138,219	13,443	14,700	5,247	5,210	2,030	4,023	1,365
Howland, Bidwell and Sheg.	19, 78	875	126,520	2,480	560	248	866	.....	767	109
Hullett	4, 38	2,813	1,998,100	11,871	9,431	.....	388	.....	2,835	2,158
Humberstone	4, 38	2,659	856,185	8,165	1,511	1,625	1,708	....	3,908	540
Humphrey	18, 74	576	113,691	1,645	.....	599	1,601	.....	508	226
Hungerford	17, 70	3,269	738,795	11,170	1,667	7,318	8,037	.....	3,424	705
Huntingdon	17, 70	2,437	427,531	7,078	900	1,843	3,013	.....	2,227	325
Huntley	15, 66	2,195	449,145	6,478	706	2,546	1,088	.....	1,329	1,427
Huron	5, 42	3,544	1,558,680	13,664	2,934	.....	62	.....	3 604	3,370
Hyman (Nairn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Innisfil	6, 42	3,852	1,403,103	13,113	1,146	5,279	7,407	.....	3,835	1,165
Jocelyn	19, 78	442	63,885	1,447	600	730	3,307	.....	533	110
Johnson and Tarbutt	19, 78	655	102,885	1,708	700	661	1,160	.....	657	257
Joly	18, 74	305	41,157	736	.....	555	1,264	.....	383	137
Jones (Hagarty)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaladar and Anglesea	12, 58	1,124	73,069	2,398	.....	1,940	1,454	.....	733	367
Kaswatin	20, 78	636	205,355	2,721	2,530	.....	96	.....	.....	124
Kennebec	13, 58	1,268	98,359	2,678	.....	2,433	2,698	.....	746	175
Kenyon	14, 62	3,886	762,700	9,326	.....	3,601	4,375	.....	4,078	992
Keppel	6, 42	3,515	680,439	11,852	42,413	3,418	9,835	26,782	3,760	1,697
Kincardine	5, 42	3,029	1,624,925	9,638	.....	532	912	.....	4,109	2,066
King	10, 54	5,295	2,830,295	19,936	250	1,595	65	.....	4,867	5,551
Kingston	13, 58	2,977	1,138,595	14,575	.....	7,832	7,717	.....	2,446	911
Kinloss	5, 42	2,556	1,165,570	6,778	.....	.....	81	.....	2,631	1,068
Kitley	13, 62	2,025	1,070,850	6,707	.....	.....	78	.....	1,937	626

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Korah (Sault Ste. Marie)	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laird	19, 78	309	61,707	659	.....	175	385	.....	708	137
Lake (Marmora)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	16, 66	1,730	454,860	4,849	.....	447	793	.....	1,555	513
Lancaster	14, 62	3,582	918,890	10,578	.....	3,312	5,288	.....	3,014	936
Lansdowne, F (Leeds)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lansdowne, R (Leeds)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lavant	16, 66	578	56,801	1,312	.....	48	189	.....	554	210
Lawrence (Stanhope)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laxton, Digby and Longford	16, 70	798	74,408	2,533	5,000	1,592	2,405	3,664	519	201
Leeds and Lansdowne, F	13, 62	3,011	1,014,690	11,960	.....	2,803	1,015	.....	3,500	2,908
Leeds and Lansdowne, R	13, 62	2,242	564,435	6,192	5,000	.....	89	1,864	885	655
Limerick	17, 70	475	54,734	1,162	.....	437	1,469	.....	259	690
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	5, 42	917	99,065	3,225	200	2,737	3,815	160	479	249
Livingston (Stanhope)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lobo	7, 46	2,728	1,754,565	15,854	4,930	5,997	8,643	.....	2,828	3,433
Lochiel	14, 62	4,157	1,002,590	10,789	.....	9,581	11,799	.....	4,760	819
Logan	8, 46	2,694	1,881,210	12,450	10,920	110	300	.....	3,003	4,663
London	7, 46	8,658	4,156,945	37,626	2,685	13,179	8,644	.....	6,351	9,468
Longford (Laxton)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longueuil	14, 62	920	175,100	2,013	.....	1,277	1,395	.....	879	52
Lorne (Nairn)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loughborough	13, 58	1,881	381,020	7,165	1,873	1,428	2,452	.....	1,715	886
Louth	9, 50	1,682	713,360	8,802	1,734	225	1,648	.....	2,484	975
Luther, East	9, 50	2,281	672,950	9,034	12,190	.....	69	.....	1,765	1,247
Luther, West	8, 50	2,019	613,040	7,700	12,097	1,498	1,258	48	2,621	882
Lutterworth	17, 70	376	35,679	1,397	.....	836	976	.....	333	111
Lynedoch (Brudenell)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McClintock (Stanhope)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McClure (Bangor)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDougall	18, 74	415	64,797	1,509	.....	.....	817	.....	424	324
McGillivray	7, 46	2,894	2,031,580	14,487	.....	.....	279	.....	†5,000	3,518
McKellar	18, 74	523	76,980	1,776	300	390	1,183	.....	586	452
McKillop	4, 38	2,831	1,846,950	9,521	.....	80	.....	.....	3,930	3,177
McKim	19, 74	710	88,700	2,789	1,109	1,448	2,411	.....	230	841
McLean and Ridout	18, 74	743	103,801	1,806	550	100	.....	.....	561	357
McMurrich	18, 74	690	118,457	1,904	.....	1,425	2,687	.....	878	140
McNab	15, 66	3,475	464,265	7,708	1,680	1,489	1,909	.....	2,292	821
Macaulay	18, 74	766	99,141	2,422	.....	327	445	.....	689	771
Macdonald and Meredith	19, 78	415	48,384	930	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	131
Machar	18, 74	827	96,910	1,952	1,605	1,027	1,573	.....	870	234
Madoc	17, 70	2,517	491,404	11,843	38,608	5,975	8,553	.....	2,060	493
Maidstone	2, 34	2,927	800,600	17,349	13,356	10,052	15,539	.....	2,539	2,223
Malahide	3, 34	3,611	1,912,630	20,112	12,188	2,452	1,142	.....	4,825	3,123
Malden	2, 34	1,487	719,000	6,631	954	5,203	5,735	.....	*	1,688
Manvers	11, 54	3,243	891,986	9,717	.....	454	1,271	.....	3,507	636
Mara	11, 54	3,082	954,608	11,216	4,979	.....	.....	.....	2,923	2,022
Maria (Head)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	15, 66	1,123	364,716	2,845	.....	1,044	1,854	.....	921	380
Mariposa	16, 70	3,708	2,585,919	16,097	9,845	5,521	8,726	.....	4,071	1,647
Markham	10, 54	5,081	3,271,805	21,257	2,561	2,639	3,084	.....	4,934	4,058
Marlborough	15, 66	1,509	456,551	4,488	836	1,546	3,167	.....	1,690	312
Marmora and Lake	17, 70	2,012	294,477	6,952	3,519	3,226	3,258	.....	1,442	448
Maryborough	8, 50	2,980	1,172,391	13,182	.....	4,911	3,657	.....	3,811	2,057
Marysburgh, N	12, 58	1,210	521,225	3,778	.....	1,477	150	.....	2,357	85

*Abolished. †Estimated.

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TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1896.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Marysburgh, S	12, 58	1,443	355,030	4,137	.....	2,157	665	.....	1,741	82
Matawatchan (Griffith)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawan	19, 74	243	33,471	595	.....	459	714	.....	257	57
Matchedash	6, 42	423	55,715	902	678	717	653	.....	327	201
Matilda	14, 62	3,751	1,439,025	17,003	11,990	13,480	4,422	.....	5,669	1,452
Mayo	17, 70	478	28,400	1,797	140	1,292	1,883	.....	267	220
Medonte	6, 42	3,629	522,000	9,956	3,771	2,309	4,700	.....	2,916	2,345
Medora and Wood	18, 74	835	185,641	3,439	1,150	2,877	2,727	.....	833	873
Melancthon	9, 50	3,392	836,285	13,168	15,243	3,675	5,463	1,474	2,555	1,864
Meredith (Macdonald)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mersea	2, 34	3,943	1,832,110	21,937	47,162	9,193	20,126	.....	3,370	1,898
Metcalfe	7, 46	1,531	1,001,0.0	11,611	3,573	3,129	4,589	.....	†2,500	2,377
Methuen (Belmont)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton	3, 34	2,580	758,078	8,408	2,625	30	3,457	.....	3,151	1,397
Miller (Clarendon)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	17 70	1,214	85,595	2,635	151	3,792	3,883	.....	688	564
Minto	8, 50	3,141	1,682,350	16,832	25,000	756	8,187	15,931	3,251	2,010
Monaghan, N	17, 70	921	635,160	3,686	1:2	1,509	1,373	....	774	271
Monaghan, S	12, 58	958	552,130	3,664	2,000	128	450	370	1,076	2,490
Monck	18 74	825	166,739	2 095	150	103	39	....	841	435
Monmouth	17, 70	575	26,044	1,636	.....	1,487	1,567	.....	306	8
Mono	9, 50	3,291	740,020	10,442	.....	3,027	1,651	.....	3,210	2,361
Montague	16, 66	1,997	592,786	6,467	400	2,958	4,332	.....	2,038	662
Monteagle and Herschel	17, 70	1,634	70,400	3,280	300	489	905	.....	1,035	409
Moore	4, 38	4,674	1,783,040	25,358	43,524	11,631	21,436	.....	5,431	3,520
Mornington	8, 46	3,030	1,310,225	15,082	40,000	939	143	4,628	2,956	2,124
Morris	5, 38	2,831	1,733,131	11,251	.....	6,958	2,076	.....	3,119	2,845
Morrison	18, 74	902	75,860	1,750	.....	1,031	1,179	.....	589	331
Mosa	7, 46	2,642	576,650	11,124	6,778	5,743	9,078	.....	2,719	1,375
Moulton	3, 38	1,765	617,830	5,816	850	2,655	237	.....	1,928	597
Mountain	14, 62	2,942	1,531,425	13,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,421	1,428
Mu mur	9, 50	3,221	1,397,555	11,266	9,600	1,982	685	600	3,289	1,579
Murray	12, 58	2,598	1,190 525	8,206	.....	.....	595	.....	4,053	892
Muskoka	18, 74	765	90,025	1,964	.....	554	933	.....	534	224
*Nairn, Hyman and Lorne	19	300	55,548	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	...
Nassagaweya	10, 54	2,577	991,090	6,688	....	150	2,734	.....	2,551	1,509
Neebing	20, 78	111	167,915	3,034	10,500	2,555	5,166	.....	...	496
Nelson	10, 54	2,867	1,800,220	9,885	975	9	51	.....	2,960	1,200
Nepean	15, 66	4,790	2,134,052	13,730	4,845	10,090	16,871	.....	2,824	1,375
Niagara	9, 50	1,832	889,060	8,069	198	4,291	5,563	.....	1,628	1,493
Nichol	8, 50	1,962	1,131,945	8,301	.....	3,111	2,978	.....	1,296	646
Nightingale (Stanhope)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	18, 74	554	94,840	1,194	.....	1,369	1,323	.....	635	51
Nissouri, East	7, 46	2,756	2,132,580	10,390	.....	.....	372	.....	3,318	2,803
Nisaouri, West	7, 46	2,500	1,466,960	14,943	252	6,815	5,770	.....	2,920	3,792
Normanby	6, 42	4,716	1,479,825	16,180	29,000	.....	.....	22, 726	3,4 6	1,997
Norwich, N	7, 46	2,206	1,531,930	11,134	933	1,250	147	....	3,048	2,080
Norwich, S	7, 46	2,482	1,000,365	9,394	1.210	....	29	.....	3,010	2,392
Nottawasaga	6, 42	5,411	2,127,425	23,421	4,495	10,168	10,022	.....	8,980	3.270
Oakland	8, 46	770	400,081	2,910	6,300	...	22	....	1,070	64
Oakley	18, 74	366	36,182	918	.....	293	483	....	266	218
Orden	13, 58	1,006	93,866	3,600	.....	1,139	1,618	.....	717	200
Oliver	20, 78	381	98,708	1,953	.....	400	3,135	.....	332	154
Oneida	3, 38	1,528	960,580	7,426	.....	.....	56	.....	1,829	1,302
Onondaga	8, 46	1,173	704,690	5,284	1,536	.....	24	.....	1,394	703
Ops	16, 70	2,445	1,566,035	14,122	7.551	5,098	2,415	.....	2,851	3,475

*Organized, 1896. †Estimated

INDEX. *Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics. *Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Orford	2, 34	2,788	1,424,355	14,235	14,368	5,740	8,862		2,784	2,676
Orillia	6, 42	3,439	557,240	8,991	6,230	3,976	6,100	900	2,578	1,997
Oro	6, 42	4,017	1,047,133	10,743	2,099	3,664	5,359		3,777	1,461
Osgoode	15, 66	4,391	1,312,125	14,106	13,135	4,886		4,200	4,480	1,747
Osnabruck	14, 62	4,719	1,155,315	13,689	8,153	4,796	3,569		5,599	1,536
Oso	13, 50	1,022	79,640	2,844	470	1,268	1,621		612	197
Osprey	6, 42	3,294	800,950	6,556		3,078	4,278		3,385	908
Otonabee	17, 70	3,477	2,024,353	13,017	265	5,703	5,348		3,071	2,149
Oxford on Rideau	13, 62	3,012	783,240	8,530		2,766	2,781		3,282	702
Oxford, East	7, 46	1,947	1,486,955	9,376	591	75	318		2,543	1,371
Oxford, North	7, 46	1,306	882,622	5,891	380		321		1,612	1,159
Oxford, West	7, 46	2,007	1,066,245	7,180					2,109	1,150
Pakenham	16, 66	1,851	382,387	6,304	4,076	280	1,786		1,319	1,054
Palmerston and Canonto	13, 58	1,037	59,226	2,156	2,700	594	841		676	58
Papineau	19, 74	541	49,872	838		458	816		385	24
Parke (Sault Ste. Marie)										
Peel	8, 50	4,068	1,883,950	14,998	5,561	6,274	9		5,308	2,700
Pelee Island	2, 34	677	298,410	5,865	25,552	1,703	3,719		1,087	306
Pelham	4, 38	2,375	1,004,545	8,213		1,826	1,180		3,138	755
Pembroke	15, 66	687	96,825	1,566	160	518	663		567	117
Percy	12, 58	3,133	964,726	10,097	1,441	378	796		3,061	2,149
Perry	18, 74	1,020	203,211	3,517	1,000	1,993	2,245		1,281	208
Petewawa	18, 66	918	40,665	1,501	711	111	153		363	62
Pickering	11, 54	5,411	3,571,810	21,619	18,430	3,237	3,867		9,993	3,549
Pilkington	8, 50	1,447	1,042,195	6,579		2,334	1,909		1,723	1,225
Pittsburg	13, 58	2,306	808,031	11,985	817	5,627	4,224		2,560	1,543
Plantagenet, N	14, 62	3,600	416,475	9,196	4,275	4,306	6,279		2,003	795
Plantagenet, S	14, 62	3,004	373,218	6,781	984	5,786	5,612		2,271	1,003
Plummer additional	19, 78	575	85,485	1,219		595	563		347	362
Plympton	4, 38	3,396	2,058,277	20,103	17,573	3,243	3,885		3,521	4,884
Portland	13, 58	1,942	467,363	8,016		3,990	3,903		656	800
Proton	6, 42	3,112	806,825	7,720	6,215	966	3,354	575	3,991	1,615
Puslinch	8, 50	3,496	1,416,000	11,484		2,994	2,761		3,934	1,004
Radcliffe and Raglan	15, 66	959	40,410	2,190		1,891	1,891		447	225
Raglan (Radcliffe)										
Rainham	3, 38	1,652	557,100	5,123			6		1,711	554
Raleigh	2, 36	4,121	2,431,498	27,843	83,141	55,455	12,053		4,171	1,303
Rama	11, 54	1,386	158,738	3,692	4,700	1,400	2,081	2,973	987	786
Ramsay	16, 66	2,236	677,215	8,636		624	503		2,151	1,592
Rawdon	17, 70	3,250	1,192,450	12,847		6,965	7,429		3,273	535
Rayside	19, 78	529	28,941	1,167		594	725		258	
Reach	11, 54	3,742	2,030,856	12,926	640	1,802	2,418		4,230	1,692
Richards (Hagarty)										
Richmond	12, 58	2,323	863,360	9,340		5,478	5,010		2,006	891
Ridout (McLean)										
Rochester	2, 34	2,513	625,520	10,437	6,667	7,931	14,132		1,744	1,023
Rolph, Wylie and Buchanan	15, 66	867	58,836	2,083	320	1,963	1,021		484	16
Romney	2, 34	1,718	766,590	10,254	27,002	5,645	9,534		1,660	1,261
Ross	15, 66	2,754	232,900	5,312	1,326		247		1,200	554
Roxborough	14, 62	4,287	769,565	9,919		4,576	4,949		3,635	1,437
Russell	15, 66	2,924	618,870	8,407	2,314	4,463	6,537		2,832	1,508
Ryde	18, 74	573	45,868	1,165	50	865	1,232		485	157
Ryerson	18, 74	643	126,657	1,889	644	1,396	2,302		685	125
St. Edmunds (Lindsay)										
St. Joseph Island	19, 78	869	100,038	2,548	617	2,322	2,395		537	822
St. Vincent	6, 42	2,910	1,459,645	11,024	594	2,888	388		2,997	1,497
Salter, May and 116	19, 78	690	91,394	3,111	600	625	749		446	123

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Saltfleet	10, 50	2,919	1,734,427	9,568	1,200	3,057	201	....	4,607	2,890
Sandfield	19, 78	268	32,545	869	.....	442	554	.....	197	.....
Sandwich, E	2, 34	2,597	589,155	11,832	17,883	6,173	10,720	.....	1,800	479
Sandwich, S	2, 34	1,577	580,153	10,281	7,820	6,187	9,938	....	2,192	931
Sandwich, W	2, 34	2,310	685,000	10,021	4,217	1,513	291	.....	1,644	1,873
Sarawak	6, 42	1,267	250,000	3,824	7,863	216	1,618	479	1,394	976
Sarnia	4, 38	2,150	744,178	14,815	40,920	9,860	16,328	.....	2,253	1,370
Saugeen	5, 42	1,474	876,175	4,653	450	5	31	.....	1,853	943
Sault Ste. Marie, etc	19, 78	566	249,616	5,709	.....	3,333	9,183	.....	738	1,084
Scarborough	11, 54	3,841	2,065,450	14,699	2,000	.....	512	....	2,144	3,814
Scott	11, 54	2,266	1,021,105	7,787	985	.....	.....	.....	2,002	1,483
Scugog	11, 54	503	288,755	1,770	.....	321	238	.....	562	248
Sebastopol	15, 66	688	27,912	792	.....	166	921	.....	308	84
Seneca	3, 38	1,977	893,770	7,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,012	1,052
Seymour	12, 58	3,084	1,152,110	11,046	9,021	2,666	1,735	.....	2,612	1,465
Sheffield	12, 58	1,987	685,160	8,616	15,000	7,364	5,004	7,146	2,606	559
Sheguiandah (Howland)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbourne (Stanhope)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	3, 38	409	154,176	1,227	.....	141	56	....	402	18
Sherbrooke N., (Dalhousie)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, S	16, 66	912	89,394	1,363	.....	874	1,037	....	677	154
Sherwood (Hagarty)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shuniah	20, 78	139	154,152	2,698	7,500	987	4,575	227	....	42
Sidney	17, 70	4,130	2,186,975	17,248	1,400	9,400	9,666	.....	1,425	504
Smith	17, 70	2,714	1,431,310	10,645	.....	4 057	3,095	.....	2,872	1,574
Snowdon	17, 70	885	71,545	3,173	505	2,800	2,815	.....	450	523
Sombra	4, 38	3,503	1,018,710	20,289	62,942	5,803	24,724	.....	523	1,741
Somerville	16, 70	1,851	206 910	5,794	10,000	2,888	6,062	1,950	1,425	989
Sophiasburgh	12, 58	1,839	1,011,209	7,625	.....	861	451	....	3,166	269
Southwold	3, 34	4,086	2,539,265	23,427	8,022	9,164	443	.....	4,492	3,715
Springer	19, 74	1,009	74,583	2,900	2,761	6,607	4,981	.....	536	1,605
Stafford	16, 66	1,009	75,850	2,277	.....	881	631	.....	735	262
Stamford	4, 38	2,112	828,131	8,041	7,237	4,606	2,169	.....	* 988	1,127
Stanhope, etc	17, 70	655	38,903	1,447	200	877	1,268	...	413	127
Stanley	5, 38	2,212	1,662,380	10,577	419	589	1,201	...	2,390	1,536
Stephen	5, 38	3,992	1,799,869	18,058	15,895	9,285	13,737	903	3,028	2,513
Stephenson	18, 74	1,109	133,278	2,457	600	1,215	1,545	447	798	741
Stisted	18, 74	624	99,780	1,833	660	170	461	120	572	307
Storrington	13, 58	1,918	423,016	7,926	100	1,787	2,631	....	1,795	127
Strong	18, 74	733	131,500	1,919	374	967	2,199	.....	764	90
Sullivan	6, 42	3,650	1,167,420	10,169	.....	.....	43	....	3,522	1,390
Sunnidale	6, 42	2,371	473,560	9,648	3,000	3,997	2,260	.....	2,504	1,374
Sydenham	6, 42	3,610	1,155,625	10,160	641	912	1,986	.	3,844	2,818
Tarbutt (Johnson)	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarentorus (Sault Ste. Marie)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tay	6, 42	3,748	589,139	10,231	850	3,940	7,057	.....	3,005	1,560
Tecumseth	6, 42	3,684	1,692,430	14,506	450	4,018	2,212	....	3,434	2,257
Tehkummah	19, 78	396	53,165	1,075	.....	392	895	.....	373	82
Thessalon	19, 78	491	48,214	1,342	.....	.....	944	.....	610	282
Thorah	11, 54	1,606	534,025	5,055	13,000	7,790	333	.....	1,564	1,603
Thorold	4, 38	1,865	665,259	7,467	.....	4,528	4,686	.....	2,541	762
Thurlow	17, 70	4,826	2,057,795	18,302	1,725	7,379	9,691	....	4,897	1,263
Tilbury, East	2, 34	2,847	1,477,110	21,569	105,713	5,469	26,708	.....	1,939	1,716
Tilbury, North	2, 34	2,109	714,404	10,216	1,681	10,526	4,107	.....	1,380	499
Tilbury, West	2, 34	1,821	638,045	12,263	40,820	1,324	10,030	.....	374	1,583
Tiny	6, 42	3,760	645,880	11,638	51,909	6,157	10,393	.....	3,300	812
Torbolton	15, 66	956	148,570	2,450	.....	2,396	2,842	.....	†400	255
Toronto	10, 54	5,053	2,727,250	20,642	7,745	6,139	1,019	...	5,787	8,287

* 2,037 days returned unperformed. †Estimated.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Townships.	Pages of reference in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896 for all purposes, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of days of statute labor performed, 1896.	Municipal expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Toronto Gore	10, 54	1,063	739,270	4,794	2,282	.....	.....	.....	850	685
Tossorontio	6, 42	1,552	737,877	7,815	1,600	3,226	171	.....	1,259	553
Townsend	3, 34	3,873	2,366,660	13,973	1,368	1,218	1,331	.....	4,542	1,016
Trafalgar	10, 54	3,585	2,466,535	14,112	.....	7,044	4,139	.....	2,945	4 508
Tuckersmith	5, 38	2,590	1,946,725	9,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,851	2,133
Tudor and Cashel	17 70	845	64,552	2,722	228	2,401	2,678	.....	428	478
Turnberry	5, 38	2,339	1 048,000	6,387	537	2,235	9	.....	2,433	1,123
Tyendinaga	17, 70	3,745	1,438,132	16,245	600	2,107	4,357	.....	4,332	1,131
Usborne	5, 38	2,387	1,846,100	9,532	.....	3,829	16	.....	2,370	1,717
Uxbridge	11, 54	2,745	999,795	11,437	20,600	.....	549	1,762	2,961	1.035
Vaughan	11, 54	4,528	2,896,520	21,713	.....	3,118	662	.....	3,516	4,962
Verulam	16, 70	1,900	532,035	7,658	1,850	6,534	6,815	264	1,826	714
Vespra	6, 42	2,842	517,283	9,451	1,445	3,470	3,441	.....	2,110	1.598
Wainfleet	4, 38	2.749	1,019,459	11,445	8,500	1,236	3.797	.....	3,021	794
Wallace	8, 46	2,922	1,290,462	11,156	20.000	5,625	4,391	2,429	2,842	960
Walpole	3, 38	4,248	1,925,465	15,084	4,900	....	66	.....	6,923	1 678
Wa singham, N	3, 34	2,201	557,445	8,088	400	4,783	5,184	....	2,265	1,980
Walsingham, S	3, 34	1,995	687,335	9,546	28,445	4,956	6,446	.....	2,413	1,272
Warwick	4, 38	3,590	2,041,150	14.352	5,611	4,160	3,283	.....	3,485	2,890
Waterloo	9, 50	6,981	3,762,535	26,410	20,786	7	.....	.....	7,132	3,110
Watt	18, 74	886	115,900	2,160	1,200	665	643	191	819	367
Wawanosh, E	5, 38	1,874	1,187,860	6,573	.....	2,768	386	.....	1,735	1,882
Wawanosh, W	5, 38	2,136	1,123,875	7,303	100	2,898	1,758	....	1,857	1,206
Wellesley	9, 50	4,972	2,102,830	15 931	.....	3.128	333	....	5,956	1,433
Westmeath	15, 66	3,295	286,752	9,066	4,768	.....	.....	.....	1,607	1,117
Westminster	7, 46	4.687	3,029,150	22,878	5,782	7,607	3,403	....	3.790	5,668
Whitby, E	11, 54	2,685	1,710,295	9,102	.....	639	381	.....	3,347	1,836
Whitby	11, 54	2,323	1,582,000	10,630	10,047	.....	497	....	2.091	922
Whitchurch	11, 54	3,792	1,612,705	11,410	.....	4,451	689	.....	3,534	951
Wicklow (Bangor)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widdifield	19, 74	510	52.795	1,686	.....	.....	178	....	288	137
Wilberforce and Algona, N	15, 66	2,270	93,995	4,083	375	1.499	2,030	..	1,113	520
Williams, East	7, 46	1,507	1,315,528	8,489	.....	3,926	5,766	....	2,686	2,068
Williams, West	7, 46	1,586	603,280	7,815	.....	6,233	6.970	...	2,076	1,464
Williamsburg	14, 62	3,765	1,492,402	12,800	2,443	92	21	.....	4,909	999
Willoughby	4, 38	930	429,677	4,033	100	1,887	1,613	.....	1,112	175
Wilmot	9, 50	5,269	2,750.235	16,958	6,130	620	.....	.....	6,464	2,584
Winchester	14, 62	3,311	1,336,035	18,549	16.644	4,985	1,736	.....	3,873	2,736
Windham	3, 34	3,959	1,591,590	11,869	.....	569	2,460	.. ...	2,974	816
Wolfe Island	13, 58	1,490	584,691	7,144	.....	3,989	3,949	.....	†1,400	461
Wolford	13, 62	1,863	1,018,375	5,536	.....	1,853	1,919	.....	2,406	674
Wollaston	17, 70	696	61,232	2,087	250	1,450	1,633	.....	354	468
Wood (Medora)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodhouse	3, 34	2,070	1,116,849	9,123	3,500	487	218	... .	2,677	1,349
Woolwich	9, 50	4,452	2,779,712	17,247	27,410	8	12	.....	4,194	1,521
Wylie (Rolph)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth	3, 34	4,845	2,673,134	23,323	3,420	1,786	2,498	...	5,324	6,200
Yonge and Escott, Front	13, 62	2,427	716,625	8,997	8,788	2,126	1,173	1,902	2,468	709
Yonge and Escott, Rear	13, 62	1,200	412,490	6.042	16,573	4,005	2,587	6,305	1,361	112
York	11, 54	7,878	5,730,692	80,150	158,475	46,139	54,846	11,130	*	23,337
Zone	2, 34	1,202	537,280	5,583	1,725	3,385	4,055	.....	1,164	707
Zorra, East	7, 46	4,067	2,724,880	19,183	10,391	2,539	588	.....	4,665	4,162
Zorra, West	7, 46	2,630	2,594,420	14,923	5,679	.....	291	.....	3.820	3,044

* Commuted $9,207. †Estimated.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics *Continued.*

Towns.	Pages of references in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alliston	6, 86	1,784	319,727	7,738	42,017	12,372	3,548	1,100	19,209	879
Almonte	16, 94	3,066	819,559	14,880	44,300	.....	112	.....	.....	1,356
Amherstburg	2, 82	2,171	480,735	11,967	66,296	6,904	6,804	.....	*43,500	1,413
Arnprior	16, 90	3,777	676,677	15,137	40,066	7,068	4,654	1,425	.....	3,399
Aurora	11, 90	1,700	447,069	8,367	27,824	3,963	2,256	.....	16,700	717
Aylmer	3, 82	2,176	724,054	16,393	38,639	483	1,676	.....	17,000	1,755
Barrie	6, 86	5,165	1,435,000	33,099	78,576	10,994	5,273	1,601	.....	9 195
Berlin	9, 86	8,383	2,680,506	39,010	96,427	48,975	2,693	.....	.....	25,586
Blenheim	2, 82	1,693	427,649	8,868	14,470	5,031	4,635	.....	.....	978
Bothwell	2, 82	843	196,742	3,898	1,000	3,532	2,627	.....	.....	853
Bowmanville	12, 90	2,925	1,092,715	20,313	69,285	1,000	2,199	.....	.....	3,003
Bracebridge	18, 94	1,997	294,446	8,703	44,829	1,550	3,765	3,843	*33,000	741
Brampton	10, 90	3,028	985,750	19,925	146,297	4,500	962	.....	100,000	3,421
Brockville	13, 90	8,935	3,325,473	76,220	478,022	52,872	49,477	73,462	174,427	11,984
Carleton Place	16, 94	4,320	826,115	16,677	46,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 614
Clinton	5, 82	2,451	593,490	11,969	29,500	.....	2,139	2,673	.....	1,717
Cobourg	12, 90	4,181	1,356,000	36,932	205,591	5,856	8,953	.....	.....	3,034
Collingwood	6, 86	5,336	1,319,192	35,618	196,935	3,603	517	1,997	*99,725	5,996
Cornwall	14, 90	6,119	1,623,025	32,735	115,513	30,523	17,431	12,253	.....	10,394
Deseronto	17, 94	3,294	677,165	15,575	9,532	1,210	1,851	1,099	.....	1,681
Dresden	2, 82	1,732	432,435	10,026	19,964	8,348	6,028	.....	.....	1,119
Dundas	10, 86	3,012	910,295	18,059	60,617	4,159	15,230	12,851	*46,476	4,470
Durham	6, 82	1,261	300,676	8,154	28,779	4,280	5,175	423	.....	269
Essex	2, 82	2,170	387,471	14,332	51,460	10,820	5,292	.....	29,923	499
Forest	4, 82	1,553	326,082	8,258	12,778	1,200	1,138	.....	.....	823
Fort William	20, 94	2,075	900,565	23,908	120,252	21,811	13,407	16,409	.....	2,282
Galt	9, 86	7,374	2,847,005	47,928	231,450	9,390	2,855	61,210	157,000	5,713
Gananoque	13, 90	3,483	1,097,945	20,850	63,236	9,401	4,305	7,526	30,000	4,202
Gravenhurst	18, 94	1,940	279,342	9,509	16,578	4,612	3,797	.....	.....	576
Goderich	5, 82	3,766	1,058,540	25,131	115,368	22,853	11,536	18,049	*80,282	1,547
Gore Bay	19, 94	520	105,175	2,824	1,850	1,092	661	771	.....	94
Harriston	8, 86	1,807	410,610	8,638	30,899	4,364	4,696	2,544	.....	1,422
Hawkesbury	15, 90	2,947	226,255	6,099	.....	1,100	399	.....	.....	891
Ingersoll	7, 86	4,538	1,400,775	34,579	155,680	10,465	8,566	45,388	.....	2,292
Kincardine	5, 82	2,668	624,915	17,067	82,026	8,503	4,234	16,016	*57,000	4,367
Leamington	2, 82	1,916	378,880	5,206	56,543	18,083	8,527	.....	+38,865	7,684
Lindsay	16, 94	6,732	1,915,270	48,175	200,616	24,987	20,810	14,576	.....	5,421
Listowel	8, 86	2,515	803,255	17,013	89,000	4,496	4,839	.....	5,600	1,048
Little Current	19, 94	700	113,000	2,324	3,075	632	512	.....	.....	162
Mattawa	19, 94	1,698	356,366	8,563	12,997	8,768	5,508	564	.....	2,307
Meaford	6, 82	1,897	550,562	13,764	37,040	4,698	719	.....	20,000	1,895
Midland	6, 86	1,986	435,804	9,688	19,321	8,340	8,219	.....	.....	744

* Including electric light.

† Including $23,865 stock in natural gas works.

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TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Towns.	Pages of references in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including schools	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1896.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec 31, 1896.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1896	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1896.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1896.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Milton	10, 90	1,400	411,309	6,375	44,385	.....	3,985	.....	23,200	971
Mitchell	8, 86	2,152	663,843	13,438	37,016	1,830	114	.....	*24,000	2,876
Mount Forest	8, 86	2,437	615,420	13,689	63,350	3,539	1,972	7,653	.....	1,496
Napanee	13, 90	3,112	909,435	24,912	75,451	8,510	13,211	.....	.....	3,394
Newmarket	11, 90	2,134	517,090	12,572	52,751	776	396	.....	28,750	1,122
Niagara	9, 86	1,291	485,670	9,471	51,670	4,529	2,247	.....	*52,227	1,443
Niagara Falls	4, 82	3,891	2,125,380	44,214	129,979	9,977	11,529	.....	*113,000	6,785
North Toronto	11, 90	1,552	1,123,790	19,451	78,142	17,500	16,616	6,857	*50,000	1,840
North Bay	19, 94	2,027	425,735	9,149	49,886	6,705	12,473	.....	47,000	1,496
Oakville	10, 90	1,700	492,307	9,751	25,500	4,620	3,730	8,070	.....	3,327
Orangeville	9, 86	3,375	804,020	18,483	115,072	11,813	9,475	5,963	30,668	1,437
Orillia	6, 86	5,049	1,255,180	28,307	134,517	29,519	15,208	.....	*113,363	6,471
Oshawa	11, 90	4 008	1,694,565	24,577	43,350	7,300	6,146	.....	.....	4,779
Owen Sound	6, 82	7,703	2,573,314	61,065	442,302	22,504	47,758	32,731	103,648	5,902
Palmer-ton	8, 86	1,987	412,305	10,373	60,077	5,754	3,543	196	.....	743
Paris	8, 86	2,946	1,049,347	18,229	47,582	.....	1,018	7,000	50,000	3,280
Parkhill	7, 86	1.500	309,770	7,822	16,200	1,013	2,292	2,259	.....	788
Parry Sound	18, 94	2,129	412,515	10,791	39,071	1,909	2,194	.....	33,095	1,492
Pembroke	16, 90	4,686	1,149,050	25,874	116,012	15, 831	26,059	.....	56,845	1,601
Penetanguishene	6, 86	2,399	439,870	10,738	59,053	6,775	5,112	568	36,000	1,082
Perth	16, 94	3,281	1,208,410	20,878	28,800	3,383	941	.....	.....	3,352
Peterborough	17, 94	10, 932	4,350,255	74,742	266,550	28, 953	15, 818	41, 951	.....	11, 629
Petrolea	4, 82	4,612	1,203,510	40,436	75,385	31, 898	29, 953	.....	**	4,323
Picton	12, 90	3,542	1,231,185	22,270	47.457	6,455	4,251	.....	*52,231	1,585
Port Arthur	20, 94	3,016	1,167,312	31,587	240,750	83, 812	40, 761	45, 751	†123,598	1,313
Port Hope	12, 90	4,607	1,457,755	34,562	225,700	5,665	5,685	720	50,641	3,743
Prescott	14, 90	2,702	913,045	16,551	24,270	3,119	8,366	.....	.....	2,549
Rat Portage	20, 94	3,526	1,137,486	21,883	41,683	15, 892	6,356	5	.....	13, 985
Renfrew	16, 90	3,069	716,560	16,217	33,597	4,401	10.240	300	.....	2,249
Ridgetown	2, 82	2,369	639,052	13,265	61,026	11,777	7,727	.....	.....	8,717
St. Marys	8, 86	3,171	1,186 545	23,397	56,547	2,122	2,367	.....	.....	3,635
Sandwich	2, 82	1,263	421,071	7,176	20,289	5,436	4,843	.....	15,056	679
Sarnia	4, 82	6,263	2,074,319	49,865	259,783	11, 135	33, 309	4,304	95,500	4,991
Sault Ste. Marie	20, 94	3,186	998.002	28,215	370,339	12,964	16,101	25,986	.....	2,304
Seaforth	5, 82	2,411	645,495	16,553	52,500	6,650	857	16,400	10,000	1,523
Simcoe	3, 82	2,681	903,206	21,038	73,015	3,822	5,000	3,172	.....	5,729
Smith's Falls	16, 94	4,372	1,035,175	21,728	68,435	250	388	.....	.....	2,007
Stayner	6, 86	1,243	214,190	4,894	900	1,898	663	.....	125	794
Strathroy	7, 86	2,946	924,758	20,258	38,069	12,273	7,399	.....	.....	792
‡Sturgeon Falls (1896)	19, ..	886	71,307	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	19, 94	1,598	298,499	9,252	42,880	13,319	5,972	.....	*43,878	1,645
Thessalon	20, 94	780	130,663	2,526	1,400	1,377	88	962	.....	893
Thornbury	6, 82	867	219,885	3,658	6,360	912	438	589	.....	630
Thorold	4, 82	2,104	596.867	15,142	17,130	3.001	4,578	..	*12,000	1,278
Tilsonburg	7, 86	2,137	723,355	14,977	77,670	3,745	1,310	8,657	33,000	1,678
Toronto Junction	11, 90	4,776	1,867,815	70,973	957,401	50,207	90,631	.....	*189,247	9,913
Trenton	17, 94	4,308	1,210,563	25,136	130,932	29,302	43,400	17,473	.....	1,187

* Including electric light. ** $121,637 in 1896.

† Including electric light and street railway. ‡ Incorporated in 1896.

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TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Towns.	Pages of references in this report.	Population in 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Uxbridge	11, 90	1,838	573,575	11,978	39,900	4,420	5,150	.....	10,000	853
Walkerton	5, 82	3,029	652,280	13,019	95,282	10,774	8,303	2,702	30,000	850
Walkerville	2, 82	1,125	1,967,132	20,607	57,282	785	771	.....	.....	1,768
Wallaceburg	2, 82	2,338	485,460	13,971	36,370	26,994	18,804	.....	.....	1,371
Waterloo	9, 86	3,231	1,299,250	20,724	43,459	9,676	772	406	.....	2,277
Welland	4, 82	1,923	627,995	15,300	75,788	10,188	3,691	28,145	53,204	2,213
Whitby	11, 90	2,548	873,230	22,538	93,540	16,040	20,620	13,353	.....	2,470
Wiarton	5, 82	2,283	403,575	9,248	42,041	12,228	2,641	.....	26,000	815
Wingham	5, 82	2,129	528,220	10,328	64,500	841	1,709	4,318	11,400	892
Woodstock	7, 86	8,806	2,746,100	62,198	440,521	29,776	10,970	111,223	158,554	5,402
VILLAGES.										
Acton	10, 106	1,325	272,440	4,661	16,370	.....	892	793	.....	620
Ailsa Craig	7, 102	699	133,505	2,564	1,581	.....	52	.....	.....	208
†Allandale	6, 102	991	133,885	2,400	.....	2,809	1,360	.....	.....	1,158
Alexandria	14, 114	1,594	202,202	6,409	29,150	8,264	2,633	.....	23,000	789
Alvinston	4, 98	1,005	203,420	3,810	4,198	.....	15	.....	.....	1,130
Arkona	4, 98	447	82,400	1,342	100	.....	16	.....	.....	248
Arthur	9, 106	1,340	235,580	5,769	18,500	2,055	1,524	1,700	.....	804
Ashburnham	17, 114	1,635	429,097	7,370	7,685	4,943	2,923	.....	.....	1,560
Athens	13, 110	877	163,425	3,680	.....	2,772	31	.....	.....	601
Ayr	9, 106	968	273,197	4,985	12,700	502	600	2,903	.....	373
Bath	13, 110	437	112,954	1,989	.....	300	309	.....	.....	172
Bayfield	5, 102	671	86,191	1,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
Beamsville	9, 106	916	180,575	3,721	14,550	1,536	113	.....	15,000	318
Beaverton	11, 110	821	156,940	2,886	6,825	2,249	356	1,103	.....	696
Beeton	7, 102	684	124,700	2,504	18,877	730	402	.....	15,500	319
Belle River	2, 98	524	54,281	1,405	.....	423	616	.....	.....	78
Blyth	5, 102	938	204,615	3,887	8,300	4,445	551	4,922	500	705
Bobcaygeon	16, 114	885	150,130	2,734	6,000	1,911	2,493	2,685	.....	369
Bolton	10, 106	620	148,565	2,258	793	242	17	.....	.....	726
Bradford	7, 102	957	244,364	5,037	10,212	1,900	3,102	3,242	.....	339
Bridgeburg	4, 98	1,374	455,805	6,039	.....	7,465	202	.....	.....	904
Brighton	12, 110	1,387	444,365	5,665	787	.....	.....	.....	140	411
Brussels	5, 102	1,182	294,245	6,125	39,700	.....	.....	4,419	.....	423
Burk's Falls	18, 114	666	106,139	3,087	7,000	2,340	209	253	.....	483
Burlington	10, 106	1,288	363,675	4,440	2,092	.....	76	.....	923	1,138
Caledonia	3, 98	948	172,934	3,965	7,500	.....	350	.....	.....	497
Campbellford	12, 110	2,180	777,917	12,431	41,058	1,712	2,343	.....	*22,750	1,544
Cannington	11, 110	1,166	274,700	4,120	4,435	10	83	.....	.....	556
Cardinal	14, 110	1,021	286,475	2,868	3,919	225	109	.....	.....	553
Casselman	15, 114	849	54,167	1,475	2,000	1,912	1,672	.....	.....	810
Cayuga	3, 98	1,116	173,690	3,757	4,612	.....	315	.....	.....	516
Chesley	5, 102	1,768	356,075	6,817	4,113	3,173	80	.....	.....	567
Chesterville	14, 110	792	123,830	1,771	.....	1,773	783	.....	.....	660
Chippawa	4, 98	498	123,910	1,658	.....	11	139	.....	.....	524
Clifford	9, 106	603	121,655	1,513	.....	.....	416	.....	.....	434
Colborne	12, 110	1,042	289,600	4,283	2,500	.....	7	.....	*4,000	1,430
Creemore	7, 102	596	124,070	2,373	.....	1,748	775	.....	.....	210
Delhi	3, 98	812	149,873	2,736	.....	1,102	984	.....	.....	161
Drayton	9, 106	832	156,410	3,615	2,545	287	374	.....	.....	762

† Allandale was annexed to Barrie, December, 1896. * Including electric light.

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TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Villages.	Pages of references in this report.	Population, 1896.	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dundalk	6, 102	749	120,640	2,139	2,092	3,012	841	.....	.....	449
Dunnville	3, 98	1,897	612,430	10,727	12,597	3,147	2,135	.....	12,000	1,769
Dutton	3, 98	767	173,160	2,297	2,578	.....	458	.....	.....	343
East Toronto	11, 106	1,293	536,310	11,197	53,000	14,639	14,030	5,555	24,102	1,002
Eganville	16, 114	1,041	93,140	3,617	2,332	1,183	1,662	.....	.....	862
Elmira	9, 106	1,082	309,525	3,070	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	497
Elora	9, 106	1,370	344,039	7,464	16,336	1,804	3,993	.....	.....	1,683
Embro	8, 102	639	194,778	2,962	3,166	1,035	49	.....	.....	485
Erin	9, 106	518	112,700	1,397	.....	200	16	.....	.....	491
Exeter	5, 102	1,792	493,450	7,135	16,809	2,364	134	.....	750	1,941
Fenelon Falls	16, 114	1,241	173,911	5,207	3,000	4,977	4,000	2,463	.....	1,024
Fergus	9, 106	1,580	420,635	7,914	19,360	2,442	3,488	14,122	.....	1,580
Fort Erie	4, 98	908	317,878	3,511	9,046	204	556	.....	.....	1,142
Garden Island	13, 110	327	55,400	1,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Georgetown	10, 106	1,459	343,505	7,143	52,900	234	1,580	.....	40,000	817
Glencoe	7, 102	1,056	283,025	4,905	9,485	1,042	1,201	.....	225	1,089
Grimsby	9, 106	919	204,760	3,709	1,300	488	.....	.....	.....	316
Hagersville	3, 98	925	204,575	3,796	5,218	1,003	1,361	.....	.....	867
Hastings	12, 110	764	165,325	3,665	1,319	300	375	.....	.....	335
Havelock	17, 114	869	120,895	3,099	.....	371	301	.....	.....	1,148
Hespeler	9, 106	2,057	495,090	6,822	10,927	645	222	.....	.....	1,427
Hintonburgh	15, 114	1,955	375,094	11,219	3,500	12,744	5,546	91	.....	4,442
Holland Landing	11, 106	414	72,780	1,058	500	.....	239	.....	.....	872
Huntsville	18, 114	1,648	246,577	6,164	4,850	3,613	790	.....	.....	1,151
Iroquois	14, 110	1,049	335,700	5,757	8,875	1,883	651	.....	.....	2,178
Kemptville	14, 110	1,316	266,800	7,139	8,075	2,588	1,656	.....	.....	288
Kingsville	2, 98	1,284	392,198	9,495	46,240	1,893	6,856	.....	20,000	646
Lakefield	17, 114	1,111	294,775	4,127	10,000	637	175	2,382	.....	630
Lanark	16, 114	880	166,390	3,295	4,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
Lancaster	14, 114	489	75,445	1,530	.....	638	591	...	.....	104
London West	7, 102	1,923	343,085	8,737	39,342	845	3,975	....	.....	518
L'Orignal	15, 114	948	118,625	2,544	6,200	34	517	5,835	.....	433
Lucan	7, 102	773	173,455	3,294	10,800	212	347	1,814	.....	580
Lucknow	5, 102	1,230	277,908	6,184	19,500	1,856	1,660	3,611	10,000	885
Madoc	18, 114	1,214	229,615	5,511	14,544	10,820	3,303	5,242	.....	455
Markdale	6, 102	626	160,040	1,622	4,581	254	676	.....	.....	452
Markham	11, 106	1,062	240,615	4,634	19,866	640	155	.....	*13,000	600
Maxville	14, 114	573	53,000	1,138	.....	545	26	.....	.....	297
Merrickville	14, 110	1,040	289,465	4,530	7,100	2,687	3,667	.....	.....	758
Merritton	10, 106	1,657	644,765	12,539	69,128	1,314	1,074	.....	73,100	1,526
Millbrook	12, 110	960	189,510	4,254	4,600	2,757	2,741	....	.....	334
Milverton	8, 102	614	118,310	2,051	.....	1,933	.....	.....	.....	328
Morrisburgh	14, 110	1,697	719,150	10,195	33,864	107	122	.....	31,500	1,753
Newboro	13, 110	476	90,665	1,765	5,803	673	530	1,552	.....	223
Newburgh	13, 110	613	109,630	3,636	7,000	1,772	2,988	1,036	.....	54
Newbury	7, 102	417	65,800	1,332	2,600	171	651	.....	.....	376
Newcastle	12, 110	596	186,891	3,416	.....	500	189	.....	.....	801

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TABLE XVIII. Index to municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Villages.	Pages of references in this report.	Population, 1896	Total assessment, 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including school taxes	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895	Floating debt, including temporary loans, Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1895.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Hamburg	9, 106	1,180	341,648	5,193	6,666	1,200				530
Niagara Falls, South	4, 98	1,327	284,421	7,166	14,573	716	211		10,000	8,283
Norwich	8, 102	1,203	275,945	6,297	16,627		591	1,764		617
Norwood	17, 114	1,059	211,715	4,704	10,445	1,253	1,201	3,288		456
Oil Springs	4, 98	1,005	241,772	5,093	18,945	141	4,693			1,287
Omemee	16, 114	610	101,814	1,921						568
Ottawa, East	15, 114	850	170,503	2,407	4,000	1,031	944			175
Paisley	5, 102	1,147	306,675	4,763	4,083	402	2,071		9,900	1,202
Point Edward	4, 98	1,342	198,155	3,761		1,351	1,709		2,000	902
†Port Carling	18,	270	37,400	492						
Port Colborne	4, 98	1,148	325,255	4,737	682		103			1,318
Port Dalhousie	10, 106	1,002	152,255	4,618	7,309	1,673	2,617			293
Port Dover	3, 98	1,285	256,320	5,446	9,375	1,749	1,023			628
Port Elgin	5, 102	1,342	299,810	6,905	15,258	2,459	3,453			268
Port Perry	11, 110	1,566	381,180	8,938	43,000	1,700	2,963	2,039		485
Port Rowan	3, 98	642	121,880	1,903	897	452	369			601
Port Stanley	3, 98	595	138,685	2,103	481	118	673			876
Portsmouth	13, 110	724	119,830	2,528		1,558	2,416			336
Preston	9, 106	2,107	616,450	9,185	29,214	5,171	99	6,237		1,974
Richmond	15, 114	352	58,045	1,256	2,000	1,333	1,411	402		583
Richmond Hill	11, 106	657	161,325	2,188			26			512
Rockland	15, 114	1,773	54,850	3,930		240	66			591
Shelburne	9, 106	1,136	348,150	5,568	17,153	3,581	2,373		12,438	659
Southampton	5, 102	1,570	215,237	4,447	8,701	2,725	1,768		400	493
Springfield	3, 98	462	76,170	1,174		181	81			344
Stirling	18, 114	880	170,275	3,303	4,800	1,926	1,730	400		509
Stouffville	11, 106	1,250	324,900	3,803	2,216	125	162			837
Streetsville	10, 106	652	163,575	2,023		485	368			333
Sundridge	18, 114	357	65,810	1,741		1,928	887			117
Sutton	11, 106	608	124,325	1,859		1,580	382			401
Tara	5, 102	715	222,445	2,892	3,100	2,174		1,314		506
Teeswater	5, 102	1,075	251,000	4,517	9,000	130	89	900	8,873	392
Thamesville	2, 98	848	199,245	5,041	7,376	2,207	1,236		1,000	508
Thedford	4, 98	587	94,255	1,627			35			464
Tilbury	2, 98	982	185,550	4,033	18,371	5,159	2,088	470	*17,161	532
Tiverton	5, 102	471	76,035	1,553	3,000	1,330	609	1,500		264
Tottenham	7, 102	514	129,780	2,741	4,749	25	101			1,070
Tweed	18, 114	910	201,040	3,283	7,061	1,924	1,876			283
Vienna	3, 98	367	73,939	1,479		95	829			
Wardsville	7, 102	330	59,590	1,165		560	364			253
Waterdown	10, 106	757	183,075	1,677			730			618
Waterford	3, 98	985	283,600	6,557	16,252	264	408			752
Watford	4, 98	1,373	245,290	6,366	16,036		23			629
Wellington	12, 110	535	187,250	1,872	500	950	91			
Weston	11, 106	1,101	306,150	4,544	13,078	543	1,235			465
Winchester	14, 110	989	219,135	3,605	8,735	1,371	9			552
Woodbridge	11, 106	737	108,875	1,679	6,895	854	253			467
Woodville	16, 114	547	77,280	1,042		946	168			395
Wroxeter	5, 102	460	109,700	1,604	4,060		212	2,144		281
Wyoming	4, 98	846	128,655	2,716	1,100	50	78			528

* Including electric light. † Became a village in 1896.

INDEX.—*Continued.*

TABLE. XVIII. Index to Municipalities with summarized statistics.—*Continued.*

Cities. (See p. 21, 118)	Population, as taken in 1896.	Total assessment, for 1896.	Total taxes imposed in 1896, including schools.	Debenture debt, Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt (including temporary loans) Dec. 31, 1895.	Uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking fund on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of waterworks and electric light plant.	Municipal expenditure on streets, bridges and parks, 1895.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville	10,359	3,979,996	83,257	422,703	45,531	45,675	10,702	.....	14,408
Brantford	16,539	6,399,288	125,743	829,364	3,741	1,613	113,511	*230,246	15,537
Chatham	8,833	3,563,693	77,533	437,441	98,039	21,291	.....	149,666	52,288
Guelph	10,684	3,727,965	96,497	574,055	64,749	11,498	96,244	142,650	23,252
Hamilton	49,427	25,691,770	530,676	3,203,747	116,794	342,064	76,739	1,644,786	176,485
Kingston	18,040	7,620,895	140,189	854,653	65,686	45,569	19,816	301,996	17,747
London	34,855	15,397,980	353,001	2,280,332	134,528	57,380	267,396	711,206	81,925
Ottawa	51,540	21,121,720	467,756	3,776,564	494,028	590,000	958,564	2,088,500	188,389
St. Catharines	9,894	4,232,815	104,267	856,409	42,077	38,819	110,584	381,468	7,131
St. Thomas ..	10,682	4,239,160	87,968	445,463	74,630	7,347	68,207	150,000	15,920
Stratford	10,504	4,003,685	87,394	363,808	22,320	17,595	36,051	.....	8,764
Toronto	178,185	141,000,436	2,952,953	21,526,781	1,463,012	761,881	4,351,408	4,349,385	636,992
Windsor	11,392	5,545,800	160,675	881,594	66,910	35,177	168,556	*275,000	15,552

* Including electric light plant.

INDEX.

TABLE XIX. Index to counties and districts with summarized statistics, including population and assessment of minor municipalities comprising counties and districts; also, debt, sinking funds, value of land, buildings, furniture, etc., expenditure on roads and bridges of county municipalities.

Counties and districts	Pages of reference in this report.	Population of minor municipalities, 1896.	Aggregate total assessment of minor municipalities in 1896.	Debenture debt of county municipality Dec. 31, 1895.	Floating debt (including temporary loans) Dec. 31, 1895.	Accumulated sinking funds on hand or invested, Dec. 31, 1895.	Value of land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Expenditure on roads and bridges, 1895.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma District	19, 30,	11,376	2,360,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	8, 27, 120	17,459	10,607,829	14,919	.....	.....	100,000	447
Bruce	5, 26, 120	57,690	21,505,248	.....	3,740	.....	54,300	4,311
Carleton	15, 29, 124	31,119	9,377,129	60,000	5,929	25,000	190,000	5,418
Dufferin	9, 27, 120	21,371	6,986,905	23,800	5,056	7,025	40,000	4
Elgin	3, 26, 120	29,641	13,795,049	15,000	31,086	.....	123,882	855
Essex	2, 26, 120	40,575	13,497,085	900	18,599	.....	63,000	1,028
Frontenac	13, 28, 124	22,336	4,847,303	175,800	17,161	.....	125,000	2,025
Grey	6, 26, 120	65,979	20,256,370	26,000	1,449	19,156	87,639	.....
Haldimand	3, 26, 120	20,794	8,189,457	...	3,046	.....	28,000	465
Haliburton	17, 30, 124	6,216	484,590	3,268	2,978	.....	.....	55
Halton	10, 28, 124	20,034	9,414,263	.....	655	.....	50,000	296
Hastings	17, 30, 124	40,558	10,672,767	90,000	52,560	90,619	60,000	23,647
Huron	5, 26, 120	61,039	30,304,252	262,800	17,807	164,380	77,000	8,465
Kent	2, 26, 120	43,002	20,081,088	81,413	33,598	.....	169,432	338
Lambton	4, 26, 120	53,219	19,328,464	.....	.....	.....	42,000	1,383
Lanark	16, 29, 124	32,848	7,851,634	.....	.....	.....	53,900	.....
Leeds and Grenville	13, 28, 124	43,553	13,746,944	25,000	33,766	9,378	130,000	862
Lennox and Add'gton	12, 28, 124	21,607	7,756,521	106,300	1,178	.....	55,000	95
Lincoln	9, 27, 120	19,822	8,097,037	17,589	6,056	.....	95,000	3,298
Middlesex	7, 27, 120	54,609	25,804,990	519,400	10,645	25,519	100,000	4,474
Manitoulin District	19, 30,	5,924	855,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka "	18, 30,	17,432	2,368,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing "	19, 30,	12,388	1,698,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	3, 26, 120	28,320	10,201,156	.....	1,842	.....	50,000	167
Northumberland and Durham	12, 28, 124	63,010	26,450,151	.....	20,000	.....	52,000	1,592
Ontario	11, 28, 124	41,097	18,260,817	18,980	12,935	.....	50,000	814
Oxford	7, 27, 120	46,463	24,498,235	144,382	7,490	.....	190,000	1,871
Parry Sound District	18, 30,	14,464	2,405,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	10, 28, 124	21,538	10,656,330	.....	1,338	.....	56,786	1,403
Perth	8, 27, 120	35,290	20,061,178	210,000	1,970	.....	105,000	1,235
Peterborough	16, 30, 124	23,672	8,308,447	45,082	28,649	13,846	93,355	4,145
Prescott and Russell	14, 29, 124	40,691	4,701,428	.....	19,067	.....	20,000	3,685
Prince Edward	12, 28, 124	17,644	6,782,484	24,000	1,733	.....	33,500	206
Rainy River District	20, 30,	4,420	1,415,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	15, 29, 124	45,928	5,104,708	41,086	4,392	3,441	50,000	1,047
Simcoe	7, 27, 120	77,143	20,411,366	53,200	30,297	.....	150,000	516
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	14, 29, 124	60,546	16,623,684	36,027	16,515	.....	61,000	.....
Thunder Bay District	20, 30,	5,722	2,488,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	16, 29, 124	30,099	10,066,668	85,000	29,546	81,582	66,755	596
Waterloo	9, 27, 120	50,219	22,356,778	28,294	9,388	.....	85,000	557
Welland	4, 26, 120	26,023	9,551,267	6,890	7,262	.....	108,259	404
Wellington	8, 27, 120	45,669	19,631,415	10,000	19,875	.....	80,000	10,645
Wentworth	10, 27, 124	26,786	13,358,941	23,000	5,074	10,000	145,000	3,179
York	10, 28, 124	52,896	27,015,411	36,133	62,375	.....	100,000	19,502

ABSTRACT REPORT

OF THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MADE BY

LOAN CORPORATIONS,

(BUILDING SOCIETIES, LOAN COMPANIES, LOANING LAND COMPANIES, AND TRUSTS COMPANIES.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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1897.

To the Honourable J. M. Gibson, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands:

Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith an Abstract Report compiled from the Financial Statements which (under the former law) were made by Loan Corporations to the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The Companies included in the Report are here classified (as in the new Act) into:

I. Loan Companies.

II. Loaning Land Companies.

III. Trusts Companies.

The Loan Companies forming Class I, are further sub-divided into:

A. Companies having only permanent stock.

B. Companies having withdrawable as well as permanent stock, or having withdrawable stock only.

In some cases (as will be seen from the table at the end of the Report) the Financial Statement covered the fiscal year of the Company, and not the official year ending 31st December, 1896.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER,

Registrar of Loan Corporations.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, 19th July, 1897.

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III. Trusts Companies 52-55

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I. LOAN COMPANIES.

A. COMPANIES HAVING ONLY PERMANENT STOCK.

ASSETS; LIABILITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

Table 1. I.—LOAN

A. Companies having only

As-

Short name of company.	Loans secured on real estate.							
	General borrowers.		Directors and executive officers of the company.		Held under power of sale.		Dominion and Provincial securities.	
	(1)		(3)		(3)		(4)	
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
Agricultural S. and L. Co	1,915,609	06			19,091	82		
Atlas Loan Co	660,576	06						
Barrie L. and S. Co	166,620	48			5,513	51		
British Canadian L. and I. Co	1,796,996	00			215,916	23		
British Mortgage Loan Co. of Ontario	932,651	00	4,800	00	22,100	00		
Brockville L. and S. Co	389,263	05						
Building and Loan Association (Toronto)	1,232,552	95			178,265	65		
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co	3,437,088	00			269,161	75		
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co	11,411,684	29						
Central Canada L. and S. Co	* 1,929,451	48			16,772	64		
Chatham L. and S. Co	439,896	25						
City and County Loan Association	28,355	20	400	00				
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien	7,246,449	33						
Crown Savings and Loan Co	243,408	17			3,195	93		
Dominion Savings and Inv. Society	2,129,122	16						
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co	159,145	29			1,200	00		
Elgin L. and S. Co	330,174	28	2,369	00	42,321	20		
Farmers' L. and S. Co	1,813,137	45			81,320	00		
Freehold L. and S. Co	4,615,778	55			484,827	00		
Frontenac L. and I. Society	304,672	72	48,473	49	38,883	15		
Guelph and Ontario I. and S. Society	1,420,202	99			20,881	57		
Hamilton Mutual Building Society	47,663	24						
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	3,382,047	12						
Hastings L. and I. Society	391,849	59	1,000	00	63,673	38		
Home Savings and Loan Co	802,453	77	24,000	00	29,078	42		
Huron and Bruce L. and I. Co	247,437	50						
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	6,013,823	79			11,600	00		
Huron and Lambton L. and S. Co	495,963	44	18,365	93	7,312	58		
House and Land Investment Co								
Imperial L. and I. Co	1,909,136	07						
Industrial Mortgage and Savings Co	660,131	10						
Totals	56,553,340	38	99,408	42	1,511,114	83		

*Gross	$2,021,444 05
Less	91,992 57
Net	$1,929,451 48

COMPANIES.

permanent capital.

SETS.

Loans secured on collateral of—						
Municipal securities.	School section securities.	Loan company debentures.	Shareholders' stock.	Directors and executive officers of the company on their stock.	On stocks, bonds and debentures other than foregoing.	Interest.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
			2,579 29			
			11,745 33			
			1,200 00		56,687 69	124,282 63
			1,371 00	3,500 00		18,525 00
200 00			4,295 59			
			8,833 00			
						173,242 66
			6,095 73			
76,000 00		362,600 00			208,750 45	113,715 66
			1,936 45			
						37,388 02
			90,393 66			
						4,614 85
			8,725 00	500 00		12,981 36
			16,530 89			120,914 18
			11,442 87			109,419 87
			7,279 05	27,607 40	870 75	
		3,075 00	8,735 00			65,131 81
			2,951 55			
			100 00			
			2,300 00	11,170 32	1,285,481 62	
			5,555 00			
			27,985 21	18,049 03		
			63,399 90			
			16,431 95			4,748 40
76,200 00		365,675 00	299,886 47	60,826 75	1,551,790 51	784,964 44

Table 2

I.—LOAN

A. Companies having only

As-

Short name of company.	Owned by			
	Dominion and Provincial securities, present cash value.	Municipal securities, present cash value.	School section securities, present cash value.	Loan company debentures.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural S. and L. Co		937 00		
Atlas Loan Co				
Barrie L. and S. Co				
British Canadian L. and I. Co		50,937 88	3,062 90	
British Mortgage Loan Co. of Ontario				
Brockville L. and S. Co				
Building and Loan Association				
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co	27,546 68	170,479 96	17,020 10	10,000 00
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co		124,458 56	32,933 07	
Central Canada L. and S. Co	74,460 02	101,898 00	700 00	
Chatham L. and S. Co				
City and County Loan Association				
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien				
Crown Savings and Loan Co		*33,762 63		
Dominion Savings and Inv. Society				
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co				
Elgin L. and S. Co				
Farmers' L. and S. Co				
Freehold L. and S. Co				
Frontenac L. and I. Society				16,000 00
Guelph and Ontario I. and S. Society		2,931 27		
Hamilton Mutual Building Society				
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society		80,909 65	3,453 75	
Hastings L. and I. Society				
Home Savings and Loan Co		269 30		
Huron and Bruce L. and I. Co				
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	60,880 00	33,034 00		100,778 00
Huron and Lambton		55,866 67		
House and Land Investment Co				
Imperial L. and I. Co				
Industrial Mortgage and Savings Co		29,626 50		
Totals	162,886 70	685,111 42	57,169 82	126,778 00

*Including school section securities.

COMPANIES.—*Continued*

permanent capital.—*Continued.*

SETS.—*Continued.*

the company.

Office furniture and fixtures.	Cash on hand and in bank.	Office premises.	Real estate absolutely foreclosed.	Real estate otherwise acquired.	All other assets.	Total assets.
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
500 00	37,960 79	28,000 00	.....	4,849 96	856 00	2,010,383 92
.. ..	21,939 69	8,500 00	.....	.....	400 00	703,161 08
.....	1,346 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,480 70
1,600 00	17,642 66	.....	15,263 00	.....	15,058 98	2,298,647 97
.....	7,747 26	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,001,694 26
321 00	344 51	.....	16,500 00	.....	.....	410,924 15
.....	15,360 75	80,000 00	.....	222,754 21	669 13	1,738,435 69
.....	115,701 47	40,000 00	68,400 00	12,492 00	.....	4,341,132 62
.....	163,808 88	196,008 61	99,648 48	.....	1,900 00	12,036,537 62
3,947 80	71,541 38	39,576 12	62,867 06	.....	*2,310,671 17	5,372,951 78
398 08	4,633 05	10,600 00	37,839 31	.....	.....	493,366 69
126 52	13 10	16,618 80	..	.....	1,137 19	48,587 26
.....	677,444 13	46,473 74	230,938 33	.....	91,802 23	8,330,495 78
14 00	22 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,403 34
1,000 00	23,400 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,243,916 15
343 00	4,195 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,499 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,467 25	.....	399,538 09
.....	30,349 17	.....	77,945 83	99,311 87	.....	2,239,509 39
15,347 51	192,095 57	354,076 37	103,164 00	280,392 00	5,062 78	6,171,606 52
192 09	8,178 40	4,333 86	19,128 69	12,764 91	11,669 47	500,053 98
.....	55,381 26	.....	30,617 86	.....	.....	1,606,956 76
.....	2,488 18	.....	.....	.....	4,955 00	55,106 42
.....	137,187 92	96,526 00	.....	7,500 00	.....	3,710,575 99
1,194 30	7,607 38	.. ..	.....	.....	15 00	465,439 65
1,600 00	139,970 21	27,622 08	.....	1,400 00	100,000 00	2,425,345 72
643 85	5,580 50	.....	14,044 13	.....	.....	273,260 98
.....	140,296 74	20,000 00	24,600 00	.....	.....	6,405,012 53
125 00	7,220 28	7,500 00	5,779 34	.....	.....	644,167 48
.....	5 20	.....	.....	.....	400 00	405 20
.....	13,248 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985,784 50
700 00	6,259 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	717,896 95
28,053 15	1,908,971 57	986,835 58	806,736 03	643,932 20	2,544,596 95	69,254,278 22

* Including stocks, bonds and debentures other than as previously specified.

Table 3

I. LOAN

A. Companies having only

As

Name of company.	Loans secured on real estate.			
	General borrowers.	Directors and executive officers of the company.	Held under power of sale.	Dominion and provincial securities.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lambton Loan and Investment Co.	1,225,995 77	1,375 25	30,657 98	
Landed Banking and Loan Co.	1,649,829 79	1,809 00	105,094 60	
London and Canadian L. and A. Co.	3,006,696 56		415,776 45	
London Loan Company of Canada	1,325,567 00	1,000 00	13,067 00	
London and Ontario Investment Co	2,593,772 89		126,514 21	
Metropolitan Loan Co.	243,958 88		98,046 69	
Midland L. and S. Co.	1,124,898 07		90,136,26	
North British Canadian Inv. Co.	1,680,426 23	4,000 00	380,269 37	
North of Scotland Canadian Mtg. Co.	3,670,950 13		62,436 43	
Ontario Building and Savings Society	317,694 55		34,514 44	
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.	3,444,502 04		98,848 72	
Ontario L. and S. Co	731,684 35		50,000 00	
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce L. and S. Co	336,671 56		520 00	
Oxford Permanent L. and S. Society	460,376 83		15,933 25	
People's Loan and Deposit Co.	570,613 07		196,248 93	
Real Estate Loan Co.	373,139 08		23,272 90	
Royal L. and S. Co	1,074,377 23		47,121 24	
Security L. and S. Co.	522,312 21		72,559 88	
Southern L. and S. Co.	829,114 47		17,469 10	
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Society	436,883 82		19,920 16	
Toronto Financial Corporation	5,398 00			
Trust and Loan Co.	5,121,799 76		152,864 92	
Union L. and S. Co	1,821,949 56	800 00	275,284 00	
Victoria L. and S. Co.	47,248 10			
Western Canada L. and S. Co	6,331,515 20			
Total	38,947,305 15	8,984 25	2,326,566 53	
Total from *Table* 1	56,553,340 38	99,408 42	1,511,114 83	
Grand total	95,500,645 55	108,392 67	3,837,681 36	

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

permanent capital.—*Continued.*

SETS.—*Continued.*

Loans secured on collateral of –						
Municipal securities.	School section securities.	Loan companies debentures.	Shareholders stock.	Directors and executive officers of the company on their stock.	On stocks, bonds and debentures other than foregoing.	Interest
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
			17,313 38	408 85		
						82,600 93
					132,550 73	208,825 74
			58,004 00	9,797 00		
			2,286 40	3,370 88		
10,000 00	216 65		8,126 12	2,115 00		69,450 68
			10,017 63	8,031 13	35,162 66	317 77
		15,059 18	36,807 20	12,328 95		
			4,943 19			
						17,818 87
			7,860 00			24,775 27
			10,733 00		300 00	139,958 42
			234 47			8,041 36
			3,015 00	2,400 00		31,390 58
	6,052 75		4,109 29			
			7,978 76			33,071 50
978 83				530 40		
					325,345 14	
						245,052 06
			19,014 62	1,200 00		
6,573 62			16,541 58			
17,552 45	6,269 40	15,059 18	206,984 64	40,182 21	493,358 53	861,303 18
76,200 00		365,675 00	299,886 47	60,826 75	1,551,790 51	784,964 44
93,752 45	6,269 40	380,734 18	506,871 11	101,008 96	2,045,149 04	1,646,267 62

Table 4. I.—LOAN

A. Companies having only

As-

Short name of company.	Owned by			
	Dominion and Provincial securities.	Municipal securities.	School section securities.	Loan company debentures or stock.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lambton Loan and Investment Co		41,552 97	615 00	
Landed Banking and Loan Co		41,296 93	3,360 00	4,030 23
London and Canadian L. and I. Co		401,978 06	76,505 26	
London Loan Co. of Canada		1,104 00		
London and Ontario Investment Co		78,008 59		
Metropolitan Loan Co				
Midland L. and S. Co				
North British Canadian Investment Co		1,600 00	6,364 85	2,911 80
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co	†141,049 65			
Ontario Building and S. Society		27,100 14		
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co		22,639 87		76,062 51
Ontario L. & S. Co				
Oxford Permanent L and S. Co				
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce L. and S. Co.				
People's Loan and Deposit Co				
Real Estate Loan Co				
Royal L. and S. Co		91,078 57		
Security L. and S. Co				
Southern L. and S. Co				
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Co				
Toronto Financial Corporation				
Trust and Loan Co	329,260 42			
Union L. and S. Co	42,040 35	73,000 00		
Victoria L. and S. Co				
Western Canada L. and S. Co		2,200 00		
Total	512,350 42	781,559 13	86,845 11	83,004 54
Total from *Table* 2	162,886 70	685,111 42	57,169 82	126,778 00
Grand total	675,237 12	1,466,670 55	144,014 93	209,782 54

†Including municipal and school section securities.

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

permanent capital.—*Continued.*

SETS —*Continued.*

company.

Office furniture and fixtures.	Cash on hand and in bank.	Office premises.	Real estate absolutely foreclosed.	Real estate otherwise acquired.	All other assets.	Total.
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
500 00	47,342 25	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,371,761 45
....	52,464 90	....	56,297 35	18,199 89	.....	2,014,983 62
....	55,462 32	120,000 00	... .	51,569 28	3,402 11	4,472,636 51
300 00	24,346 59	....	....	....	....	1,433,185 59
1,498 07	5,905 33	....	1,700 00	37,800 00	7,652 30	2,852,851 39
460 00	9,327 84	20,590 00	.....	.....	.....	378,040 69
....	79,484 95	7,000 00	10,850 74	.....	1,446 72	1,403,725 19
343 21	103,288 98	.....	40,191 36	27,501 52	36,669 60	2,283,566 92
2,920 00	103,779 20	132,779 69	... .	.....	181 48	4,114,096 58
86 57	51,136 72	....	5,671 95	.....	738 70	490,472 26
.....	322,469 28	72,000 00	15,000 00	15,109 00	....	4,130,817 75
414 53	61,503 34	11,000 00	.....	24,012 00	19,277 39	902,834 80
158 76	6,795 98	7,500 00	.....	.....	455 77	523,855 86
27 50	11,125 86	.....	.....	....	65 00	366,238 79
500 00	2,447 37	.....	6,047 14	131,844 64	380 66	1,059,073 23
100 00	28,160 25	.....	63,576 77	.....	....	496,524 83
....	37,636 41	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	1,342,019 03
240 55	428 05	.....	... .	.....	800 00	606,502 73
..... .	117 53	....	6,462 28	13,116 29	.....	907,329 93
100 00	27,251 49	.....	.....	93 77	....	485,758 47
....	.....	....	... .	....	.....	330,743 14
579 72	298,036 57	84,097 94	355,265 27	.....	*474,506 40	7,061,463 06
1,269 42	41,350 88	66,470 46	.....	†262,906 00	7,130 00	2,612,415 29
261 20	3,836 68	....	....	.....	.....	51,345 98
2,765 94	171,660 84	126,647 46	159,937 14	.....	....	6,817,841 78
12,525 47	1,545,359 61	654,085 55	776,000 00	582,083 39	552,706 13	48,510,084 87
28,053 15	1,908,971 57	986,835 58	806,736 03	643,932 20	2,544,596 95	69,254,278 22
40,578 62	3,454,331 18	1,640,921 13	1,582,736 03	1,226,015 59	3,097,303 08	117,764,363 09

* Consols, Jamaica bonds, etc., etc. † Including real estate foreclosed.

Table 5

I. LOAN

A. Companies having

LIABILI-

Short name of company.	Liabilities		
	Capital stock fully paid up.	Capital stock paid up in part.	Instalment and accumulating stock.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural S. and L. Co	625,500 00	2,001 02	
Atlas Loan Co.		296,226 15	
Barrie L. and S. Co.	117,500 00		
British Canadian L. and I. Co		398 481 60	
British Mortgage Loan Co. of Ontario	161,800 00	152,994 25	
Brockville L. and S. Co.		153,230 00	
Building and Loan Association	750,000 00		
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co		1,004,000 00	
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	
Central Canada L. and S. Co	937,500 00	312,500 00	
Chatham L. and S. Co.	225,751 21		
City and County Loan Association	30,150 00	7,456 75	
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien		1,196,172 25	
Crown Savings and Loan Co	157,550 00	16,154 48	
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	934,200 00	277 37	
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co	100,000 00		
Elgin L. and S. Co	227,964 41		
Farmers' L. and S. Co.	500,000 00	111,430 27	
Freehold L. and S. Co	843,000 00	476,100 00	
Frontenac L. and I, Society.	200,000 00		
Guelph and Ontario I. and S. Co.	348,350 00	74,000 00	391 89
Hamilton Mutual Building Society		37,265 95	
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	1,000,000 00	100,000 00	
Hastings L. and I. Society		218,624 00	
Home Savings and Loan Co.		200,000 00	
House and Land Investment Co.	6,750 00		
Huron and Bruce L. and I Co.	153,500 00	26,853 00	
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co.	1,000,000 00	400,000 00	
Huron and Lambton L. and S. Co.	306,150 00	9,620 00	14,146 46
Imperial L. and Inv. Co.	629,394 48	86,941 40	
Industrial Mortgage and Savings Co		283,817 63	
Totals forward	11,255,060 10	6,164,146 56	14,538 53

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

only permanent stock.—*Continued.*

TIES.

to stockholders.

Reserve fund.	Dividends declared and unpaid.	Contingent fund.	Unappropriated profits	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities to stockholders.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
150,000 00	18,765 00		3,489 63		799,755 65
40,000 00		673 16			336,899 31
10,000 00	3,525 00	349 08	3,185 62		134,559 70
120,000 00	13,946 86		6,918 22		539,346 68
90,000 00	11,017 59	295 59			416,107 43
16,000 00	4,596 90	2,275 02			176,101 92
106,000 00	18,750 00	32,000 00	625 42		907,375 42
350,000 00	31,120 75	31,396 17			1,416,516 92
1,450,000 00	104,049 60	110,408 89			4,264,508 49
335,000 00	18,750 00	37,525 85			1,641,275 85
18,500 00					244,251 21
	77 80	127 12			37,811 67
170,527 62	813 41	*236,698 99			1,604,212 27
22,500 00			373 34		196,577 82
10,000 00	23,355 00	15,769 63			983,602 00
3,157 34	2,499 25				105,656 59
19,000 00		845 61			247,810 02
162,479 90	18,342 90			4,168 00	796,421 07
659,550 00	39,573 00	51,475 28			2,069,698 28
30,000 00	5,125 00	6,780 05			241,905 05
155,000 00	16,909 67	19,025 91			613,677 47
			17,840 47		55,106 42
300,000 00	33,000 00	41,325 67			1,474,325 67
21,000 00	6,551 81	6,010 95			252 187 20
200,000 00	7,000 00	25,000 00	118 16		432,118 16
				5,507 27	12,257 27
	4,508 75	3,563 27			188,425 02
730,000 00	63,066 33		22,113 39		2,215,179 72
47,000 00		2,425 20			379,341 66
160,000 00	21,490 00	31,440 68			929,266 56
35,621 10	8,477 85	1,000 00			328,916 58
5,411,335 96	475,362 47	656,412 12	54,664 25	9,675 27	24,041,195 08

*Including unappropriated profits.

Table 6.

I. LOAN

A. Companies holding

LIABILI-

Liabilities

Short name of company.	Deposits.	Interest on deposits due or accrued or capitalized.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable elsewhere.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural S. and L. Co	518,698 47		508,195 00	174,805 64
Atlas Loan Co.	251,235 41	9,487 10	92,900 00	12,639 26
Barrie L. and S. Co.	38,921 00			
British Canadian L. and I. Co.	1,804 09		268,947 41	1,468,358 99
British Mortgage Loan Co. of Ontario	500,869 72	18,547 16	63,709 50	
Brockville L. and S. Co	178,310 23	8,197 33		
Building and Loan Association	144,237 77		136,014 43	550,104 82
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co.			198,372 51	2,704,650 01
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co.	779,976 23	134,687 98	279,531 00	5,558,560 58
Central Canada L. and S. Co.	761,343 80	16,450 85	817,971 56	2,106,884 56
Chatham L. and S. Co.	233,682 53		15,055 00	
City and County Loan Association				
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian			74,091 41	6,522,228 49
Crown Savings and Loan Co.	73,906 24		5,945 50	
Dominion Savings and Inv. Society	623,292 06		231,500 00	400,951 09
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co.	64,242 46			
Elgin L. and S. Co	128,214 97			
Farmers' L. and S. Co	305,149 43		264,793 33	848,843 96
Freehold L. and S. Co.	463,458 01	7,594 91	641,853 92	2,924,889 45
Frontenac L. and Inv. Co	258,084 71			
Guelph and Ontario I. and S. Co.	437,618 13	6,393 73	528,010 54	
Hamilton Mutual Building Society				
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	822,154 43		261,057 87	698,463 73
Hastings L. and Inv. Society	125,269 87	4,315 91	35,000 00	48,666 67
Home Savings and Loan Co	1,320,373 50	59,681 77		
Home and Land Inv. Co				
Huron and Bruce L. and Inv. Co.	80,835 96			
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	1,282,842 04		1,371,464 77	1,501,060 01
Huron and Lambton L. and S. Co.	245,336 60		18,840 00	
Imperial L. and Inv. Co.	32,551 98		138,250 00	872,743 18
Industrial Mortgage and S. Co.	285,127 39	9,422 69	89,650 65	
Totals forward	10,557,537 03	274,779 43	6,041,154 40	26,393,850 44

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

only permanent stock.—*Continued.*

TIES.—*Continued.*

to public.

Debenture stock.	Interest due and accrued on debentures or debenture stock.	Owing to banks.	Due on loans in process of completion.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities to public.	Grand total of liabilities to shareholders and public.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.. ..	8,287 97	.....	.. ..	641 19	1,210,628 27	2,010,383 92
....	....	.....	.....	....	366,261 77	703,161 08
....	....	... .	.....	. ....	38,921 00	173,480 70
.....	15,762 95	....	2,764 41	1,663 74	1,759,301 59	2,298,648 27
.....	2,459 45	.....	.....	.....	585,585 83	1,001,693 26
.....	.....	48,314 67	... .	.....	234,822 23	410,924 15
....	.....	....	.....	703 25	831,060 27	1,738,435 69
.....	16,080 63	.....	....	5,512 55	2,924,615 70	4,341,132 62
973,333 33	39,298 00	.....	... .	6,642 01	7,772,029 13	12,036,537 62
....	27,126 46	....	.....	1,898 70	3,731,675 93	5,372,951 78
.. ..	377 95	.....	.....	... .	249,115 48	493,366 69
....	.....	3,548 72	.....	7,226 87	10,775 59	48,587 26
.....	11,877 33	.....	60,988 68	*57,097 60	6,726,283 51	8,330,495 78
. ...	.....	3,973 78	....	....	83,825 52	280,403 34
.....	4,292 00	....	... .	279 00	1,260,314 15	2,243,916 15
... .	.....	....	.....	.....	64,242 46	169,899 05
.....	.....	23,513 10	....	.....	151,728 07	399,538 09
....	24,301 60	.....	....	....	1,443,088 32	2,239,509 39
.. ..	64,111 95	....	..... .	....	4,101,908 24	6,171,606 52
....	....	.....	.....	64 22	258,148 93	500,053 98
....	10,526 31	....	10,730 58	.....	993,279 29	1,606,956 76
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	55,106 42
427,049 99	14,366 00	.....	13,158 30	.....	2,236,250 32	3,710,575 99
.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	213,252 45	465,439 65
.. ..	.....	....	10,672 29	2,500 00	1,993,227 56	2,425,345 72
....	.....	240 00	.....	1,448 27	1,688 27	13,943 54
....	....	4,000 00	....	.....	84,835 96	273,260 98
.. . .	34,465 99	.....	.....	.....	4,189,832 81	6,405,012 53
.....	307 16	342 06	.....	.....	264,825 82	644,167 48
....	12,972 80	... .	.....	.....	1,056,517 96	1,985,784 52
.....	1,334 65	3,444 99	.....	.....	388,980 37	717,896 95
1,400,383 32	283,657 20	87,377 32	98,314 26	85,677 40	45,227,022 80	69,268,217 88

*Including interest accrued but not due $51,877.12.

Table 7. I. LOAN

Companies having only

LIABILITIES —

Short name of Company.	Liabilities	
	Capital stock fully paid up.	Capital stock paid up in part.
	(1) $ c.	(2) $ c.
Lambton Loan and Inv. Co.	.....	499,496 60
Landed Banking and L. Company	670,700 00	15,508 81
London and Canadian L. and A. Co	.....	700,000 00
London Loan Co. of Canada	660,200 00	2,839 49
London and Ontario Inv. Co.	.....	550,000 00
Metropolitan Loan and S. Co.	.....	310,560 00
Midland L. and S. Co.	310,000 00	50,000 00
North British Canadian Inv. Co	.....	*498,955 01
North of Scotland Canadian Mtg. Co.	.....	730,000 00
Ontario Bldg. and S. S'cty	250,000 00	.....
Ontario Loan and Debt. Co	1,000,000 00	200,000 00
Ontario Loan and S. Co	.....	299,430 53
Oxford Permanent L. and S. S'cty	232,450 00	2,289 46
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce L. and S. Co	122,300 00	69,395 00
People's Loan and Deposit Co	600,000 00	.....
Real Estate Loan Co	322,440 00	51,280 00
Royal Loan and S. Co	500,000 00	.....
Security L. and S. Co	.....	274,900 00
Southern L. and S. Co	400,000 00	.....
Southwestern Farmers and Mechanics S. and L. S'cty	166,300 00	15,995 47
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada	.....	1,581,666 67
Toronto Financial Corp	.....	195,666 98
Union Loan and S. Co.	600,000 00	99,020 00
Victoria Land and S. Co.	28,100 00	13,006 65
Western Canada L. and S. Co	1,000,000 00	500,000 00
Total	6,862,490 00	6,660,010 67
Total from *Table* 5	11,255,060 10	6,164,146 56
Grand total	18,117,550 10	12,824,157 23

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

permanent capital.—*Continued.*

Continued.

to stockholders.

Instalment and accumulating stock.	Reserve fund.	Dividends declared and unpaid.	Contingent fund.	Unappropriated profits.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities to stockholders.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	250,000 00	.....	10,428 31	.....	.....	759,924 91
.....	160 000 00	20,121 00	.....	2,637 57	.....	858,967 38
.....	210,000 00	21,000 00	174,573 53	5,790 45	.....	1,111,363 98
.....	78,500 00	.....	.....	582 29	.....	742,121 78
.....	160,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	710,000 00
31 93	30,000 00	7,764 79	5,202 13	.....	.....	353,558 85
.....	80,000 00	10,946 90	33,003 48	.....	.....	483,950 38
.....	116,800 00	10,493 73	19,718 95	4,586 47	.....	650,554 16
.....	†410,080 97	36,500 00	9,788 08	.....	.....	1,186,369 05
.....	.....	6,373 75	15,506 57	.....	.....	271,880 32
.....	470,000 00	39,000 00	.....	2,346 43	.....	1,711,346 43
.....	75,000 00	.....	21,500 00	.....	.....	395,930 53
.....	23,000 00	7,146 65	500 00	.....	.....	265,386 11
.....	6,000 00	5,720 22	400 00	65 32	.....	203,880 54
.....	40,000 00	.....	30,331 77	.....	.....	670,331 77
.....	50,000 00	7,595 04	18,000 00	3,312 99	.....	452,628 03
.....	100,000 00	15,000 00	7,662 17	.....	.....	622,662 17
.....	.....	6,872 50	3,489 41	.....	.....	285,261 91
.....	52,000 00	.....	3,719 57	.....	.....	455,719 57
.....	14,000 00	4,942 86	1,601 55	.....	.....	202,839 88
.....	914,261 29	.....	91,971 07	.....	.....	2,587,899 03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,666 98
.....	200,000 00	20,834 70	46,990 99	.....	.....	966,845 69
.....	.....	1,004 40	2 53	.....	.....	42,113 58
.....	770,000 00	45,000 00	59,679 93	.....	.....	2 374,679 93
31 93	4,209,642 26	266,316 54	554,070 04	19,321 52	.....	18,571,883 96
14,538 53	5,411,335 96	475,362 47	656,412 12	54,664 25	9,675 27	24.041,195 08
14,570 46	9,620,978 22	741,679 01	1,210,482 16	73,985 77	9,675 27	42,613,079 04

*Including $12,288.34, advances against calls.

†Including $13,477.64 special reserve fund incident to optional redemption of debenture stock.

Table 8. I. LOAN

A.—Companies having only

LIABILI-

Short name of Company.	Liabilities			
	Deposits.	Interest on deposits due or accrued, or capitalized.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable elsewhere.
	(9) $ c.	(10) $ c.	(11) $ c.	(12) $ c.
Lambton Loan and Inv. Co	468,174 73		196,200 00	
Landed Banking and L. Co	487,620 78	1,027 26	408,741 34	240,035 21
London and Canadian L. A. Co			6,763 93	2,804,155 91
London Loan Co. of Canada	450,513 91		154,827 35	82,733 06
London and Ontario Inv. Co			549,538 97	1,574,383 49
Metropolitan Loan and S. Co	24,481 84			
Midland L. and S. Co	324,909 09	12,087 80	563,369 88	
North British Canadian Inv. Co	21,972 00		918,033 71	
North of Scotland Canadian M'tg. Co	1,459,999 98			
Ontario B'ldg. and S. S'cty	218,549 25			
Ontario Loan and Debt. Co	523,609 29		211,688 00	1,664,996 04
Ontario Loan and S. Co	261,339 35		244,600 00	
Oxford Permanent L. and S. Scty	199,594 94	7,836 23	48,657 01	
Owen Sound, Grey & Bruce L. and S. Co	42,426 39	1,136 52	109,500 00	
People's Loan and Deposit Co	96,445 00	1,937 59	252,799 90	34,066 66
Real Estate Loan Co	293 58		43,231 50	
Royal Loan and S. Co	282,724 65	1,301 03	429,861 24	
Security L. and S. Co	264.721 81	9,229 88	45,472 71	
Southern L and S. Co	417,982 24		10,100 00	
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Co	213,045 87		68,400 00	
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada				4,419,322 65
Toronto Financial Corp	101,558 11		44,100 00	
Union Loan and S. Co	223,042 78		177,028 73	1,207,907 41
Victoria Loan and S. Co	9,232 40			
Western Canada L. and S. Co	866,110 75	14,144 50	578,366 79	2,948,612 48
Total	6,958,348 74	48,700 81	5,061,281 06	14,976,212 91
Total from *Table 6*	10,557,537 03	274,779 43	6,041,154 40	26,393,850 44
Grand total	17,515,885 77	323,480 24	11,042,435 46	41,370,063 35

* And Permanent Debentures. † Including $7,011.41 Income

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

permanent stock.—*Continued.*

TIES.—*Continued.*

to public.

Debenture stock.	Interest (due and accrued) on debentures or debenture stock.	Owing to banks.	Due on loans in process of completion.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities to public.	Grand total liabilities to stockholders and public.
(13) $ c.	(14) $ c.	(15) $ c.	(16) $ c.	(17) $ c.	(18) $ c.	(19) $ c.
... ...	2,560 32	4,901 49	... ...	...	611,836 54	1,371,761 45
... ...	7,220 08	...	...	1,371 57	1,146,016 24	2,014,983 62
486,666 67	23,744 29	30,473 95	... ...	9,467 78	3,361,272 53	4,472,636 51
... ...	2,989 49	...	... ...	...	691,063 81	1,433,185 59
... ...	17,868 62	... ...	...	1,060 31	2,142,851 39	2,852,851 39
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	24,481 84	378,040 69
... ...	16,371 76	... ...	3,036 28	... ...	919,774 81	1,403,725 19
676,325 53	9,750 38	... ...	237 22	6,693 92	1,633,012 76	2,283,566 92
*1,459,999 98	... ...	318 95	... ...	†7,408 62	2,927,727 53	4,114,096 58
... ...	... ...	...	...	42 69	218,591 94	490,472 26
... ...	19,177 99	... ...	...	... ...	2,419,471 32	4,130,817 75
... ...	... ...	964 92	...	...	506,904 27	902,834 80
... ...	2,081 57	...	...	300 00	258,469 75	523,855 86
... ...	1,998 72	... ...	7,136 62	160 00	162,358 25	366,238 79
... ...	3,492 31	...	... ...	...	388,741 46	1,059,073 23
... ...	371 72	...	...	... ...	43,896 80	496,524 83
... ...	5,469 94	...	...	... ...	719,356 86	1,342,019 03
... ...	1,816 42	...	...	... ...	321,240 82	606,502 73
... ...	217 51	23,215 36	...	95 25	451,610 36	907,329 93
... ...	1,472 72	...	...	... ...	282,918 59	485,758 47
... ...	... ...	... ...	...	††94,241 38	4,513,564 03	7,101,463 06
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	145,658 11	341,325 09
... ...	... ...	37,591 08	... ...	...	1,645,570 00	2,612,415 69
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	9,232 40	51,345 98
... ...	35,327 31	... ...	... ...	600 02	4,443,161 85	6,817,841 78
2,622,992 18	151,931 15	97,465 75	10,410 12	121,441 54	29,988,784 26	48,560,668 22
1,400,383 32	283,657 20	87,377 32	98,314 26	85,677 40	45,227,022 80	69,268,217 88
4,023,375 50	435,588 35	184,843 07	108,724 38	207,118 94	75,215,807 06	117,828,886 10

*tax account, but not yet due. †† Sundry creditors $76,108.15.

A.—Companies having only permanent Stock.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous Details.

Short name of Company	Dividend declared during the year. a. Rate per cent. b. Amount of dividend. (1)	Net profits divisible among holders of preferred or instalment stock. (2)	Loaned during the year 3. On mortgages. 4. On other securities. (3-4)	Interest due and accrued at end of year. (5)	Received from Borrowers. a. Principal. b. Interest. (6)	Loans written off or transferred to real estate account. (7)	Deposits taken during the year. (8)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural L. and S. Co	a 6 b 37,642 60	....	3. 257,225 77 4.	....	a b 319,962 68	16,981 50	622,225 05
Atlas Loan Co	a 6 b 17,384 00	....	3. 152,170 18 4. 4,503 00	....	a b 113,895 95	....	400,714 46
Barrie L. and S. Co.	a 6 b 7,050 00	....	3. 22,599 46 4.	6,702 54	a b 30,745 67	....	40,741 67
British Canadian L. and Inv. Co	a 7 b 27,897 30	....	3. 180,268 37 4. 154,441 09	124,282 63	a 312,253 12 b 119,621 63	696 22	....
British Mortgage L. Co. of Ont.	a 7 b 22,034 50	....	3. 241,525 36 4.	18,525 00	a b 283,199 58	....	523,196 98
Brockville L. and S. Co	a 6 b 8,843 56	....	3. 76,849 50 4. 1,425 00	24,458 82	a 32,786 36 b 19,443 50	....	190,705 68
Building and Loan Asso	a 5 b 37,500 00	....	3. 74,181 22 4.	74,414 62	a b 138,864 63	....	234,535 66
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co	a 6 b 60,240 00	77,053 57	3. 230,412 00 4.	173,343 00	a 338,937 00 b 234,340 00	....	....
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co	a 8 b	....	3. 1,493,438 51 4. 408,203 95	....	a b 2,500,999 59	99,648 48	158,956 54
Central Canada L. and S. Co.	a 6 b 75,000 00	....	3. 214,309 37 4. 529,145 49	113,715 66	a b 1,353,159 82	29,341 55	1,489,705 84
Chatham L. and S. Co	a 6 b 13,495 30	....	3. 16,814 20 4.	....	a 43,271 11 b 24,766 87	....	388,116 90
City and County L. Asso	....	....	3. 2,000 00	....	a b 2,547 15	....	....

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien	a 6.4 %						439,543 86	a	848,945 42		132,306 10	
	b	77,181 32		4.	777,044 00			b	440,444 23			
Crown Savings and L. Co	a 5 %						14,862 10	a	56,922 04			78,852 45
	b	8,627 80		3.	61,459 70			b				
Dominion S. and Inv. Scty	a 5 %							a	413,699 53			830,868 95
	b	46,660 00		3.	351,792 64			b				
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co	a 5						4,606 00	a	8,622 95			68,239 82
	b	2,499 25		3.	27,734 22			b	8,795 79			
Elgin L. and S. Co	a 5.5 %						12,981 36	a	32,511 36		1,222 08	184,538 20
	b	12,463 66		3.	37,181 10			b	22,620 77			
Farmers' L. and S. Co	a 6 %			3.	59,058 50		120,914 18	a	179,942 71			136,583 68
	b	40,853 80		4.	5,458 25			b				
Freehold L. and S. Co	a 6 %			3	663,997 14		107,171 00	a	947,284 62		22,462 61	262,765 90
	b	79,146 00		4.	11,753 02			b				
Frontenac L. and Inv. Scty	a 5 %			3.	29,907 24			a	44,454 29		1,117 97	355,220 60
	a	10,000 00		4.	4,980 00			b				
Guelph and Ontario Inv. and S. Co	a 8 %			3.	274,472 58		65,131 81	a	396 975 49		10,022 65	795,462 58
	b	33,819 34		4.	6,575 00			b				
Hamilton Mutual Bld. Scty				3.	11,075 00			a	3,955 18			
								b	1,274 55			
Hamilton Provident and L. Scty	a 6			3.	585,288 30			a	718,956 26			513,348 12
	b	66,000 00						b				
Hastings L. and Inv. Scty	a 6 %			3.	51,286 53		25,470 21	a	44,324 50		5,104 49	99,201 78
	b	13,093 04		4.	650 00			b	25,238 73			
Home Savings and L. Co	a 7 %			3.	60,050 00		31,177 97	a	2,162,761 28			2,386,762 46
	b	14,000 00		4.	2,053,640 26			b	105,617 82			
Huron & Bruce L. and Inv. Co	a 5			3.	4,991 95		5,627 04	a	10,899 15		4,700 00	77,932 86
	b	9,017 30						b	13,202 08			
Huron & Erie L. and S. Co	a 9 %			3.	592,724 36			a	994,569 37		89,374 08	1,886,214 81
	b	126,000 00						b				
Huron & Lambton L. and S. Co	a 6 %			3.	61,386 86		24,055 62	a	120,014 00		1,698 24	249,647 76
	b	19,974 02		4.	25,116 41			b				
House and Land Inv. Co	(No information)											
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	a 6 %			3.	52,494 24		12,478 84	a	60,443 77		4,166 39	30,226 76
	b	42,970 65		4.	20,512 68			b	123,824 49			
Industrial Mortgage and S. Co	a 6 %			3.	180,130 11		4,748 40	a	96,490 78			402,413 67
	b	16,614 80						b	32,749 16			
Totals forward				3.	6,066,824 14			a	3,996,202 11		418,842 46	12,407,089 19
	b	925,828 24	77,053 57	4.	4,003,448 14		1,404,110 66	b	1,171,939 62			
								a&b	8,615,993 37			

Table 10. I.—LOAN COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

A.—Companies having only permanent stock.—*Continued*

Miscellaneous Details.—*Continued.*

Short name of Company.	Deposits paid off. (Principal and interest.) (9)	Received from shareholders during the year. (10)	15. Debentures issued during the year. 16. Debenture stock issued during the year. (15-16)	17. Debentures repaid, and 18, Debentures maturing during the year. (17 18)	Average rate of interest paid— a Deposits. b Debentures. c Debenture stock. (19)	Total interest paid for money borrowed— a Deposits. b Debentures. c Debenture stock. (20)	Cost of management. (21)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural L. and S. Co	656,598 37		15. 269,134 94	17. 237,329 29 18. 170,8 5 00	a 3.65 b 4.34	a 18,991 45 b 29,450 95	11,351 42
Atlas Loan Co	351,216 84		15. 68,079 28	17. 45,9.0 00 18. 15 800 00	a 4.2 b 4.61	a 9,487 10 b 4,315 15	3 308 57
Barrie L. and S. Co	29,033 91			17. 10,000 00 18.	a 4 b 5	a 1,486 46 b 133 56	876 31
British Canadian L. and Inv. Co	514 95		15. 96,561 13	17. 84,361 27 18. 348,141 76	a 4 b 4.18	a 80 13 b 72,678 24	16,456 52
British Mortgage L. Co. of Ont	532,340 01	37 70	15. 66,168 95	17 35,000 00 18.	a 3½ b 4½	a 18,547 16 b 2.459 45	6,642 32
Brockville L and S. Co	175,179 39				a 4 b	a 8,197 33 b	1,989 49
Building and L. Asso	255,475 19		15. 109,794 33	17. 118,046 67 18. 210,346 60	a 3 124 b 4.222	a 4,700 61 b 29,354 91	11,233 14
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co.			15. 524,470 00	17. 544,860 00 18 688,723 00	b 3 95	b 120,224 00	29,700 61
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co	146,611 69		15. 379,171 71	17. 380,615 26 18. 1,281,342 00	a 3.43 b 3.95 c 4 00	a 33,017 79 b 270,940 24 c 38,933 23	98,062 96
Central Canada L. and S. Co	1,472,446 21		15. 596,755 12	17. 593,448 35 18. 658 577 06	a 4 b 4.22	a 147,616 22 b	31,535 79
Chatham L. and S. Co	416,136 02		15. 5,174 00	17. 600 00 18. 4,000 00	a 3.94 b 4.50	a 8,977 04 b 651 15	4,196 58
City and County L. Asso							520 63

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian					17.	65,990 04	b	3% & 3.40%	b	299,962 83	37,744 30
					18.						
Crown S. and L. Co	66,601 58				17.	3,676 00	a	3½ %	a	2,241 64	1,568 89
					18.		b	4½	b	378 50	
Dominion Sav. and I. Scty	830,451 68		15.	110,011 88	17.	124,015 29	a	4	a	24,141 35	12,156 27
					18.	264,170 00	b	4	b	28,505 92	
East Lambton Farmers' L. and S. Co.	54,877 68	12,222 25					a	4	a	2,157 57	712 35
Elgin Loan and S. Co	219,165 94	2,064 22					a	4½	a	6,091 37	2,113 68
Farmers' Loan and S. Co	239,053 94		15.	143,392 62	17.	31,839 99	a	3½	a	18,746 01	11,207 71
					18.	209,382 00	b	4½	b	45,075 54	
Freehold L. and S. Co	271,709 79		15.	779,766 93	17.	639,496 65	a	3.52	a	17,841 49	45,289 05
					18.	708,410 00	b	4 04	b	150,693 28	
Frontenac Loan and Inv. Scty	363,996 42						a	3.55	a	8,943 33	3,825 04
Guelph and Ontario Inv. & S. Scty	799,629 56		15.	179,817 88	17.	195,745 62	a	3.023	a	13,445 31	9,985 69
					18.	196,381 52	b	4 25 %	b	22,485 61	
Hamilton Mutual Bldg. Scty		6,162 96									647 14
Hamilton Provident and L. Scty	585,703 23		15.	102,852 98	17.	42,679 99	a	3.41	a	81,660 82	27,281 52
			16.	48,666 66	18.	*110,121 10	b	3 97	b		
Hastings L. and Inv. Scty	119,615 41	1,003 50	15.	35,000 00	17.		a	3 5	a	4,315 91	2,976 48
					18.		b	4.5 & 5	b	4,008 32	
Home Savings and L. Co	2,376,654 79						a	3 5	a	62,722 54	17,553 44
House and Land Inv. Co	(No information)										
Huron and Bruce L. and Inv. Co	89,173 69						a	4	a	3,088 83	1,501 90
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	1,772,510 48		15.	882,263 91	17.	991 047 58	a	3 5	a	44,757 76	31,879 57
					18.	921,248 20	b	4 045 %	b	120,279 23	
Huron and Lambton L. and S. Co	281,999 97		15.	11,950 00	17.	3,550 00	a	3.87	a	9,877 36	3,808 63
					18.	2,890 00	b	4.17	b	563 18	
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	37,837 61		15.	21,121 33	17.	155,205 86	a	3	a	1,174 34	19,966 37
					18.	339,394 33	b	3.75	b	39,514 37	
Industrial Mortgage and S. Co	380,593 56		15.	29,900 00	17.	17,598 14	a	3.5 %	a	9,602 52	3,181 53
					18.	34,450 00	b	4.25 %	b	3,557 62	
Total forward	12,525,127 97	21,490 63	a	4,411,393 99	17.	3,153,534 47	a	3.657	a	489,248 62	449,273 91
			b	48,666 66	18.	6,164,232 57	b	4.202	b	1,245,531 18	
									c	38,933 23	
					*In 1897				(a & b)	81,660 82	

Table 11.

I.—LOAN COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Companies having only permanent stock.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous Details.—*Continued.*

Short name of Company.	Borrowed for purposes of investment. (22)	Invested secured by mortgage deeds. a Ontario. b Elsewhere. (24)	Mortgages payable by instalments. (25)	26. Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage. 27. Average rate of interest on amount loaned during the year. (26-27)	(28-29)	Number and amount of mortgages enforced during the year. a Number. b Amount. (30)	31. Mortgaged land held for sale. 32. Amount expended against such land. (31-32)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agricultural L. and S. Co.	1,201,699 11	*a* 1,934,700 88	5,230 96	26. 6.03 27. 5.83	2,010,384 92	*a* 10 *b* 25,605 92	31. 19,091 82 32. 19,091 82
Atlas Loan Co	366,261 77	*a* 660,576 06	612,321 39	26. 6 22 27. 6 19	703,161 08	*a* 11 *b* 13,247 11	
Barrie L. and S. Co.		*a* 169 937 76 *b* 2,196 23		26. 6½ 27. 6	172,133 99	*a* 1 *b* 1,521 65	31. 5,513 51 32. 5,513 51
British Canadian L. and Inv. Co	1,737,306 40	*a* 1,789,36 12 *b* 359 670 50	1,106,301 32	26. 5 78 27 6 36	2,276 384 10	*a* 31 *b* 19,173 60	31. 270,060 00 32. 215 916 23
British Mortgage L. Co. of Ont.	585,585 83	*a* 978,076 00		26. 5.85 27. 5 75	1,955 100 00	*a* 4 *b* 16,350 00	31 25,100 00 32. 22,100 00
Brockville L. and S. Co.		*a* 405,763 05 *b* 977 95	53,000 00	26. 6½ 27. 7		*a* 2 *b* 1,258 80	
Building and Loan Asso	830,357 02	*a* 1,247,605 84 *b* 163,212 76	8,855 36	26. 5 273 27. 6	1,738,435 69	*a* 10 *b* 20,239 77	31. 178,265 65 32 178,265 65
Canada Landed and National Inv. Co	2,903,022 52	*a* 3,068 178 47 *b* 891,905 94	56,293 26	26. 6 31 27. 6	4,341,132 62	*a* 19 *b* 34 600 00	31 269,161 75 32 269,161 75
Canada Permanent L. and S. Co	7,591,401 14	*a* 8,466,816 62 *b* 2 944 867 67	10,590,892 29	26. 5 44 27. 6.52	12,036,537 62	*a* 160 *b* 218,284 68	31 832,831 00 32 705,291 43
Central Canada L. and S. Co.	3,721,777 23	*a* 1,741,958 16 *b* 296,258 53	24,110 05	26. 6 05 27. 6.26	5,464,944 35	*a* 10 *b* 28,753 80	31 17,000 00 32. 16,772 64
Chatham L. and S. Co.		*a* 439,896 25	49,693 94	26. 6 35 27 6 22	477 735 56	*a* 3 *b* 7,937 93	31. ..... 32 .....
City and County Loan Asso		*a* 28,755 20	4,031 07	26 6.50 27. 6.50			

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian		a 938,816 59 b 6,307,632 74	1,732,319 77		7,216,449 33				
Crown Savings and L. Co		a 243,408 17		26. 5 9 % 27. 5.5	280,366 73	a 3 b 2,622 52	31. 32.	3,600 00 3,195 93	
Dominion S. and Inv. Scty		a 2,129,122 16		26. 5.6 27. 5.82	2,243,916 15	a 22 b 14,583 99	31. 32.	185,067 74 185,067 74	
East Lambton Farmers' L. & S. Co		a 160.345 29		26. 5.85 % 27. 5.75	165,360 14	a 1 b 1,200 00	31. 32.	1,200 00 1,200 00	
Elgin Loan and S. Co	128,214 97	a 387,466 31	250,000 00	26. 6 27. 6	399,538 09	a 2 b 3,068 42	31. 32.	42,321 20 42,321 20	
Farmers' Loan and S. Co	1,443,088 32	a 2,172,244 61 b 20,384 72		26. 6¼ 27 6	2,209,160 22	a 10 b 18,960 75	31. 32.	85,000 00 81,320 00	
Freehold L. and S. Co	4,030,201 38	a 4,335,287 79 b 1,256,044 76	1,43 ,643 97	26. 5.71 27. 6.63	6,171,606 52	a 53 b 98,648 00	31. 32.	506,118 00 484,827 00	
Frontenac L and Inv. Scty	258,084 71	a 381,285 52 b 10,743 84	392,029 36	26. 5.30 27. 5.83	491.647 22		31. 32.	37,000 00 38,883 15	
Guelph and Ontario Inv. and S. Co	965,628 67	a 1,495,177 67	252,684 17	26. 5.863 27. 5.373	1,510,227 06	a 5 b 16,082 52	31. 32.	14,460 00 20,881 57	
Hamilton Mutual Bldg. Scty		a 47,663 24	47,663 24	26. 5.5 % 27. 5 5	60,552 00				
Hamilton Provident and L. Scty	2,208,726 02	a 2,918,836 52 b 463,210 60	2,510,411 93	26. 6 27. 5 98	3,710,575 99	a 21 b 34,274 59	31. 32	211,867 46 211,867 46	
Hasting L. and Inv. Scty	213,252 45	a 456,522 97		26. 6% 27. 6	456,622 97	a 1 b 1,877 99	31. 32.	63,673 38 63,673 38	
Home Savings and L. Co	1,980,055 27	a 855,532 19	234,965 00	26. 5.5 27. 5.25	2,389,555 27		31. 32.	34,320 00 29,078 42	
Huron and Bruce Land and Inv. Co.				26. 5.75 % 27. 5 5	267,036 63	a 4 b 8,200 00			
Huron and Erie L. & S. Co	4,155,366 82	a 6,025,423 79	1,56 ,634 00	26. 5 9204 % 27. 5.7231	6,405,012 53	a 29 b 70,337 00	31. 32	11,600 00 11,600 00	
Huron and Lambton L. and S. Co		a 514,329 27		26. 6 27. 5.75	627,322 20		31. 32	6,000 00 7,312 58	
House and Land Inv. Co	No information.								
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	1,043,548 16	a 999,186 70 b 909,949 39	176,000 00	26. 5.87 27. 5.5	1,968,565 99	a 11 b 21,885 75			
Industrial Mortgage and S. Co		a 660,131 10		26. 5.75 % 27. 5.25	710,937 95				
Totals forward	35,371,577 79	a 45,652,705 30 b 13,627,055 63	21,105,084 08	26. 5.929 27. 5.930	68,490,402 32	a 426 b 714,714 22	31. 32	2,766,191 51 2,613,341 46	

Table 12. I. LOAN COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

A.—Companies having only permanent stock.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.—*Continued.*

Short name of Company.	Dividend declared during the year. a. Rate per cent. b. Amount. (1)		Net profits of 1896, divisible among holders of prepaid or instalment stock. (2)	Loaned during the year. 3. On mortgages. 4. On other securities. (3-4)		Interest due and accrued at end of year. (5)		Received from borrowers. a. Principal. b. Interest. (6)		Loans written off or transferred to real estate account. (7)		Deposits taken during the year. (8)	
	p. c.	$ c	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.			$ c	$ c.		$ c
Lambton Loan and Inv. Co	a 8							a	137,542 19				
	b	39,950 30		3.	159,595 11	43,253 17		b	88,375 16			433,084 37	
Landed Banking & L. Co	a 6							a					
	b	17,116 98		3.	280,435 36	82,600 93		b	339 977 46	28,480 46		987 763 00	
London and Canadian L. and A. Co	a 7			3.	395,040 41			a	532,227 52				
	b	49,000 00	52,566 16	4	212,467 76	208,825 74		b	293,900 60				
London Loan Co. of Canada	a 6			3.	120,947 23			a	184,620 95				
	b	39,768 38		4.	23,432 50	24,793 74		b	78,230 04	3,760 79		882,797 67	
London and Ontario Inv. Co	a 6							a					
	b	33,000 00		3.	185,811 25			b	335,471 40				
Metropolitan Loan and S. Co	a 5 5							a	26,510 89				
	b	17,082 53	16,464 54	3.	44,152 15			b	18,436 01			25,257 51	
Midland L. and S. Co	a 6							a	95,155 64				
	b	21,600 00		3.	88,906 00	69,450 68		b	81,534 71			346,723 55	
North British Canadian Inv. Co	a 4							a	182,600 20				
	b	19,466 66		3.	89,304 75	84,570 57		b	101,107 80	7,141 36		15,573 33	
North of Scotland Canadian Mtg. Co	a 10							a	396,191 03				
	b	73,000 00		3.	413,403 65			b	235,895 32				
Ontario Building and S. Scty	a 5			3.	20,357 72			a					
	b	12,500 00		4.	43,520 12	5,776 22		b	99,002 92			284,247 76	
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co	a 6 5							a					
	b	78,000 00		3.	432,941 04			b	774,017 10			635,774 78	
Ontario Loan and S. Co	a 6			3.	104,251 83			a	70,589 60				
	b	17,965 80		4.	2,650 00	966 69		b	43,578 68	1,000 00		208,998 28	
Owen Sound, Grey & Bruce, L. & S. Co.	a 6							a	22,141 00				
	b	11,241 73		3.	39,690 00	17,818 78		b	18,269 36			97,376 32	

Oxford Permanent L. and S. Scty	a 6						a	*31,780 21			
	b	14,084 15		3.	81,921 24	24,775 27	b	22,723 83	864 73	287,389 43	
Peoples' Loan and Deposit Co	a						a	54,653 74			
	b			3.	45,795 91	139,958 42	b	53,941 01	16,039 45	134,277 75	
Real Estate Loan Co	a 4						a	45,495 00			
	b	14,948 80	17,221 45	3.	69,312 00	8,041 36	b	24,210 00	13,638 54		
Royal Loan and S. Co	a 6						a	194,853 00			
	b	30,000 00		3.	132,648 55	31,216 81	b	60,262 37	17,060 67	460,475 85	
Security L. and S. Co	a 5						a				
	b		13,728 90	3.	84,990 43	32,598 89	b	92,737 41	4,295 53	485,774 87	
Southern L. & S. Co	a 6						a				
	b	24,000 00		3.	167,013 53	33,071 50	b	108,799 90	53,238 70	400,515 60	
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Society	a 6						a				
	b	10,484 07		3.	79,341 46		b	70,574 45	6,179 69	236,657 40	
Trust and Loan Company of Canada	a 6						a	624,093 40			
	b	94,900 00		3.	422,440 60	245,052 06	b	341,070 72	163,000 51		
Toronto Financial Corporation				3.	5,398 00					101,558 11	
				4.	325,345 14						
Union Loan and S. Co	a 6			3.			a	283,738 70	1,795 19	143,952 92	
	b	41,669 40		4.	148,978 35		b				
Victoria Loan and S. Co	a 6						a	2,321 48			
	b	1,616 61		3.	48,146 30		b	575 95		11,549 27	
Western Canada L. and S. Co	a 7			3.	1,106,238 60		a	1,532,089 92	11,108 38	230,564 09	
	b	106,980 00		4.	110,899 92		b				
Total	b	792,303 41	99,981 05	3.	4,229,093 12	1,052,770 83	a	2,600,775 85	327,577 00	6,410,311 86	
Total forward from Table 9	b	925,828 24	77,053 57	3.	6,066,824 14	1,404,110 66	a	3,996,202 11	418,842 46	12,407,089 19	
Grand total	b	718,131 65	177,034 22	3.	10,295,917 26	2,456,881 49	a	6,596,977 96	746,41946	18,817,401 05	
Total				4.	718,315 44		b	2,994,201 48			
Total forward from Table 9				4.	4,003,448 14		b	1,171,939 62			
Grand total				4.	4,721,763 58		b	4,166,141 10			
Total				3-4	148,978 35		a & b	2,104,319 34			
Total forward Table 9							a & b	8,615,993 37			
Grand total							a & b	10,720,312 71			

* And instalments $2,583.23.

Table 13.

I. LOAN COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Companies having only permanent stock.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.—*Continued.*

Short name of Company.	Deposits paid off. (Principal and interest). (9)	Received from shareholders during the year. (10)	15. Debentures issued during the year. 16. Debenture stock issued during the year. (15-16)	17. Debentures repaid during the year. 18. Debentures maturing during the year. (17-18)	Average rate of interest paid for money borrowed. a Deposits. b Debentures. c Debenture stock. (19)	Total interest paid for money borrowed. a Deposit. b Debentures. Debenture stock (20)	(21)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	p. c.	$ c	$ c.
Lambton Loan and Inv. Co	436,114 40	340 17	15 34,946 07	17. 65,485 97 18 39,701 07	a 3 33 b 4.1	a 15,688 54 b 6,236 20	6,609 07
Landed Banking and L. Co	1,045,377 13		15 122,529 99	17 78,883 00 18 76,761 33	a 3 51 b 4.22	a 17,382 71 b 28,523 83	16,139 55
London and Canadian L. and A. Co			15. 570,653 23 16 40,222 99	17. 857,102 53 18. 719,488 00	b 4 01 c 4	b c 136,190 91	10,194 60
London Loan Co'y of Canada	893,670 94	810 99	15. 32,293 31	17 58,135 33 18 95,038 02	a 3 868 b 4.363	a 16,170 70 b 14,931 86	8,687 39
London & Ontario Inv. Co			15. 272,740 05	17 273,228 00 18. 374,115 12	b 4.212	b 88,325 38	33,038 22
Metropolitan Loan and S. Co	34,104 21				a 3 5	a 907 82	1,971 47
Midland L. & S. Co	327,233 54		15. 271,068 37	17. 316,382 93 18 313,065 00	a 3 74 b 4 25	a 12,087 80 b 24,748 55	6,785 77
North British Canadian Inv. Co	5,169 98		15. 59,008 33 16 37,327 33	17. 203 061 30 18 459,313 64	a 3 33 b 4	a 939 06 b 41,355 89	17,177 60
North of Scotland Canadian Mtg. Co.			15 16 } 4600,639 12	17 600,689 12 18. 426,996 46	a 3 75 b 3 75	a b 112,644 62	12,228 79
Ontario Bldg. and S. Scty	292,546 52				a 3.5 to 4	a 7,911 88	2,505 31
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co	633,467 10		15. 255,609 69	17. 342,564 22 18. 648,761 85	a 3.91 b 3.94	a 20,785 46 b 75,800 19	23,218 56
Ontario Loan and S. Co	218,499 08		15. 191,300 00	17. 141,300 00 18	a 3.625 b 4 0	a 10,630 60 b 9,760 00	5,738 01
Oxford Permanent L. and S. Scty	256,285 41	14 03	15. 9,000 00	17. 1,600 00 18. 6,100 00	a 4 b 4.64	a 7,836 23 b 3,132 15	2,739 65

Owen Sound, Grey & Bruce L. & S. Co.	106,004 15	10,975 00	15.	66,500 00	17.	46,330 00	*a* 4.31	*a* 3,193 87	1,637 46
					18.	12,300 00	*b* 4.829	*b* 5,832 59	
Peoples' Loan and Deposit Co	149,560 12		15.	65,839 90	17.	86,938 57	*a* 3.859	*a* 4,421 90	6,769 51
					18.	101,389 90	*b* 4.891	*b* 14,280 62	
Real Estate Loan Co	113 37		15.	20,700 00	17.	29,360 00	*b* 4.75	*b* 2,250 40	5,281 76
					18.	8,500 00			
Royal Loan and S. Co	491,636 94		15.	100,185 89	17.	63,340 67	*a* 3.04	*a* 9,302 80	6,803 06
					18	111,851 63	*b* 4	*b* 18,075 83	
Security L. and S. Co	536,211 34		15.	29,283 66	17.	18,581 58	*a* 3 & 3.25	*a* 11,199 17	4,573 11
					18.	8,800 00	*b* 5 & 4	*b*	
Southern L. and S. Co	386,884 38		15	10,100 00	17.		*a* 4.006	*a* 16,711 79	4,781 09
					18.	5,800 00	*b* 4.5	*b* 278 88	
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Socty	223,083 22	19,810 37	15	36,200 00	17.	33,650 00	*a* 4	*a* 8,084 75	2,483 26
					18.	36,300 00	*b* 4.5	*b* 2,966 16	
Trust and Loan Co'y. of Canada			15.	149,852 27	17.	220,936 93	*b* 3.81	*b* 201,448 79	67,476 94
					18.	1,105,113 75			
Toronto Financial Corporation		195,666 98	15.	44,100 00					
Union Loan and S. Co	197,705 71		15.	236,501 93	17.	326,892 27	*a* 3.75	*a* 8,949 41	15,844 85
					18.	221,016 00	*b* 4	*a* 59,802 97	
Victoria Loan & S. Co	2,385 12						*a* 4	*a* 68 25	358 34
								b	
Western Canada L. and S. Co	279,446 65		15.	312,182 69	17.	291,555 32	*a* 3.3	*a* 29,827 62	53,883 56
					18.	644 359 00	*b* 4	*b* 144,121 19	
Total	6,515,499 31	227,617 74	15.	2,890,595 38	17.	3,434,790 15		*a* 190,901 19	1,476,986 93
Total from Table 10	12,525,127 97	21,490 63	15.	4,411,393 99	17.	3,153,534 47		*a* 480,248 62	449,273 94
Grand total	19,040,627 28	249,108 17	15.	7,301,989 37	17.	6,588,324 62	*a* 3.6609 *b* 4.2309	*a* 671,149 81	1,926,260 87
Total			16.	77,550 32	18	5,414,770 77		*b* 540,422 69	
Total from Table 10			16.	48,666 66	18.	6,164,232 57		*b* 1,245,531 18	
Grand total			16.	126,216 98	18.	11,579,903 34		*b* 1,785,953 87	
Total			15 & 16	600,639 12				*a* & *b* 123,843 79	
Total from Table 10								*a* & *b* 81,660 82	
Grand total								*a* & *b* 205,504 61	
Total								*b* & *c* 136,130 91	
Total								*c* 38,933 23	

† And deposit receipts.

Table 14. I. LOAN COMPANIES.—*Concluded.*

A.—Companies having only permanent stock.—*Concluded.*

Miscellaneous.—*Concluded.*

Short name of Company.	Borrowed for purposes of investment. (22)		Invested, secured by mortgage deeds. a Ontario. b. Elsewhere. (24)		Mortgages payable by instalments. (25)		26. Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage. 27. Average rate of interest on amount loaned during the year. (26-27)		Present cash value of investments on mortgages and other securities. (28)		Number and amount of mortgages foreclosed during the year a. Number. b. Amount (30)		31. Mortgaged land held for sale. 32. Chargeable against such land. (31 32)	
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	p.	c.	$	c.		$		$	c.
Lambton Loan and Inv. Co	604,374	73	a 1,182,531	19			26.	6			a 8		31	30,657	98
			b 75,497	81			27.	6			b	20,067 35	32.	30,657	98
Landed Banking & L. Co	1,136,397	33	a 1,441,184	37			26.	6 1			a 9		31.	105,094	60
			b 315,549	02	40,422	39	27.	6 105	2,014,983	62	b	36,078 38	32.	105,094	60
London and Canadian L. and A. Co.	3,297,586	51	a 2,376,977	38			26.	5 5			a 21		31.	415,776	45
			b 1,254,251	37			27.	5 5	7,500,000	00	b	27,860 58	32.	415,776	45
London Loan Co'y. of Canada	688,074	32	a 1,334,357	00			26.	6			a 9		31.	14,070	00
			b 5,277	00	1 058,326	00	27.	6	1,433,185	59	b	18,064 00	32.	13,067	00
London and Ontario Inv. Co	2,060,655	79	a 1,889,295	89			26.	5 75			a 17		31	123 880	00
			b 900,000	00			27.	5 75	2,757,152	89	b	40,995 71	32.	126,514	21
Metropolitan Loan and S. Co			a 243,958	88	3 449	00	26.	6 5			a 1		31	105,000	00
							27.	6 25	378,040	69	b	1,200 00	32	98,046	69
Midland L. and S. Co	899,355	27	a 1,294,701	66			26.	6 08			a 11		31	67,716	00
							27.	5 6	1,287,653	15	b	32 989 00	32.	90,136	26
North British Canadian Inv. Co	1,616,331	24	a 861,128	97			26.	6 5			a 12		31	360,550	42
			b 1,203,566	63	549	44	27.	6 5	2,283,566	92	b	46,960 35	32.	†360,550	42
North of Scotland Canadian Mfg. Co.	2,919,999	96	a 1,870,659	91			26.	6 57			a 73		31		
			b 1,800,290	22			27.		4,114 096	58	b	90,508 76	32.	62,436	43
Ontario Building and S. Scty			a 352,208	99	184,065	59	26.	6			a 1		31.	24 300	00
							27.	5 61	490,472	26	b	2 012 44	32.	34,514	44
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co	2,400,293	33	a 3,446,971	04			26.	5 92			a 24		31	98,848	72
			b 96,379	72	1 470,807	43	27.	5 69	4,130,817	75	b	113,502 61	32.	98,848	72
Ontaria Loan and S Co	506,904	27	a 781,684	35			26	5 5			a 2		31	50,000	00
			b		250,000	00	27	5 5	902,834	80	b	5,000 00	32	50 000	00
Oxford Permanent L. and S. Co			a 493,012	10	17,847	93	26.	6 13			a 2		31	15,933	25
							27.	6	523,855	86	b	8,680 48	32	15,933	25

Owen Sound, Grey & Bruce L. & S. Co.	151,926 39	*a*	355,020 43	.....	26. 6 28 27. 6 066	355,020 43	.....		31. 32.	530 00 530 00
Peoples' Loan and Deposit Co.....	.....	*a*	902,440 59	.....	26. 4 8	.....	*a* 7		31.	231,400 00
		b	3,993 02	5,759 33	27. 5.35	1,055,745 20	*b*	14,732 81	32.	244,931 92
Real Estate Loan Co	....	*a*	64,143 57	.....	26. 6.25	.....	.....		31.	23,272 90
		b	332,502 88	.....	27. 6.5	496,524 83	.....		32.	23,272 90
Royal Loan and S. Co	.....	*a*	1,105,594 04	964 86	26. 5.62 27. 5.48	1,304,382 62	*a* 11 *b*	71,065 00	31. 32.	48,272 47 47,121 24
Security L. and S. Co.....	321,240 82	*a*	605,034 13	423,916 33	26. 6.4 27. 6	605,034 13	*a* 5 *b*	5,827 39	31. 32.	72,559 88 72,559 88
Southern L. and S. Co	....	*a*	899,138 39	701,277 66	26. 6.03 27. 5.7	907,117 15	*a* 10 *b*	52,587 31	31. 32.	30,585 39 30,585 39
Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' S. and L. Co	....	*a*	456,803 98	343,340 54	26. 5.919 27. 5.689	458,406 98	*a* 5 *b*	5,827 23	31. 32.	20,013 93 20,013 93
Trust and Loan Co'y. of Canada	4,419,322 65	*a*	2,064,328 55	.....	26. 6.33	.....	*a* 125		31.	123,610 00
		b	3,455,388 19	....	27. 5.8	7,057,280 16	*b*	147,188 00	32.	152,864 92
Toronto Fiancial Corporation.....	145,658 11	*a* *b*	*5,398 00	400 00	....	....	.....		.....	.....
Union Loan and S. Co	380,454 85	*a*	2,360,939 56	.....	26. 6 27. 6	.. ..	*a* 20 *b*	66,925 00	31. 32.	275,284 00 275,284 00
Victoria Loan and S. Co	9,232 40	*a*	45,824 82	30,567 77	26. 6.39 27. 6.39	47,284 10	....		....	
Western Canada L. and S. Co.....	4,442,561 83	*a*	3,845,882 34	.....	26. 5 03	. .. .	*a* 32		31	830,453 86
		b	2,662,111 58	....	27. 6.6	6,817,841 78	*b*	112,631 39	32	
Total	27,000,369 80	*a*	30,273,822 13	4,531,694 27	.....	50,905,474 63	*a* 405		31.	2,237,355 99
Take forward from Table 11...	35,371,577 79	*a*	45,652,705 30	21,105,084 08	.. ..	68,490,402 32	*a* 426		31.	2,766,191 51
Grand total	62,371,947 59	*a*	75,926,527 43	25,636,778 35	26. 5 959 27. 5.924	119,395,876 95	*a* 831		31.	5,003,547 50
Total.....	.....	*b*	12,104,747 44	....	....	.....	*b*	920,703 82	32.	2,368,740 63
Take forward from Table 11...	....	*b*	13,627,055 63	.....	....	... .	*b*	714,714 22	32.	2,613,341 46
Grand total..... ..	.....	*b*	25,731,803 07	....	....	.....	*b*	1,635,418 04	32.	4,982,082 09

* On other securities, $325,345.14. † After deducting $19,718.95 estimated loss.

I.—LOAN COMPANIES.

B.—COMPANIES HAVING WITHDRAWABLE AS WELL AS PERMANENT STOCK, OR HAVING WITHDRAWABLE STOCK ONLY.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

Table 15.

I.—LOAN

B.—Companies having withdrawable as well as perma-

ASSETS.

Short name of Company.	Loans on the security of real estate.		
	General borrowers.	Directors and executive officers.	Held under power of sale.
	(1)		
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co	28,250 00		
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co. (Toronto)	389,702 38		
Birkbeck Loan Co. (London)	41,494 33		5,091 60
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso	130,945 59	6,791 00	
Canadian Mut. L. and Inv. Co	840,973 40	2,150 00	
Canadian Savings and L. Co	1,673,145 43		26,772 45
Canadian S. L. and Bldg. Asso	25,920 64		242 75
Dominion Bldg. and L. Asso	1,039,593 16		18,466 55
Equitable S. L. and Bldg. Asso	147,495 65		3,500 00
Globe S. and L. Co	588,632 80		
Home Bldg. and S. Asso	73,500 00		
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso	28,520 00		
Ontario Permanent Bldg. and L. Asso	273,500 00		
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty	59,198 40	2,400 00	2,746 35
Peoples' Bldg. and L. Asso	153,122 52		2,389 59
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso	363,568 29		2,400 00
Reliance Loan and S. Co	34,814 11		
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso	7,470 00		
Star Loan Co	392,160 61		10,103 29
Stratford Bld. S. Scty	63,668 80	3,700 00	1,000 00
Sun S. and L. Co	16,337 50		
York County L. and S. Co	243,174 87		
Totals	6,615,188 48	15,041 00	72,712 58

COMPANIES.

nent stock, or having only withdrawable stock.

ASSETS.

On collateral of other securities.				
Municipal securities. (3)	Shareholders' stock. (6)	Directors and executive officers on their stock. (7)	Otherwise secured. (8)	Interest (9)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	6,160 00	.....	.....	626 48
....	2,578 62	.....	1,301 47	....
.. ..	5,664 00	.....	.....	....
....	.....	.....	23,116 56	2,373 97
.....	51,335 00	7,000 00	20,618 42	15,976 50
....	43,028 09	1,803 58	5 20	....
....	1,145 00	....	....	4,419 93
....	29,591 00	.....	.....	22,336 81
....	3,810 00	....	....	....
....	7,514 41	.....	34,933 27	7,714 54
.....	3,465 00	50 00	1,013 13	755 50
....	....	.....	.....	....
....	690 00	....	....	....
....	4,237 10	868 50	....	3,679 45
....	7,506 00	....	.....	... .
....	5,029 00	.....	.....	....
.....	641 13	... .	....	98 41
....	725 00	....	....	.....
489 17	13,127 45	.....	588 00	28,910 68
....	4,584 00	500 00	... .	....
.....	100 00	....	5,607 63	24 63
....	15,386 90	....	3,787 08	2,735 23
489 17	206,317 70	10,222 08	90,970 76	89,672 13

Table 16.

I.—LOAN

B.—Companies having withdrawable as well as perma-

ASSETS.

Short name of Company.	Owned by the	
	Office furniture and fixtures. (14)	Cash on hand and in bank. (15, 16, 17)
	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co		3,360 66
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co. (Toronto)	907 74	8,923 32
Birkbeck Loan Co. (London)		4,369 52
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso	500 00	
Canadian Mut. L. and Inv. Scty		75,168 84
Canadian S. L. and Bldg. Asso	615 00	841 34
Canadian Savings and L. Co		45,499 68
Dominion Bldg. and L. Asso	1,386 27	32,274 43
Equitable S. L. and Bldg. Asso	328 24	20,083 25
Globe S. and L. Co		
Home Bldg. and S. Asso		311 29
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso	218 00	
Ontario Permanent Bldg. and L. Asso		
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty		988 77
People's Bldg. and L. Asso	201 08	
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso	500 00	248 93
Reliance Loan and S. Co	247 54	2,239 87
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso		277 08
Star Loan Co		6,428 44
Stratford Bldg. S. Scty	186 85	238 49
Sun S. and L. Co	338 65	1,555 76
York County L. and S. Co	4,804 65	16,735 11
Totals	10,234 02	219,544 78

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

nent stock, or having withdrawable stock only.—*Continued.*

ASSETS.—*Concluded.*

Company.

(18) Office premises.	(19) Real estate absolutely foreclosed.	(20) Real estate otherwise acquired.	(21) Other assets.	Total assets.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	1,200 00	....	.....	39,597 14
....	2,400 00	....	†19,039 27	424,852 80
....	....	....	....	56,619 45
....	*2,319 14	3,959 64	563 80	170,569 70
.....	39,337 94	.....	5,471 24	1,058,031 34
.....	....	....	....	33,184 66
24,000 00	.....	....	....	1,814,254 43
....	19,228 90	....	....	1,162,877 12
.....	.....	....	4.591 09	179,808 23
....	13,675 32	.....	1,888 81	654,359 15
....	....	2,945 02	.....	82,059 94
. ...	....	. .....	.....	28,738 00
....	.....	.....	6,707 86	280,897 86
.. ..	.....	1,086 40	35 07	75,240 04
....	.....	.....	8,310 84	171,530 03
.....	....	.....	750 00	372,496 22
....	....	.....	2,710 73	40,751 79
....	....	.....	29 40	8,501 48
2,500 00	.....	.. ..	.....	454,307 64
....	.....	....	732 13	74,610 27
.....	.....	....	887 49	24,851 66
....	....	.....	.....	286,623 84
26,500 00	78,161 30	7,991 06	51,717 73	7,494,762 79

* Under agreement for sale. † Including $18,420.00 due on prepaid stock.

Table 17.

I.—Loan

B.—Companies having withdrawable as well as perma-

LIABILITIES.

Short name of Company	Liabilities		
	Permanent capital stock		Withdrawable
	(1) Fully paid up.	(2) Paid up in part.	(3) Prepaid stock.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co			
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co. (Toronto)		259,936 30	
Birkbeck Loan Co. (London)	31,750 00	1,228 43	*10,625 02
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso	9,200 00	7,840 60	52,432 94
Canadian Mut. L. Inv. Co	1,200 00		239,785 76
Canadian S. L. and Bldg. Asso	6,500 00	2,600 00	10,669 80
Canadian Savings and L. Co	730,150 00		
Dominion Bldg. and L. Asso	82,800 00	211,083 71	257,300 00
Equitable S. L. and Bldg. Asso	21,823 26		68,505 77
Globe S. and L. Co	258,973 93	75,483 88	39,762 97
Home Bldg. and S. Asso			
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso			2,470 00
Ontario Permanent Bldg. and L. Asso	27,900 00		143,014 01
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty			
People's Bldg. and L. Scty		15,000 00	44,881 95
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso	7,656 00		174,270 39
Reliance Loan and S. Co	24,800 00	2,552 50	44,881 95
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso	2,300 00	5,740 48	
Star Loan Co	215,100 00	22,126 87	
Stratford Bldg. S. Scty	11,000 00	40 30	
Sun S. and L. Co	2,375 00		15,589 50
York County L. and S. Co	117,592 75		
Totals	1,551.120 94	603,633 07	1,063,680 61

*Including profits.

Companies.

nent stock, or having withdrawable stock only.

LIABILITIES

to stockholders.

stock. Instalment or accumulating. (4)	(Reserve fund. (5)	Dividends or profits declared and unpaid. (6)	Profits on withdrawable stock. (7-8)	(Contingent fund. (9)	Unappropriated profits. (10)	(Other liabilities to stockholders. (11)	Total liabilities to stockholders.
$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
37,173 14	.....	2,252 72	.....	150 00	10 02	11 25	39,597 14
110,777 45	2,437 00	....	.....	... .	13,102 05	.....	386,252 80
*8,820 18	....	1,486 53	.....	400 00	6 99	... .	54,317 15
73,119 38	10,000 00	.....	....	....	11,760 29	30 62	164,383 83
709,463 68	2,901 99	1 05	97,781 86	3,971 96	318 71	.....	1,055,425 01
9,787 25	....	.....	2,070 79	. .....	1,556 82	.....	33,184 66
3,290 59	205,000 00	.....	2,931 53	21,849 78	.....	.....	963,221 90
358,955 00	....	.....	97,747 77	16,932 85	57,710 62	†55,430 24	1,137,960 19
77,454 87	.....	....	10,503 75	924 86	595 72	.....	179,808 23
145,608 65	3,094 59	.....	... .	2,170 00	67,623 42	.....	592,717 44
70,316 00	.....	.....	11,718 11	....	25 83	.....	82,059 94
22,111 00	.....	.....	.. ..	1,111 00	.....	... .	25,692 00
64,827 77	.....	1,705 50	16,093 92	393 88	....	....	253,935 08
47,467 71	.....	.. ..	14,252 00	.....	2,254 44	43 06	64,017 21
93,089 85	1,092 55	.....	12,098 16	.....	... .	.. ..	166,162 51
96,552 98	798 24	.....	30,997 34	....	.....	‡55,078 11	365,353 06
5,686 10	95 15	.....	209 53	.....	....	.....	37,715 78
.....	.....	.. . .	.....	....	461 00	....	8 501 48
.....	15,000 00	.....	. .....	8,000 00	....	.....	260,226 87
45,096 63	.....	394 65	7,611 11	.....	1,948 19	.....	66,090 88
2,703 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	817 67	305 12	21,790 29
127,614 30	29,000 00	.....	.....	4,873 84	18,431 59	16,111 36	286,623 84
2,109,915 53	242,419 52	5,840 46	304,015 87	60,778 17	176,623 36	127,009 76	6,245,037 29

† Fully-paid terminating shares and accrued interest. ‡ Advanced by directors.

Table 18.

I.—LOAN

B.—Companies having withdrawable as well as perma-

Liabilities.—

Short name of Company.	Liabilities		
	(12) Deposits.	(13) Interest on deposits due and accrued.	(14) Debentures payable in Canada.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co			
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co. (Toronto)			
Birkbeck Loan Co. (London)			
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso	5,915 71		
Canadian Mutual L. and Inv. Co	2,606 33		
Canadian S. L. and Bldg. Asso			
Canadian Savings and L. Co	706,361 41		142,110 00
Dominion Building and L. Asso			24,500 00
Equitable S. L. and Bldg. Asso			
Globe Savings and L. Co	10,483 54	92 47	49,850 00
Home Bldg. and S. Asso			
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso			
Ontario Permanent Bldg. Scty			
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty	10,849 57	369 26	
People's Bldg. and L. Asso			
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso	729 01		
Reliance Loan and S. Co			
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso			
Star Loan Co	193,980 77		
Stratford Bldg. and S. Scty	5,415 00	29 39	
Sun S. and L. Co			
York County L. and S. Co			
Totals	936,349 34	491 12	216,460 00

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

nent stock, or having withdrawable stock only.—*Continued.*

Concluded.

to public.

Interest on debentures and debenture stock due and accrued. (15)	Owing to banks (16)	Due on loans in process of completion. (17)	Other liabilities. (18)	Total liabilities to public. (19)	Grand total liabilities to stockholders and public. (20)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,597 14
.....	.....	38,600 00	.....	38,600 00	424,852 80
.....	.....	.....	2,302 30	2,302 30	56,619 45
.....	138 11	.....	132 05	6,185 87	170,569 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,606 83	1,058,031 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,184 66
2,561 12	.....	.....	.....	851,032 53	1,814,254 43
121 00	.....	.....	295 93	24,916 93	1,162 877 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,808 23
658 59	.....	.....	557 11	61,641 71	654,359 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,059 94
.....	3,046 00	.....	.....	3,046 00	28,738 00
.....	.....	.....	*26,962 78	26,962 78	280,897 86
.....	.....	.....	4 00	11,222 83	75,240 04
.....	5,367 52	.....	.....	5,367 52	171,530 03
.....	.....	6,414 15	.....	7,143 16	372,496 22
.....	.....	.....	3,036 01	3,036 01	40,751 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,501 48
.....	.....	.....	100 00	194,080 77	454,307 64
.....	3,000 00	.....	75 00	8,519 38	74,610 27
.....	.....	1,544 65	1,516 72	3,061 37	24,851 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,623 84
3,340 71	11,551 63	46,558 80	34,931 90	1,249,725 50	7,494,762 79

* Proressive loans and amount due other loan companies.

Table 19.

I. LOAN

B. Companies having withdrawable as well as

Miscel-

Short name of Company.	Dividend declared during the year. Rate. *a* On permanent stock. *b* On withdrawable stock. (1)	Dividend declared during the year. Amount. *a* On permanent stock. *b* On withdrawable stock. (1)	Net profits divisible among holders of prepaid or instalment stock. (2)	Loaned during the year. 3. On mortgages. 4. On other securities. (3)
	p c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co	*b* 7½	*b* 2,252 73	2,412 75	*3. 19,035 00
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co (Toronto)				3. 242,894 00
Birkbeck Loan Co (London)	*a* 9 *b* 14	*a* *b* 4,246 69	1,276 74	3. 27,304 55 4. 1,365 00
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso	5	796 67		3. 43,426 77 4. 11,400 00
Canadian Mutual L. and Inv. Co	12 ; 10 ; 8	97,781 86		3. 201,372 68 4. 34,755 00
Canadian S. L and Bldg. Asso	10	992 80	992 80	3. 11,427 86 4. 165 00
Canadian Savings and L. Co	6	44,124 00		3. 209,705 98 4. 11,700 00
Dominion Building and L. Asso	*a* 7 *b* 11.45; 10.73; 6	32,028 37	†94,886 97	3. 258,870 77 4. 13,879 00
Equitable S. L. and Bldg. Asso	7½ and 10	11,428 61	12,428 60	3. 89,279 25
Globe Savings and L. Co	6	22,351 48	34,765 97	3. 215,548 04
Home Bldg. and S. Asso				3. 15,000 00 4. 3,100 00
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso	8	1,535 19	1,393 08	3. 17,290 00
Ontario Permanent Bldg. and L. Asso	8	1,705 50	16,093 92	3. 154,600 00 4. 520 00
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty	8	3,906 42		3. 7,440 19 4. 5,944 65
Peoples' Bldg. and L. Asso	*a* 6 *b* 8 ; 11.5.	*a* 194 71	12,098 16	3. 76,337 84 4. 6,249 58
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso		36,642 01	36,040 91	3. 238,133 29 4. 4,414 00
Reliance Loan and S. Co		636 34	304 68	3. 34,831 00 4. 641 13
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso	6	387 05	434 48	3. 670 00 4. 300 00
Star Loan Co	(No information)			
Stratford Bldg and S. Scty	5 and 6	2,993 30	3,622 82	3. 15,930 00 4. 6,869 00
Sun S. and L. Co			817 67	3. 18,937 50 4. 100 00
York County L. and S. Co	9	18,431 59		3. 109,745 04 4. 15,723 00
		282,435 32	217,669 55	3. 2,137,779 76
				4. 117,125 36

* And members' stock. † And permanent stock.

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

permanent stock or having only withdrawable stock.—*Continued.*

laneous.

Interest due and accrued at end of year. (5)		Amount received from borrowers. a Principal. b Interest. (6)	Loans written off or transferred to real estate account. (7)	Deposits taken during the year. (8)	Deposits paid off. (Principal and interest.) (9)	Received from shareholders during the year. (10)	Paid withdrawing shareholders during the year. (11)	Forfeited to the Company during the year. (12)
$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2,157 23	a	5,115 00				20,441 08	6,911 23	172 93
	b	22,287 31	1,600 00					
1,057 23	a	1,485 71				24,433 85	2,623 03	13 54
	b	3,364 49						
2,373 97	a	30,548 08		6,680 46	6,896 96	45,552 78	22,114 90	
	b	6,769 03						
15,976 50	a		93,344 20	6,508 82	4,698 12	206,811 61	60,553 64	4,237 08
	b	87,548 61						
4,419 93	a	476 26				18,861 40	6,006 89	861 87
	b	241 20						
	a	250,885 86		1,015,953 97	1,027,833 35			
	b							
22,336 81	a	224,113 85	17,119 08			190,694 87	54,624 91	890 62
	b							
2,315 55						111,302 23	9,511 36	1,015 68
7,628 98	a	53,165 97	11,015 17	25,366 92	22,067 27	152,508 94	50,316 48	665 05
	b	49,255 01						
775 50			2,945 02			21,602 46	3,314 05	
	a	2,577 25				9,993 50	2,217 00	
	b	1,365 60						
	a	17,791 65				151,030 13	1,546 60	115 36
	b							
3,413 65	a	7,242 95		7,295 00	6,180 65	7,447 26	3,953 42	
	b	4,116 47						
	a	7,662 79				50,882 87	7,146 13	315 29
7,334 20	a	14,295 88		6,617 41	5,888 40	198,310 24	12,791 29	1,495 52
98 41	a	16 89				51,652 03		
	b	984 30						
	b	427 23				1,134 34	138 11	
484 55	a	7,865 00		6,275 39	831 00	16,979 39	8,424 72	
	b	3,834 66						
24 63	a	373 00				6,441 60	700 50	1,747 00
	b	536 12						
2,735 23	a	19,336 19				183,051 92	89,339 27	
	b	12,698 48						
73,132 37	a	145,045 97	126,023 47	1,074,697 97	1,074,395 75	1,469,132 50	342,233 53	11,529 94
	b	171,141 20						

Table 20.

I. LOAN

B. Companies having withdrawable as well as permanent

Miscel-

Short name of Company.	15. Debentures issued during year. 16. Debenture stock issued during year (15-16)	17. Debentures repaid during the year. 18. Which will mature during the year. (17-18)	Average rate of interest paid for money borrowed. *a* Deposits. *b* Debentures. *c* Shareholders. (19)	Total amount of interest paid and accrued during the year. *a* Deposits. *b* Debentures. (20)	Cost of management including commission. (21)
	$ c.	$ c.	p. c.	$ c.	$ c.
Aid Savings and L. Co					†2,141 48
Birkbeck Inv. S. and S. Co. (Toronto)					†9,925 15
Birkbeck Loan Co. (London)					5,250 40
Canadian Homestead L. and S. Asso			*a* 4 *c* 5	*a* *c* 5,784 38	5,339 18
Canadian Mutual L. and Inv. Co			*a* 4	*a* 96 47	51,036 34
Canadian S. L. and Bldg. Asso					4,829 19
Canadian Savings and L. Co	15. 53,310 00	18. 39,900 00	*a* 3.89 *b* 4 4078	*a* 27,287 22 *b* 5,990 13	10,647 34
Dominion Building and L. Asso	15. 24,500 00		*a* *b* 5	*b* 297 65	17,884 97
Equitable S. L. Bldg. Asso					11,602 07
Globe Savings and L. Co	15. 27,950 00		*a* 4 *b* 4.75	*a* 508 48 *b* 2,413 03	‡10,958 44
Home Bldg. and S. Asso					1,124 24
Niagara Falls B. S. and L. Asso					444 11
Ontario Permanent Bldg. and L. Asso					6,837 25
Owen Sound B. and S. Scty			*a* 4.25	*a* 665 91	828 26
Peoples' Bldg. and L. Asso					7,399 26
Provincial Bldg. and L. Asso			*a* 4	*a* 93 15	*17,300 00
Reliance Loan and S. Co					13,284 43
Sons of England B. L. and S. Asso					91 70
Star Loan Co	(No information.)				
Stratford Bldg. and S. Scty			*a* 3.5	*a* 33 14	597 16
Sun S. and L. Co					5,134 63
York County L. and S. Co					20,346 43
	105,760 00	18. 39,900 00	*a* 3.948	*a* 28,684 37	202,002 03
			b 4.719	*b* 8,700 81	
			c 5	*a* & *c* 5,784 38	

* For eighteen months commission not included. † Not including membership fees.
‡ Except agents' commission.

COMPANIES.

stock or having only withdrawable stock only.

laneous.

Amount borrowed for purposes of investment. (22)	Amount invested and secured by mortgage deeds. *a* In Ontario. *b* Elsewhere. (24)	Amount of mortgages payable by instalments. (25)	26. Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages. 27. On amount loaned during the year. (26-27)	Present cash value of securities. (28)	No. and amount of mortgages enforced. *a* Number. *b* Amount. (30)	31. Value of property under mortgage held for sale. 32. Amount chargeable against such property. (31-32)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	p. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	*a* 28,250 00	.....	27.7½	60,000 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	*a* 46,585 93	46,769 93	26. 9.7 27. 9.4	52,249 93	*a* *b* 5,000 00	31. 7,925 00 32. 5,091 60
.....	*a* 137,736 59	.....	26. 27. 6	.....	*a* 1 *b* 1,665 17	.....
.....	*a* 142,860 00 *b* 700,263 40	843,123 40	.....	1,058 031 34	*a* 15 *b* 13,900 00	.....
.....	*a* 25,920 64	25,920 64	26. 27. 10.8	42,000 00	.....	31. 242 75 32. .....
.....	*a* 1,699,917 88	10,544 15	26. 6.01881 27. 5.75	1,814,254 43	*a* 4 *b* 14,079 35	31. 26,500 00 32. 26,772 45
24,500 00	*a* 317,389 06 *b* 740,670 65	1,058,059 71	26. 27. 9	1,162,877 12	*b* 18,964 20	31. 18,500 00 32. 18,466 55
.....	*a* 75,675 00 *b* 79,130 65	154,805 65	26. 27. †6	.....	*a* 2 *b* 2,800 00	31. 6,215 00 32. 3,500 00
.....	*a* 207,713 95 *b* 380,918 85	538,199 85	26. 27. 8.6	1,349,964 86	*a* 12 *b* 22,675 05	.....
.....	*a* 73,500 00	73,500 00	26. 27. 8.4	.....	*a* 1 *b* 2,945 02	31. 3,000 00 32. 2,945 02
3,046 00	*a* 28,520 00	28,520 00	26. 27. 6	28,520 00	.....	.....
.....	*a* 273,500 00	273,500 00	26. 27. 10.8	.....	.....	.....
.....	*a* 64,344 75	.....	26. 7.89 27. 6.66	73,129 80	*a* 1 *b* 400 00	31. 2,746 35 32. 2,746 35
5,367 52	*a* 153,122 52	141,442 52	26. 27. 6 & 4.8	.....	*a* 3 *b* 1,800 00	31. 2,900 00 32. 2,389 59
.....	*a* 97,300 00 *b* 268,668 29	363,568 29	26. 27. 10.8	372,496 22	*a* 5 *b* 3,325 00	31. 2,400 00 32. 2,400 00
.....	*a* 33,814 11 *b* 1,000 00	34,814 11	.....	35,553 65	.....	.....
.....	*a* 8,195 00	7,470 00	26. 6.5 27. 8	8,501 48	.....	.....
3,000 00	*a* 68,368 80	62,315 00	26. 27. 6 & 7.2	73,452 80	*a* 1 *b* 1,000 00	32. 825 00
1,450 00	*a* 16,337 50	16,337 50	26. 27. 9	15,812 00	.....	.....
4,400 00	*a* 229,200 00 *b* 15,600 00	244,800 00	26. 7.5 27. 6.5	556,032 00	.....	.....
41,763 52	*a* 3,728,251 73	3,923,690 75	26. 7.7373	6,702,875 63	*a* 45, *b* 88,553 79	31. 70,429 10
.....	*b* 2,186,251 84	.....	27. 7.6605	.....	.....	32. 65,136 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† And 40c. per month for $100 premium.

II. LOANING LAND COMPANIES.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

Table 21.

II.—LOANING

ASSETS.

Short name of Company.	Loans			Otherwise secured. (9)	Interest. (8)
	On real estate.		On other security.		
	General borrowers. (1)	Held under power of sale. (1)	Shareholders stock. (6)		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dovercourt Land, Bldg. and Sav. Co..	50,346 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land Security Co	643,588 29	14,300 00	12,413 78	*53,694 45	15,351 61
Ontario Industrial L. and Inv. Co .. .	108,461 60	.....	1,097 47	.....	2,123 14
Provident Inv. Mtg. Gt. Co.....	....	....	.....	....	....
Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co.	99,548 72	82,252 63	.....	.....	4,358 62
Toronto Land and Inv. Corp	90,861 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Sav. and L. Co..	27,650 00	.....	....	... .	775 53
Walkerville Land and Bldg. Corp	118,721 67	.....	....	....	6,239 06
Total assets	1,139,178 39	96,552 63	13,511 25	53,694 45	28,847 96

* Call loans on stocks.

Table 22.

II. LOANING LAND

LIABILITIES.

Short name of Company.	Liabilities to stockholders.					Total liabilities to stockholders. (3)
	1. Capital stock paid up in full. 2. Capital stock paid up in part. (1-2)		Reserve fund. (5)	Dividend declared and unpaid. (6)	9. Contingent fund. 10. Unappropriated profits. (9-10)	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
Dovercourt Land, Bldg. & Sav. Co	2.	63,700 00	25,000 00	.....	9. 10,823 03	99,523 03
Land Security Co	1.	130,130 00	144,058 22	2,570 77	9. 27,729 03	875,414 99
	2.	570,926 97				
Ontario Industrial L. & Inv. Co...	1.	61,900 00	100,000 00	.....	10. 6,312 67	464,999 73
	2.	*296,787 06				
Provident Inv. Mtg. Gt. Co	1.	800,000 00	.....	13,750 00	9. 10,000 00 10. 409 04	824,159 04
Scottish Ontario & Manitoba L. Co	2.	†945,630 77	12,166 67	‡23,259 73	. . ..	981,057 17
Toronto Land & Inv. Corp.....	1.	89,600 00	.....	22 97	9. 4,273 31	248,026 28
	2.	154,130 00				
Toronto S. & L. Co	1.	500,000 00	105,000 00	18,000 00	9. 3,457 11	726,457 11
	2.	100,000 00				
Walkerville Land & Bldg. Co.....	2.	500,000 00	.....	.....	10. 22,300 18	522,300 18
Total assets	1.	1,581,630 00	386,224 89	57,603 47	9. 56,282 48	4,741,937 53
	2.	2,631,174 80	.....	.....	10. 29,021 89	.....

* Including $3,893.40 paid up on forfeited stock. †Including $144,750.86 paid up in anticipation of calls
‡ Outstanding interest due to shareholders.

LAND COMPANIES.

ASSETS.

Owned by the Company.						
Loan company debentures. (13)	Office furniture and fixtures. (14)	Cash on hand and in bank. (15-16)	Real estate absolutely foreclosed. (19)	Real estate otherwise acquired. (20)	Other assets. (21)	Total assets.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
*14,754 00	.....	175 69	.....	42,863 84	668 75	108,809 15
.....	869 79	2,462 15	.....	1,269,663 81	.....	2,012,343 88
.....	590 00	135 22	.....	590,117 88	6,313 24	708,838 55
.....	.....	14,105 23	.....	†692,284 95	‡226,874 24	933,264 42
.....	216 56	9,242 07	46,269 07	874,298 39	9,471 31	1,125,657 37
.....	.....	222 34	.....	194,672 47	1,752 86	287,508 90
.....	.....	22,785 55	.....	†589,664 52	‡905,483 90	1,546,359 50
.....	123 50	422 16	.....	593,334 29	8,057 20	726,897 88
14,754 00	1,799 85	49,550 41	46,269 07	4,846,900 14	1,158,621 50	7,449,679 65

* And Land Co. stock. † Including accrued rents. ‡ Stocks, bonds, debentures, etc

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to public.						Grand total liabilities to stockholders and public.
12. Deposits 13. Interest. (12-13)	1. Debentures payable in Canada. 2. Debentures payable elsewhere. (14-15)	Interest on debentures Interest on deposits. (17)	Owing to banks. (18)	Other liabilities. (21)	Total liabilities to public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	89,286 12	9,286 12	108,809 15
12. 70,710 69 13. 683 28	14. 311,910 00 15. 722,505 39	7,580 19	.....	§23,539 34	1,136,928 89	2,012,343 88
12. 35,211 05 13. 911 50	14. 2,000 00	.....	3,630 87	§202,085 40	243,838 82	708,838 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	§109,105 38	109,105 38	933,264 42
12. 3,650 00 13. 916 67	15. 156,941 67	.....	.....	11,916 85	173,425 19	1,154,482 36
12. 1,135 35 13. 281 62	14. 6,850 00 15. 4,866 67	.....	12,443 94	§13,905 00	39,482 62	287,508 90
12. 148,821 42 13. 2,727 50	14. 645,113 89 15. 8,273 33	13,493 66	.....	1,472 49	819,902 29	1,546,359 40
.....	14. 200,000 00	2,500 00	.....	2,097 70	204,597 70	726,897 88
12. 259,528 55 13. 5,520 57	14. 1,165,873 89 15. 892,587 06	23,573 85	16,074 81	373,408 28	2,736,567 01	7,478,504 54

§ Mortgages payable, etc.

Table 23.

LOANING LAND

MISCEL-

Short name of Company.	Dividends declared during the year. a Rate. b Amount. (1)		Loaned during the year. 3. On mortgages. 4. On other securities. (3-4)		Interest due and accrued at end of year. (5)	
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Dovercourt Land, Bldg. & Savings Co						
Land Security Co	a 5 % / b 5,493 95		3.	†32,652 50		15,351 61
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co			3.	11,158 55		2,123 14
Provident Inv. Mtg. Gt. Co	a 5 % / b 27,500 00					
Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co			3.	10,066 09		4,358 62
Toronto Land & Inv. Co						1,752 86
Toronto Savings & Loan Co	a 6 % / b 36,000 00		3.	27,650 00		775 53
Walkerville Land & Bldg. Co		*7,498 91				6,239 06
Totals		76,492 86	3.	81,527 14		30,600 82 Total..... Total.....

* Net profits divided among shareholders. † And on outlays.

Table 24

LOANING LAND

MISCELLANEOUS.

Short name of Company.	Average rate of interest paid on— a Deposits. b Debentures. c Mortgages. (19)	Total interest paid on— a Deposits. b Debentures. c Mortgages. (20)		Cost of management. (21)	Borrowed for purposes of investment. (22)
	%		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dovercourt Land, Bldg. & Savings Co				1,503 50	
Land Security Co	a 4.84 % / b 4.51	a	3,946 77	13,268 03	1,105,126 08
		b	56,228 60		
Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co	a 5 / b 5 / c 5.5	a	1,945 27	3,381 91	235,722 09
		b	100 00		
		c	11,134 44		
Provident Inv. Mtg. Gt. Co				1,437 41	
Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co	a 3.5 / b 4	a & b	7,877 64	2,694 83	160,591 67
Toronto Land & Inv. Co	a / b 5	a & b	2,089 12	2,010 02	
Toronto Savings & Loan Co	a 4 / b 4.47	a	5,509 03	3,607 50	804,936 14
		b	27,256 80		
Walkerville Land & Bldg. Co	b 5	b	10,000 00	2,655 11	
Totals	a 4.468 / b 4.663 / c 5.5	a	11,401 07	30,558 31	2,306,375 98
		b	93,585 40		
		a & b	9,966 76		
		c	11,134 44		

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

LANEOUS.

Received from borrowers. *a* Principal. *b* Interest. (6)	Loans written off or transferred to real estate account. (7)	Deposits taken during the year. (8)	Deposits paid off (principal and interest). (9)	15. Debentures issued during the year. 16. Debenture stock issued during year. (15-16)	17. Debentures repaid; and 18. Debentures matured during the year, (17-18)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
a 59,513 82 *b* 25,496 60	14,887 65	79,786 10	67,629 06	15. 108,632 05	17. 176,899 27 18. 391,088 66
a *b* 4,769 12	4,771 36	2,442 27	16,846 37	16. 2,000 00	
a 3,941 10 *b* 4,000 44	30,413 92	1,703 33	243 33	15. 4,380 00	17. 28,266 66 18. 7,300 00
b 17,075 48			474 26		18. 4,866 67
b 510 35		146,630 11	135,455 73	15. 8,700 00	17. 76,483 96 18. 16,500 00
a 5,704 17 *b* 2,156 77					
a 69,159 09 *b* 49,239 64 *a* & *b* 4,769 12	50,072 93	230,561 81	220,648 75	15. 121,712 05 16. 2,000 00	17. 281,649 89 18. 419,755 33

COMPANIES.—*Concluded.*

—*Concluded.*

Secured by mortgage deeds. *a* Ontario. *b* Elsewhere (24)	Mortgages payable by instalments. (25)	26. Average rate of interest on total investments. 26-26. Average rate of interest on investments during the y'r. (26-27)	Present cash value of securities. (28-29)	No. and amount of mortgages enforced during the year. *a* Number. *b* Amount. (30)	31. Mortgaged land held for sale. 32. Amount chargeable against such land. (31-2)
$ c.	$ c.	p. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
a 657,888 29	7,676 41	26. 5 to 8 27. 5 to 6	2,000,000 00		31. 17,000 00 32. 14,300 00
a 108,461 60		26. 27. 6.5			
			933,264 42		
a 51,085 78 *b* 130,715 57		26. 6 to 7 27. 6	*1,125,657 37	*a* 3 *b* 29,662 06	
a *b* 90,061 24			287,508 90		
a 27,650 00		26. 27. 5.28	1,546,359 50		
a 70,250 00	118,721 67		726,897 88		
a 915,336 67 *b* 130,715 57 *a* & *b* 90,061 24	126,398 08	26. 6.08 27. 5.75	6,619,688 07	29,662 06	31. 17,000 00 32. 96,552 63

* Present amount of securities.

III. TRUSTS COMPANIES.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

Table 25. III.—TRUSTS

ASSETS.

NOTE.—The following Trusts Companies have been recently incorporated: The London and and Guarantee

Short name of Company.	Loans on real estate.		Otherwise secured.	Interest due and accrued.	Loan company and other debentures.
	General borrowers. (1)	Held under power of sale. (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada			†97,489 06	4,033 92	
Toronto General Trusts Co	4,753,973 49	90,056 67	§378 08	108,318 61	516,226 58
Trusts Corporation of Ontario	*1,076,490 51			‡16,105 00	
Total	5,830,464 00	90,056 67	97,867 14	128,457 53	516,226 58

*Including some other securities. †Municipal bonds, debentures and bank stocks, etc. ‡Including box rents § Original mortgage charges.

Table 26. III.—TRUSTS

LIABILITIES.

Short name of Company.	Capital stock fully paid up. (1)	Capital stock paid up in part. (2)	Reserve fund. (3)	Dividends declared and unpaid. (4)	Unappropriated profits. (5)
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada	95,295 00			2,139 75	6,177 02
Toronto General Trusts Co		249,202 49	250,000 00	6,214 04	8,074 50
Trusts Corporation of Ontario	196,400 00				*24,523 06
Total	291,695 00	249,202 49	250,000 00	8,353,79	38,774 58

*Profit and loss account.

COMPANIES.

Assets.

Western Trusts Co. (Limited); The Ottawa Trusts and Deposit Co. (Limited); Trusts Co. (Limited).

Loaned by company.						
Office furniture and fixtures. (6)	Office premises. (7)	Cash on hand and in bank. (8)	Real estate absolutely foreclosed. (9)	Real estate otherwise acquired. (10)	Other assets. (11)	Total assets. (12)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	2,543 79	.....	.....	*258,769 50	362,836 27
1,049 11	130,000 00	150,807 45	164,790 41	75,480 32	†12,781 37	6,003,862 09
23,186 43	.....	61,957 95	.....	.....	.....	1,177,739 89
24,235 54	130,000 00	215,309 19	164,790 41	75,480 32	271,550 87	7,544,438 25

* Trust investments, mortgages, mortgage bonds and municipal securities. †Sundry debtors.

COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Liabilities.

Contingent fund. (6)	Deposits. (7)	Owing to banks. (8)	Due on loans in process of completion. (9)	High Court of Justice of Ontario investments. (10)	Estate realizations invested. (11)	Other liabilities. (12)	Total liabilities. (13)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	258,769 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 00	362,836 27
54,538,93	.....	44,571 97	1,686 17	1,934,833 11	3,451,479 99	3,260 89	6,003,862 09
†9,102 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	947,714 83	.....	1,177,739 89
63,640 93	258,769 50	44,571 97	1,686 17	1,934,833 11	4,399,194 82	3,715 89	7,544,438 25

†Mortgage suspense account.

Table 27.

III.—TRUSTS

Miscellaneous.

Short Name of Company.	Dividend declared during the year. Rate. (1)	Dividend declared during the year. Amount. (2)	Loaned during the year on — *a* Mortgages. *b* Otherwise secured. (3)	*a* Deposits taken during the year *b* Deposits paid off during the year. (4)	Interest due and accrued on loans during the year. (5)	Received from borrowers— *a* Principal. *b* Interest. (6)
	%	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada.	5	4,764 75	*b* 248,404 61	*a* 1,139,897 74 *b* 1,119,828 58	....	*a* 191,925 43 *b* 8,536 56
Toronto General Trusts Co....	10	23,890 93	*a* 859,592 76 *b**156,974 92	.....	108,318 61	*a* 653,476 81 *b* 262,350 17
Trusts Corporation of Ontario.	....	11,661 66	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	....	40,317 34	*a* 859,592 76 *b* 405,379 53	*a* 1,139,897 74 *b* 1,119,828 58	108,318 61	*a* 845,402 24 *b* 270,886 73

*Debentures purchased.

COMPANIES.—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Average rate and amount interest paid for money borrowed. *a* Rate. *b* Amount. (7)	Cost of management. (10)	Amount invested secured by mortgages. (11	*a* Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage *b* On amount loaned during the year. (12)	Present ash value of all th Co.'s investments. (13)	*a* No. and *b* Amount of mortgages enforced. (14	15. Value of property under mortgage held for sale. 16. Amount chargeable against such property, (15-16)
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	%	$ c.	$ c.	c.
a 4 % *b* 15,174 41	4,451 20	.....	.....	362,836 27	.....	.....
.....	43,662 10	4,952,726 85	*a* 5.59 *b* 5.27	5,709,224 16	*a* 69 *b* 289,609 50	15. 90,056 67 16. 90,056 67
.....	18,184 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a 4 % *b* 15,174 41	66,298 27	4,952,726 85	*a* 5.59 *b* 5.27	6,072,060 43	*a* 69 *b* 289,609 50	15. 90,056 67 16. 90,056 67

LIST OF LOAN CORPORATIONS.

LIST OF LOAN

Page.	Name of Company.	When organized.
8 to 28	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company	May, 1872
38 to 49	Aid Savings and Loan Company	February, 1893
8 to 28	Atlas Loan Company	August, 1887
8 to 28	Barrie Loan and Savings Company (Limited)	April 14th, 1881
38 to 49	Birkbeck Investment Security and Savings Company (Toronto)	May 1st, 1893
38 to 49	Birkbeck Loan Company (London, Ont.)	February, 1893
.....	Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Company, Bristol, Eng., (a)	
8 to 28	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)	July 1st, 1877
8 to 28	British Mortgage Loan Company of Ontario	October, 1877
8 to 28	Brockville Loan and Savings Company (Limited)	July 1st, 1885
8 to 28	Building and Loan Association	March 1st, 1870
8 to 28	Canada Landed and National Investment Company (Limited)	1858
8 to 28	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	1855
38 to 49	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association	September, 1886
38 to 49	Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company	June 14th, 1890
38 to 49	Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association	March 28th, 1890
38 to 49	Canadian Savings and Loan Company of London, Canada	October, 1875
8 to 28	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Ontario (b)	April 1st, 1884
8 to 28	Chatham Loan and Savings Company	September 28th, 1881
8 to 28	City and County Loan Association	January 26th, 1889
8 to 29	Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien, Montreal	January, 1881
8 to 29	Crown Savings and Loan Company	January 30th, 1882
38 to 49	Dominion Building and Loan Association	May, 1890
8 to 29	Dominion Savings and Investment Society	April, 1872
52 to 55	Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company (Limited)	December 16th, 1885
8 to 29	East Lambton Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	December 18th, 1891
8 to 29	Elgin Loan and Savings Company	May 1st, 1879
38 to 49	Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association	February, 1892
8 to 29	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	October, 1871
8 to 29	Freehold Loan and Savings Company	May, 1859

(a) Incorporated under (Imp.) Cos. Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877; went into liquidation under resolution passed 11th March, 1897.

(b) Head office formerly Peterborough.

CORPORATIONS.

Chief Office in Ontario.	Manager.	President.	Financial statement for the year ending.
London	C. P. Butler	Daniel Regan	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Arthur E. Hill	R. S. Williams	February 27th, 1897.
St. Thomas	A. E. Wallace	Hon. R. Harcourt	December 31st, 1896.
Barrie	R. Laidlaw	N. Dyment	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	F. W. G. Fitzgerald	H. P. Dwight	April 30th, 1897.
London	T. H. Luscombe	R. J. C. Dawson	December 31st, 1896.
			In liquidation.
Toronto	R. H. Tomlinson	A. H. Campbell	December 31st, 1896.
Stratford	William Buckingham	Hon. Thos. Ballantyne	December 31st, 1896.
Brockville	D. B. Jones	W. H. Cole	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Walter Gillespie	Larratt W. Smith, LL.D.	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Andrew Rutherford	John L. Blaikie	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	J. Herbert Mason	J. Herbert Mason	December 31st, 1896
Toronto	A. J. Pattison	John Hillock	September 30th, 1899.
Toronto	A. J. Jackson	J. J. Withrow	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. J. Hambly	John A. Carlaw	December 31st, 1896.
London	Hiram H. Blinn	Robt. Fox	May 31st, 1896.
Toronto	E. R. Wood	Hon. Geo. A. Cox	December 31st, 1896.
Chatham	S. F. Gardiner	Arch. Bell	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. J. Wharin	Ambrose Kent	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. E. Long	Geo. Brolemann	December 31st, 1896.
Petrolea	Wm. English	J. H. Fairbank	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	F. M. Holland	J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.	April 30th, 1897.
London	Nathaniel Mills	Robt. Reid	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	James T. Locke	James Brandon	December 31st, 1896.
Forest	Newton Tripp	James Hutton	February 28th, 1897.
St. Thomas	George Rowley	D. McLarty	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	E. A. Taylor	H. O'Hara	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Geo. S. C. Bethune	Hon. Wm. Mulock	April 30th, 1896.
Toronto	Hon. S. C. Wood	C. N. Gooderham	April 30th, 1896.

LIST OF LOAN COR-

Page.	Name of Company.	When organized.
8 to 29	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society	December, 1863
38 to 49	Globe Savings and Loan Company	February 9th, 1892
8 to 29	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society	1876
.....	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society (c)	.....
8 to 29	Hamilton Mutual Building Society	December 1st, 1890
8 to 29	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	September, 1871
8 to 29	Hastings Loan and Investment Society	January, 1876
38 to 49	Home Building and Savings Association	September, 1890
8 to 29	Home Savings and Loan Company	April 25th, 1877
8 to 29	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company	April 17th, 1885
8 to 29	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company	1864
8 to 29	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company	November, 1877
8 to 29	House and Land Investment Company of Ontario (Limited)	July 20th, 1891
8 to 29	Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada (Limited)	September 14th, 1869
58 to 61	Imperial Trusts Company of Canada	June, 1889
8 to 29	Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company	1889
12 to 34	Lambton Loan and Investment Company	1844
12 to 34	Landed Banking and Loan Company	February, 1877
52 to 55	Land Security Company	December, 1873
12 to 34	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)	January 1st, 1873
12 to 34	London Loan Company of Canada	1877
12 to 34	London and Ontario Investment Company (Limited)	May 15th, 1877
.....	London and Western Trusts Company (Limited) (d)	September 17th, 1896
.....	Manitoba and North-West Loan Company	1874
12 to 34	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	August, 1870
12 to 34	Midland Loan and Savings Company	1873
.....	Midland and Western Counties Loan and Savings Company	May 26th, 1893
.....	Montreal Loan and Investment Company, Montreal (e)	1894
38 to 49	Niagara Falls Building, Savings and Loan Association	April 1st, 1894

(c) Now liquidating under Winding-up Order 18th May, 1897) of the High Court of Ontario; Mr. C. S. Scott, Liquidator, Hamilton, Ont.

(d) Incorporated by Letters Patent of Ontario, 17th September, 1896.

(e) Admitted to transact business in County of Carleton, Ontario, from 1st July, 1897 (L. C. Act, s 111 (3)).

PORATIONS.—*Continued.*

Chief Office in Ontario.	Manager.	President.	For the year ending.
Kingston	Thos. Briggs	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Edgerton W. Day	John Flett	February 28th, 1897.
Guelph	John A. McElderry	David Stirton	December 31st, 1896.
Hamilton			No statement.
Hamilton	Walter Anderson	Alfred Ward	November 30th, 1896.
Hamilton	C. Ferrie	Geo. H. Gillespie	December 31st, 1896.
Belleville	J. P. C. Phillips	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.	December 31st, 1896.
Ottawa	C. A. Douglas	John R. Armstrong	August 31st, 1896.
Toronto	James Mason	Hon. Sir Frank Smith	December 31st, 1896.
Goderich	R. S. Horton	John H. Colborne	December 31st, 1896.
London	Geo. A Somerville	John W. Little	December 31st, 1896.
Sarnia	J. Cameron Douglas	Jas. Flintoft	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. C Kennedy	Jas. P. Murray	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	E. H. Kertland	Jas. Thorburn	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	J. S. Lockie	H. S. Howland	December 31st, 1896.
Sarnia	J. S. Symington	J. F. Lister, M.P.	December 31st, 1896.
Sarnia	A C. Clark	Chas. McKenzie	June 30th, 1896.
Hamilton	C. H. Cartwright	Matthew Leggat	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Wm. Innis Mackenzie	Robt. Jaffray	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Jas. Ferrier Kirk	Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski	August 31st, 1896.
London	Malcolm John Kent	Thos. Kent	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	A. M. Cosby	Hon. Sir Frank Smith	June 30th, 1896.
London	John B. Kilgour	G. C. Gibbons, Q.C.	
Toronto	Geo. A. Muttlebury, Winnipeg	Hon. J. C. Aikins, P.C	Statement too late for publication.
Ottawa	C. R. Cunningham	H. V. Noel	December 31st, 1896.
Port Hope	George M. Furby	John Mulligan	December 31st, 1896.
Peterborough	F. J. Jamieson	J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.	
Ottawa	W. H. McCarthy, Montreal.	L. O. David	
Niagara Falls	Edith Edmand	Frank Le Blond	September 30th, 1896

LIST OF LOAN COR-

Page.	Name of Company.	When organized
12 to 34	North British Canadian Investment Company (Limited)	October 14th, 1876
12 to 34	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company (Limited)	December 17th, 1875
12 to 34	Ontario Building and Savings Society	June 26th, 1874
52 to 55	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company (Limited)	January 5th, 1880
12 to 34	Ontario Loan and Debenture Company	October, 1870
12 to 34	Ontario Loan and Savings Company	March, 1873
38 to 49	Ontario Permanent Building and Loan Association	September 15th, 1892
	Orangeville Building and Loan Association	February 13th, 1873.
	Ottawa Building and Loan Society	
	Ottawa Trusts and Deposit Company (Limited) (*f*)	January 23rd, 1896
38 to 49	Owen Sound Building and Savings Society	April, 1889
12 to 35	Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company	April 15th, 1889
12 to 35	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society	1865
38 to 49	People's Building and Loan Association of London	June, 1892
12 to 35	People's Loan and Deposit Company	March, 1875
38 to 49	Provincial Building and Loan Association	1891
52 to 55	Provident Investment and Mortgage Guarantee Company	November 3rd, 1893
12 to 35	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada (Limited)	December, 1879
38 to 49	Reliance Loan and Savings Company of Ontario	July 3rd, 1895
12 to 35	Royal Loan and Savings Company	June 1st, 1876
12 to 35	Security Loan and Savings Company	March 15th, 1870
	Scottish American Investment Company, Edinburgh	March 29th, 1873
52 to 55	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company (Limited), Glasgow	December 15th, 1879
	Simcoe Loan and Savings Company	April 18th, 1896
38 to 49	Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Associatin	April 30th, 1889
12 to 35	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society	February 18th, 1875
12 to 35	Southern Loan and Savings Company	1870
38 to 49	Star Loan Company	August 31st, 1881
38 to 49	Stratford Building and Savings Society	August 22nd, 1889
38 to 49	Sun Savings and Loan Company	September 1st, 1894
12 to 35	Toronto Financial Corporation	1873

(*f*) Incorporated by Letters Patent of Ontario, 23rd January, 1896.

PORATIONS.—*Continued.*

Chief Office in Ontario.	Manager.	President.	For the year ending.
Toronto	Jas. L Scarth	Peter Sturrock	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Osler & Hammond	Jas. H. Barclay	November 11th, 1896.
Kingston	Jas. McArthur	C. V. Price	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Edmund T. Lightbourne	Wm. Booth	December 31st, 1896.
London	Wm. F. Bullen	John McClary	December 31st, 1896.
Oshawa	T. H. McMillan.	W. F. Cowan	December 31st, 1896.
Woodstock	R. W. Ball	A. B. Welford, M.D	November 30th, 1896.
Orangeville	F. M. Holland	Thomas P. Coffee	Financial statement too late for publication.
Ottawa			No financial statement.
Ottawa	H. W. Chamberlain		
Owen Sound	Alfred J. Spencer	Geo. Inglis	October 31st, 1896.
Owen Sound	Wm. P. Telford	S. J. Parker	December 31st, 1896.
Woodstock	Malcolm Douglas	Wm. Grey	December 31st, 1896.
London	A. A. Campbell.	Edward Elliott	August 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Samuel W. Black	Hon. J. C. Aikins	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. H. Auger	Thos. Crawford	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	H. M. Alling	Robt. Jaffray	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Benj. Morton	Jno. Smart	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	John Blacklock	Hon. John Dryden	December 31st, 1896.
Brantford	R. S. Schell	Wm. Watt, Sr	December 31st, 1896.
St. Catharines	Eugene F. Dwyer	Thos. R. Merritt	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. J. Mcuzier, Edinburgh.	Sir Geo. Warrander, Bart.	Financial statement too late for publication.
Toronto	Jas. L. Scarth	Hugh Wright	December 31st, 1896.
Barrie	O. H. Lyon	Hon. Chas. Drury	Financial statement too late for publication.
Toronto	George Clay	Jno. Aldridge	June 30th, 1896.
St. Thomas	W. E. Leonard	E. W. Gastin	December 31st, 1896.
St. Thomas	Jno. Walker Stewart	Wm. Mickleborough	December 31st, 1896.
St. Thomas	D. M. Tait.	Hon. D. Mills	August 31st, 1896.
Stratford	D. B. Burritt	M. F. Goodwin	September 30th, 1896.
Toronto	W. Pemberton Page	Jno. T. Gilmore, M.D	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	George Dunstan	J. K. Kerr, Q.C.	December 31st, 1896.

LIST OF LOAN COR-

Pages.	Name of Company.	When organized.
58 to 61	Toronto General Trusts Company	February, 1882
52 to 55	Toronto Land and Investment Corporation	February, 22nd, 1886
.....	Toronto Land and Loan Company (*g*)	.....
52 to 55	Toronto Savings and Loan Company	June 15th, 1885
58 to 61	Trusts Corporation of Ontario	1889
12 to 35	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, London, Eng	October 1st, 1851
.....	Trust and Guarantee Company (Limited) (*h*)	February 24th, 1897
12 to 35	Union Loan and Savings Company	March, 1865
12 to 35	Victoria Loan and Savings Company	October, 1895
52 to 55	Walkerville Land and Building Company (Limited)	December, 1890.
12 to 35	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company	March, 1863
.....	Western Loan and Trust Company	1895
38 to 49	York County Loan and Savings Company	December, 1891

(*g*) Dissolved pursuant to resolution passed February, 1897.

(*h*) Incorporated by Letters Patent of Ontario, 24th February, 1897.

PORATIONS.—*Continued.*

Chief Office in Ontario.	Manager.	President.	For the year ending.
Toronto	J. W. Langmuir	John Hoskin, Q.C.	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	John C. Copp	Gee. R. R. Cockburn	December 31st, 1896.
			Dissolved.
Peterborough	W. G. Morrow	Hon. Geo. A. Cox	December 31st, 1
Toronto	A. E. Plummer	Hon. J. C. Aikins	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	W. B. Bridgeman Simpson.	Chas. Morrison	September 30th, 1896.
Toronto	T. P. Coffee	J. R. Stratton, M.PP	
Toronto	Wm. Maclean	Walter P. Geikie, M.D	December 31st, 1896.
Lindsay	Jno. Magwood	Jno. Magwood	October 1st, 1896.
Walkerville	D. F. Matthew	E. Chandler Walker	December 31st, 1896.
Toronto	Walter S. Lee	Hon. G. W. Allen	December 31st, 1896.
	W. Barclay Stephens, Montreal	Hon. A. W. Ogilvie	No statement.
Toronto	Joseph Phillips	Joseph Phillips	December 31st, 1896.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

1896.

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1. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ARITHMETIC.
   (An Address before the Political Science Club of Toronto University,)
   By S. MORLEY WICKETT, PH.D., (LEIPZIG),
   Fellow in Political Science at Toronto University.

2. THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ONTARIO.
   (Reprinted from the *Canada Law Journal*, Jan. 2, 1897.)
   By C. R. W. BIGGAR, Q.C., TORONTO.

3. THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.
   (Prepared for the American Association for the Advance of Science,)
   By C. C. JAMES, M.A.,
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4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO.
   (An Address before the Political Science Club of Toronto University,)
   By C. C. JAMES, M. A. TORONTO.

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POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ARITHMETIC.

An Address before the Political Science Club of Toronto University, on February 3rd 1898.

To-day, in America, the currency problem, the question of the tariff, and the riddle of the exchanges are arousing public sentiment to a keen appreciation of a knowledge of economic and of social facts. And not alone in federal, but also in local circles the demand is becoming ever stronger for reliable and complete official returns. As early as 1874, the late well-known American Economist and Statistician, General Walker, wrote : "The country is hungry for information ; everything of a statistical character, or even of a statistical appearance, is taken up with an eagerness that is almost pathetic : " Though, he adds significantly, "the community have not yet learned to be half skeptical and critical enough in respect to such statements." Fifteen years later another eminent authority, Carroll D. Wright, at present Director of the Washington Labor Bureau, was still able to state that : "In this country the popular demand for statistical information is usually far in advance of the government." And he too adds, the need for skilled compilers of such returns is great indeed. These remarks can apply, in the main, also to Canada, though at times in a modified sense, for on the whole, Canadians in the past have not been as nationally curious as their American friends. However, there is now growing up in Canada a strong desire for statistical information which is decidedly encouraging. Not alone for the mercantile classes is this the case, but it is true also for the administrative authorities, federal, provincial and municipal, as well as, and no less, for the student of social and of economic problems in this country, whose numbers are happily growing, and with sympathy will increase still faster. Without attempting to refresh your minds on the prime importance of statistics for all classes of thinkers—that were in these latter days hardly necessary—I have ventured to choose "Statistics" meaning thereby, a sketch of the history of statistics, as the subject of this paper before the Political Science Club for two reasons : because in this University, as indeed throughout Canada, there is no special attention given to this intensely practical subject ; and, again, that I might take this opportunity to refer to the character of some of our Canadian statistical publications.

When "statistics" are referred to, the student may have in mind two fairly distinct conceptions : on the one hand, of a mere bald tabulation of facts like the accounts of a simple shopkeeper, on the other, of a perspicuous, methodical arrangement of these facts with reference to the general truths which they would demonstrate. This is, the word "statistics" may mean at one time merely statistical material or data, at another, so called scientific statistics.

Statistical data there has been for long ages. An official statistic—and this use of the singular form of statistics is becoming more and more legitimate—carried out by the Emperor of China over 4000 years ago is preserved to us by Confucius in the first chapter of part two of the Chou-King, the oldest Chinese book. The book of Numbers and many other parts of the Bible also give accounts of different enumerations of the fighting men of a tribe and the like. During early times, however, conceptions of arithmetical quantities were so crude and systems of notations and of enumeration so undeveloped that the value and extent of much early statistical work must not be exaggerated. Even down to modern times, as the statistical hyperbole of many a

scribe will attest, the value of a cypher or two at the end of a number was often very inadequately appreciated, and some people would even venture to say that the same statement could be applied locally to-day! True it is, at least, that we have often wondered at the surprising following of a Xerxes, and at the astonishing number of deaths in some plague-stricken mediaeval town, which later investigation shows to have been quite impossible. In Roman times especially celebrated, not alone for financial but also for political and for social reasons, was the Roman census, which tradition dates from the time of Servius Tullius. The census under the Republic was made every five years, and for a time under the Empire every ten. It is claimed indeed that the Romans, if they may be represented by Cicero, had a true conception of the nature and importance of administrative statistics; for in his *de oratore*, lib. ii., Cicero states categorically "*ad concilium de Republica dandum caput est, nosse Rempublicam.*" Statisticians make frequent reference to this diction of the great Roman, as also to the latter's "*notitia rerum publicarum.*" To the Middle Ages belong, as sources of historical and statistical moment, the breviaria of Charlemagne, the national inventory of William the First of England, the Domesday Book, and the consular relazioni of some of the Italian Republics so often referred to by historians, as also local tax lists, gild documents and inventories of private manors. Systematic tabulation of births, marriages and deaths dates generally from the Reformation when the adherents of the rival churches were now more carefully marshalled. But still greater statistical activity was the result of the growth of mercantile policies and the development of national administrations and organizations in which the spirit of the intellectual awakening, the renaissance, was well reflected. This increased statistical activity was indeed, a feature of Sully's administration in France and also of Colbert's and Necker's; and it was to the first of this trio that falls the merit of having erected about 1602 a cabinet complet de politique et de finance, which may be regarded as the forerunner of modern statistical Bureaus.

In the erection of statistical offices England was not quick to follow the example thus set her now by France, and later on by one or two of the other continental countries. Not until the third decade of the present century was a permanent Statistical Bureau opened in England. But in 1832 such an office was attached to the Board of Trade, under the able direction of Mr. Porter, afterwards author of the well-known "Progress of the Nation." England, however, in the meantime, had not been neglecting the gathering of information, as will be indicated especially by her valuable parliamentary papers, dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the continent Napoleon who regarded statistics as the "budget of things, without which there was no public safety" made his influence felt in the same direction: as did also the need of detailed information on the part of several of the over-trodden continental States both during and after the Napoleonic war. There was this difference, however, between then and now, that then all official information was looked upon as the peculiar and inviolate property of the government.

We have spoken thus far of administrative statistics, not of scientific statistics; and the development of statistics in the latter sense, that is, as the arithmetical science of facts, natural, social and political, has been peculiar. The word statistics itself, was first coined or roughhewn in Italy and polished in Germany. In Italy *ragioni di stato* was the science of the State, and the publicist or statesman, familiar with such department, was called *statista*. Thus Shakespeare in Cymbeline speaks of a statesman as a "statist": for which reason some of the English delegates to the Statistical Congress at London in 1860 proposed that those having to do with statistics should be called "statists." But the German University professors had long since taken over the Italian expressions, and having giving them a Latin form had popularised them. And "status" was their new word for state and "statisticus" that for statistics. Hence the word "statistician" (Statistiker) as well has been preserved.

This origin of the word shows that at that time statistics as a field for research were of a quite different character and extent to what they are at present. For these early statistics thus embraced all matters of interest to publicists—political geography, and general administrative and constitutional organization. Their aim was to give political wisdom and to this end their subject matter was, in short, to use a then familiar phrase, "the remarkable things of the State." For this reason they have been called "descriptive statistics." And so Sansovino's work, Del Governo et Amministratione di diversi Regni et Republiche, etc., published in Venice about 1563, and regarded by M. Block as the first statistical work, describes some twenty different countries cosi antiche, come moderne, now ancient, now modern. It even included a description of the Republic Utopia of "Tomaso Moro, Cittadino di Londra.", (!) but it is almost bare of any ciphering. And this latter may be said also of the writings of Conring in the seventeenth century, the founder of German University Statistics; and again, of Achenwall, Professor of the Political Sciences at Goettingen in the middle of last century, who because of his more conscious treatment of statistics as a department of political science, has since been called the "father of statistics." The well-known French title "Etat de la France" is a literary souvenir of somewhat similar conditions. It was this class of work that in Germany went by the name we have just mentioned, of "University Statistics," and the name is still used, though with a somewhat altered meaning.

This mention of Goettingen and of academic statistics makes necessary passing reference to a curious but not on that account less warm strife between two sets of eighteenth century statisticians. The Dane Anchersen, had published in 1741 a 'statistical' work arranged throughout in *tabular form*. And the model thus given was copied in Germany by Ockhardt and others, who laid stress on the tabular presentation of facts. At times even sentences and paragraphs were arranged to appear like tables! Though there was often no essential difference in the value of their statistical matter, yet the Goettingen School were pleased to contemptuously dub their rivals "Knights of the (statistical) table,"[1] and to refer to their work as "vulgar" in style. Amusing though the main ground of strife thus was, there seems to have been this difference that the 'Knights' although having it seems, less ready access to official information, devoted more attention to arithmetical data than the academic men, and showed on the whole a more lively appreciation of succinctness of statement. In a certain sense then the 'Knights' may be said to have beaten the first mould for later German statistical work.

In the meantime, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, statistical work of a somewhat more specific nature was shaping itself especially in England, under the characteristic name of "Political Arithmetic." Political arithmetic first embraced all calculations of national concern; population, trade, etc. And so this period of colonial expansion and of commercial development, a period of keen rivalry in these matters between Holland, France and England, was the peculiar era of such work. And with this work will always be associated the names of Petty, of Davenant, of John Graunt and of many others. The conception of political arithmetic, however, has since been narrowed to refer rather to practical calculations, such as that now carried on in England by actuaries,—computations with regard to pensions, to interest, to rent, and at times calculations of probabilities as seen in the mortuary tables of our insurance companies. There has long been political arithmetic; and considerable political arithmetic there will always be. But it is a pity that such an honorable name should be known only by its epitaph: for the expressions Political Arithmetic and Social Arithmetic seem in many ways both more inviting and more suggestive than the vague and hybrid term statistics. Moreover, the latter word has a repellant, unmusicial sound that in practice must probably be discounted at the expense of popular interest.

[1] An agreeable rendering of "Tabellenknechte."

On the continent and in England then, statistical work of a certain kind was being profitably carried on, but it was not until the present century, indeed, not until toward the middle of the century, that much further progress was made in scientific statistics. That is, not until the province of statistics had become less encyclopedic, and more clearly defined by the enfranchisement of Political Economy as well as by that of Geography and Ethnology, of the departments of Administrative Organization, and of Constitutional History. Independent statistical work advanced therefore, but slowly : though by the middle of last century the foundation of population statistics, or demography, was well laid by a Prussian Pastor, Suessmilch. Suessmilch's standpoint, however, was theological. He sought to prove by the relative frequency of births and of deaths, and by the numerical proportion in which men and women stood to one another, especially at the marriageable age, etc., that the Divine Laws with regard to society were an eternal and exact arithmetic. This theological study of society has been continued in our own century especially by Oettingen in his "Moralstatistik." In this connection the essay of Malthus on Population need hardly be mentioned, for Malthus' work was not statistical in character, but rather of the nature of a compilation. Thus indirectly and also directly statistics as a valuable ancilliary science was impressing public opinion : and the result has been of late genuine sympathy between scholars and practical statisticians. The British Association, whose meetings were held in this City last summer, added a statistical section in 1830 ; and soon after was founded in Manchester a local statistical society, and in London, the Royal Statistical Society. If the final impetus to statistical activity can be laid to the credit of one man, that man was the Belgian Mathematician, Astronomer and Statistician Quetelet. This able thinker through his writings which enjoyed considerable popularity, by his enthusiastic championing of statistical investigations, and by the brilliant success he achieved in connection with the administration of the Belgian Census of 1846, and again through his epoch-marking publication of the full census returns, attracted the attention of Europe to his favorite subject as never before. And from this time practice and science have worked more and more hand in hand, while the giant arms of the printing press have carried statistical material to all parts of the world. In 1851, on the occasion of the London Exposition, an International Statistical Congress was formed which down to 1876 had held nine sessions in various parts of Europe. In 1878, the Congress gave place to the Internationa Institute of Statistics which holds a session every two years and publishes a journal. By such means trained statisticians have been enabled to enjoy intimate converse one with another ; and the technique of statistics has been correspondingly advanced. In the meantime a statistical society, similar to the one in London was founded in Paris in 1860. The United States has also made considerable advance in the same direction as the increasing activity of the American Statistical Association, founded some fifty years ago, and the recent multiplication on all sides of articles and works of a statistical nature readily indicate. At the same time we must register the existence of such valuable statistical publications of international importance as Neumann Spallart's Review of the Markets of the World, now edited by Von Juraschek, Von Mayr's Statistical Archives, the journals of the Royal Statistical Society, and of the French International Institute of comparative Statistics, and in America, the publications of the American Statistical Association. Concurrently with this development, or as part of it, statistical bureaus and official publications have been multiplied, and their rich fund made free to all.[1] Political and social facts arranged by statists have been popularized ; and the conclusions of science, as also the generalisations of practice, have been controlled, checked and advanced. If in this connection we were to talk of Victorian Era development, we would say that the twentieth century will likely look back upon the sixty years just passed as the era in which by means of statistical investigation and development a sure foundation was laid for much of its economic and administrative progress, in a word, of its social organization.

[1] In the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1886, will be found a general account of the *Bureaux of Statistics of Labor in the United States.*

At the present time statistics as a science are taught in most of the continental universities, and in the United States at many of the larger seats of learning. In London a series of lectures on statistics is given at the London School of Economics by Mr. Hewins. Possibly the most enthusiastic work of this character, however, is met with in Germany and Austria, where the Government statisticians are frequently at the same time university professors. This being the case the statistical bureaus are at definite hours the scene of most practical academic work. And if classic is that which popular esteem has pronounced good, then we must say that in these two countries, and, indeed, throughout western Europe, statistics are already classic.[1]

In Canada statistical work is as yet not well forward. A decided lead however in such matters is taken by Ontario with her Bureaus of Industries and of Mines under the able supervision of Mr. James and of Mr. Blue. Of these two Bureaus the 14th and 6th Annual Reports respectively have just been issued. The valuable reports of the Bureau of Industries are divided into six parts, treating consecutively of:

1. The Weather, and the Crops.
2. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary.
3. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages.
4. Chattel Mortgages.
5. Loan Companies.
6. Municipal Statistics.

Mr. Blue's report from its nature is more descriptive than statistical. Manitoba's activity as regards such work is also very commendable; while the recent organization of statistical work in British Columbia under Mr. Gosnell is quite encouraging. Mr. Gosnell's recent issue of a provincial statistical year book merits special mention.[2] In the other provinces government publications are, however, not at all what we would wish for, and might expect. Reports, however, have recently come to hand that Quebec is now contemplating the erection of a statistical office. It would seem that some of the provinces in the past have been vainly endeavoring to throw the task and expense of statistical compilation and publication upon the Dominion, and are only now beginning to see the futility of such efforts, and to undertake the work themselves.

The plan to be adopted by public financiers for the scientific classification of receipts and expenditures is also a subject of statistical moment, and one which, in the United States, financial writers like Professor Seligman of Columbia College and Professor Plehn of Leland-Stanford University have been urging upon scientific and administrative attention. Certain it is that a presentation of the yearly incomings and outgoings in accord with the divisions adopted in financial treatises would greatly aid students of financial statistics and also likely make the work of the authorities less arduous. But this is a subject that in a paper like the present one we can but indicate.

It might be mentioned here that our own local statistics of births, because of their well-known incompleteness, are quite unreliable. The value of our municipal returns is also lessened by delay in publication. In Ontario these returns are not finally published until nearly two years after their period. The nondescript fashion in which some of these returns are first sent in by the local officials and the slender staff available for their auditing and review go a considerable way to explain this delay.

At Ottawa statistical work is carried out mostly by departmental officials, and some of these departmental compilations are admirably put together, such as the Fisheries Returns and

[1] The peculiar and interesting *role* of statistics in the history of German Political Economy is indicated in a brief article by the present writer in the *Economic Journal* for March, 1898.

[2] The Year Book of British Columbia, and Manual of Provincial Information, etc., by R. E. Gosnell, Victoria, 1897, pp. 500.

the Public Accounts' Book. Greater speed in publication, however, is in many cases very advisable. In some departments this can likely be achieved only by a better organization of the statistical staff. I have in mind here more especially the customs returns, whose appearance is of necessity delayed until all the local officials have found time to make up their reports. All such work, it would seem, might be profitably transferred to the Department at Ottawa. Furthermore, in place of the three separate offices of the Customs Department, of the Department of Inland Revenue, and of Trade and Commerce, one large single bureau might materially simplify and strengthen our trade statistics, while the existence of such an office would likely admit in the future of the issue of a valuable trade bulletin.

The standard of Canadian statistical work, however, will popularly, and, likely, generally be judged largely by the character of the publication bearing the name of the Statistical Yearbook of Canada, published under the direction of Mr. George Johnson, in the Department of Agriculture. The Yearbook is a summary of information concerning Canada based upon Dominion and Provincial departmental returns. I have given a brief review of this compilation in Professor Wrong's "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," now in press, so need not discuss its merits and demerits here. Though I would say that because of the influence such a publication might and should exert on statistical work throughout the country, because again, of the important position it holds with regard to the dissemination of statistical knowledge concerning Canada, and because of its being the possible nucleus of considerable statistical activity in the future our Yearbook should be compiled with somewhat greater regard for statistical method.

With regard to our census publications two points deserve notice in such a review as we are now making. They are, first, that the census officials have taken as basis of their population returns the *de jure* in place of the *de facto* population, and in this they have set before them, as is admitted by statisticians, an ideal statistically impossible and for practical purposes undesirable. That this is the case a little reflexion on your part will likely suffice to show. For in this migratory age and country to presume for an instant that our local untrained census enumerators could determine with any degree of certainty the legal population is too irrational, and again totally irreconcilable with the aim of a census to give, as it were, an instantaneous political and social photograph of the country in question. On the other hand we do not wish to belittle the value of an enumeration of the legal population. Under certain conditions such a census might be of considerable importance.[1] And in the second place, statistics of industrial establishments in Canada have been based upon the definition that an industrial establishment is "any place where one or several are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption." Such an artificial definition of an industrial establishment makes any statistics based upon it of very conjectural value. Indeed it is really difficult to say what useful purpose these returns in their present form can serve; while from another point of view, in the hands of uncritical readers they may be highly misleading.

Without referring to the statistical material supplied by semi-private foundation, such as joint stock companies, boards of trade, and the like, we can now see that in different quarters of Canada we possess good statistical material: though on the other hand we see equally well as regards statistical work that for Canada as a whole, with the possible exception of Ontario, there is considerable room for a more pregnant and promising organization. In accord with the genius of Anglo-Saxon people any such organization must follow along essentially practical lines. And it is in agreement with this spirit that we see prospects, as indicated, for a Bureau

[1] Attention may be directed here to an interesting resumé of Canadian census returns since 1665 in Volume 4 of the census publications of 1870-71. As regards detailed systematic census work it will be found that the Canadian census of 1665 is perhaps the earliest instance of a modern census.

of Trade Statistics at Ottawa and for a further development of the present Dominion Census Office. It is to be hoped, also, that in their statistical activity federal and local authorities will come to work more in unison, each assisting and supplementing to a greater extent than at present the work of the others.

In the meantime, however, for the benefit of the students of economic Canada, as also of financial, mercantile and other classes, a careful collection by our provincial or legislative libraries of all blue books and official reports published in Canada, and if possible, in the United States and England as well, would be of great and growing value. Such a series of collections, feasible as it is, may seem almost too good to be realized! In the new City Hall in this city I am informed, however, and I hope correctly, that some provision is being made for a municipal library to contain municipal documents and reports and general works of municipal importance. Of our own legislative library we can only say that it is quite incomplete. In fact at present in Canada the parliamentary library in Ottawa is the single library possessing such literature to any considerable extent, and its collections are mainly local in nature.

But I have already trespassed, I fear, upon your patience. If there are any mathematicians present, drawn hither by the bewitcheries of the club's able artist as displayed on the notice board in the Aula, they will likely be disappointed in not having heard discussed the technique of statistics. But statistical averages, weighted means and the like are matters to be learned and appreciated, as in literature, only in practice and in the study of good authors. However, I hope that the members of this club will go away with the idea that statistics after all are possibly not altogether mere dry drudgery, but to the social and administrative connoisseur, tradidition to the contrary notwithstanding, something both refreshing and important. And while we keep in mind that statistics are but the abbreviated expression of facts and of science, it will not do to forget that for that very reason they are to be read with all the greater care. Thereby will much of the abuse at times heaped upon statistics be rendered impossible and our own knowledge at the same time still further advanced. S. M. Wickett.

SOME NOTES ON THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ONTARIO.

"Municipal institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach; they teach men how to use and enjoy it. A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions, it cannot have the spirit of liberty."

DeTocqueville, "Democracy in America," Vol. I, c. 5.

The Province of Upper Canada, even before it was formally set apart by the Constitutional Act of 1791 (31 Geo. III., c. 31), had been divided by Lord Dorchester's proclamation of 24th July, 1788, into four districts, namely: Luneburg (*a*), commencing at the present eastern boundary of the Province of Ontario and extending to a north and south line drawn through the mouth of the River Gananoque; Mecklenburgh, from this to a similar line running through the mouth of the River Trent; Nassau, from this to the end of Long Point on Lake Erie; and Hesse, comprising all the rest of the Province from thence to its western boundary (the middle of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and of Lake Huron (*b*)), and extending north-westward to the undefined limits (if any) of the king's jurisdiction. (See the proclamation in Thomson & McFarlane's collection of the statutes of U. C. (1831), at p. 23).

For the purpose of parliamentary representation, and also for militia purposes, (*c*) these districts were afterwards divided, by a proclamation (*d*) of Governor Simcoe, dated 16th July, 1792, into the nineteen original counties of Upper Canada, viz., Glengary (*a*), Stormont, Dundas, Grenvill (*a*), Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario (consisting of "Isle Tonti," or Amherst Island, "Isle au Foret," or Gage (now Simcoe) Island, Grand (or Wolfe) Island, and "Isle Cauchois," or Howe Island) Addington, Lenox (*a*), Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. It was not, however, until 1849 (more than fifty years later) that the county succeeded the district as a division for municipal or judicial purposes.

The four original districts.—re-named at the opening session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada (32 Geo. III., c. 8), the "Eastern," "Midland," "Home" and "Western" Districts.—had, by Jan. 1st, 1800, been increased by sub-divisions consequent upon accretion of new territory and growth in population to eight, the Johnstown, Niagara, London and Newcastle Districts being thus formed. (*e*) In 1849, when the county first became the unit of division for municipal and judicial, as well as for parliamentary purposes, there were twenty districts in Upper Canada. (*f*)

The management of local affairs in each of these districts, including much of the work afterwards entrusted to municipal councils, was, until 1842, transacted by the (Crown-appointed) Justices of the Peace for each district in their General Quarter Sessions assembled.

In 1793, and for some years thereafter, the Court of General Quarter Sessions for the Eastern District used to meet twice a year at New Johnstown (now a mere hamlet in the Township of Edwardsburgh, three miles east of Prescott) and twice a year at Cornwall; that for the

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(*a*) This is the original spelling.

(*b*) Treaty of Paris, 1783; Houston—"Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution," p. 267.

(*c*) De la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt. "Voyage dans les Etats Unis et le Haut Canada;" (1795-1797) Vol. I., p. 434. "County Lieutenants," answering to the Lords Lieutenant of English counties, were appointed by Governor Simcoe in and for each of the nineteen counties established by this proclamation. To them was committed the organization and command of the militia of the county, and the magistrates thereof were appointed upon their recommendation. A list of the first County Lieutenants thus appointed is given at p. 142 of a recent and most interesting history of the Western District, entitled "Harrison Hall and its Associations," by His Honour Judge Woods, of Chatham, Ont.

(*d*) Thomson & McFarlane's Statutes of U. C. (1831), p. 24.

(*e*) 38 Geo. III., c. 5, ss. 10, 25, 32, 37; Proclamation, Jan. 1st, 1800, recited in 42 Geo. III., c. 2

(*f*) 12 Vict., c. 79, Sched. B.

Midland District in like manner alternately at Kingston and Adolphustown ; the Home District Court quarterly at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) ; and the Court for the Western District "in the Town of Detroit," with an annual special session of the Peace at Michilimackinac, now "the British Landing," Mackinac Island, Mich,, (33 Geo. III., c. 6, and 36 Geo. III., c. 4 ; 41 Geo. III., c. 6). (*a*)

The powers of Justices of the Peace at these sessions assembled included (*inter alia*) the erection and management of court houses, gaols and asylums ; laying out and improving the highways ; making assessments for these purposes, and also "to pay the wages of members of the House of Assembly," (34 Geo. III., c. 6 ; 36 Geo. III., c. 7 ; 47 Geo. III., c. 7) ; making regulations to prevent accidental fires (32 Geo. III., c. 5) ; the appointment of district and township constables (33 Geo. III., c. 2, s. 10) ; fixing the fees of gaolers (32 Geo. III., c. 8, s. 17), of town or parish clerks (33 Geo. III., c. 2, s. 13), and of pound-keepers (*Ibid.* and 34 Geo. III., c. 8, s. 3) ; the appointment of street and highway surveyors (50 Geo. III., c. 1, s. 2 ; 4 Geo. IV., c. 9, s. 4), and inspectors of weights and measures (4 Geo. IV., c. 16, s. 4) ; the regulation of ferries (37 Geo. III., c. 10) ; the establishment and regulation of markets in various towns, [*e.g.*, Kingston in 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 3), York in 1814 (51 Geo. III. c. 15), Niagara in 1817 (57 Geo. III., c. 4), Cornwall in 1818 (59 Geo. III., 1st session, c. 4), Perth in 1822 (2 Geo. IV., c. 15)] ; also the granting of certificates to applicants for licenses to sell liquor (34 Geo. III., c. 12), and to ministers or clergymen of "dissenting" congregations, authorizing them to solemnize marriages (38 Geo. III., c. 4, ss. 1 and 2 ; 1 Wm. IV., c. 1).

The germ of that democratic system of municipal institutions which now has so completely superseded this oligarchic method of government through nominees of the Crown may be found so far back as 1793 in the Act, 33 Geo. III., c. 2, entitled "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Province." This Statute enabled any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace by their warrants, to authorize the constable of any parish, township, reputed township or place, to assemble on the first Monday in March (afterwards changed to the first Monday in January) in each year, the inhabitant (ratepaying) householders of the parish, township etc., in the parish church or chapel, or in some convenient place within the parish, etc., to choose for the ensuing year a parish, town or township clerk, two assessors, a collector, a number (repeatedly increased) of overseers of highways and fence viewers, a pound-keeper and two town wardens. If there was a parish church and a duly appointed minister thereof, he appointed one warden, and the "town-meeting" (*b*) elected the other, the two being then styled "churchwardens." Beyond simply electing these officers to carry out the laws made by Parliament, the meeting had no legislative power except to determine the height of lawful fences, and (by 34 Geo. III., c. 8), "to ascertain and determine in what manner and for what periods horned cattle, horses, sheep and swine, or any of them, shall be allowed to run at large, or to resolve that they or any of them shall be restrained from so

(*a*) See "Harrison Hall and its Associations," pp. 36-38.

(*b*) "The town-meeting of New England played a most important part in the education of the people in self government. There all the qualified male inhabitants met together, and discussed and decided a wide range of matters of local concern. Why was this system not introduced in its entirety into Canada? It is frequently supposed that the reason was that the British Government, taught by the experience of the revolted colonies, feared the town-meeting as a school of independence. It is true that town-meetings were suppressed in Nova Scotia in 1770, the very year that Boston town-meeting, under the guidance of Samuel Adams, was leading all the other "towns" of Massachusetts, in opposition to the Government of King George. This may accordingly have been one of the reasons why the local government established in Upper Canada took the shape it did. But there is another and still more important reason that has hitherto been overlooked. It is that it was not the example of New England that was directly before the eyes of the first settlers in Upper Canada, but the example of the neighboring State of New York. It was from thence that most of the U. E. Loyalists came. Indeed an old settler writing in 1816, expressly describes (Canniff, History of Ontario, p. 159), the system of government established in 1791, and the years immediately following, as 'a constitution similar to that which they (the old settlers) had lost during the Rebellion in the Province of New York.'"—(Prof. Ashley's Introduction to "The Ontario Township," by J. M. McEvoy—Tor. Univ. Studies in Political Science, 1st Series, No. 1.)

doing." (a) [For extracts from the minutes of some of these "town-meetings" see Canniff's "History of Ontario," pp. 454, 471, 481, 492. The earliest is that of Adolphustown, the date of which, as given by Canniff, is 6th March, 1793, though the Act did not come into force till July 9th of that year.]

The two wardens thus elected (or elected and appointed) became "as a corporation to represent the whole inhabitants of the township or parish," with power to sue, prosecute and defend on their behalf; but except as aforesaid they were entirely without any legislative capacity. The Justices of the Peace for the district in their Quarter Sessions assembled retained all the authority above indicated: in case of non-election by the ratepayers, they appointed the town officers, and in every case they filled any vacancies occurring during the year by death or removal (46 Geo. III., c. 5; 48 Geo. IV., c. 14, s. 4).

As towns arose, and markets were established therein, the Quarter Sessions were further empowered to make for these towns "such prudential rules and regulations as they might deem expedient," relative to watching, paving, lighting, keeping in repair, cleansing and improving the streets of such towns: regulating the assize of bread; slaughter houses and nuisances; firemen and fire companies; enforcing the laws relative to inspection of weights and measures; and as to horses, swine or cattle running at large in the town. (57 Geo. III., c. 2; 59 Geo. III., c. 5; 4 Geo. IV., c. 30): and see 7 Geo. IV., c. 12 (Kingston).

Gradually, however, the power to regulate these matters was transferred in towns to representative bodies annually elected by the resident (male) householders under the name of "Boards of Police." To these, from the very first, were granted additional powers, *e.g.*, to appoint the town clerk, treasurer and street surveyor, assessors, collectors and bailiffs, and to fix their remuneration: to make assessments for purchasing real estate for the use of the town, and for procuring fire engines, aqueducts (*sic*), and a supply of pure wholesome water; lighting, paving and repairing the streets: to regulate and license victualling houses and public exhibitions of showmen and mountebanks: to regulate carts and carmen, wharves and quays, the weighing of hay, the measuring of wood: to prevent riding or driving on sidewalks or at an immoderate pace, the firing of guns and pistols, squibs and fire balls, injury to shade trees, the pulling down or defacing of sign boards (evidently there were "Mohocks" in those days), indecent inscriptions on buildings, walls and fences, encroachments on streets, etc., and "generally to prevent vice and preserve good order in the town," and "to make such rules and regulations therefor as they might deem expedient," with power to enforce the same by inflicting a penalty of one pound ten shillings for violation of any by-law or ordinance of the corporation. (See 2 Wm. IV., c. 17 (Brockville): 3 Wm. IV., c. 16 (Hamilton): 4 Wm. IV., c. 25 (Cornwall); c. 26 (Port Hope); c. 27 (Prescott); 6 Wm. IV., c. 14 (Belleville): 7 Wm. IV., c. 42 (Cobourg); c. 44 (Picton). In later statutes the list of powers entrusted to these boards of police is much more extensive, *e.g.*, 8 Vict. c. 62 (Niagara); c. 63 (St. Catharines); 9 Vict. c. 71 (Cobourg).

Still larger powers were granted by the incorporation Acts of certain cities and towns, [*e.g.*: Toronto in 1834 (7 Wm. IV., c. 39), Kingston in 1838 (1 Vict. c. 37), Cornwall in 1846 (9 Vict., c. 72), Bytown, Dundas, London and Brantford in 1847 (10-11 Vict., cc. 43, 45, 49)]: and their municipal government was vested in a mayor and common council, the mayor being chosen by (but not in every case from) the council.

(a) "The two questions 'What shall be a lawful fence?' and 'What animals shall be free commoners in the township for the year?' were the only questions concerning which town-meetings might really legislate, but they might and did discuss far weightier matters. Public sentiment on the largest public questions was here fostered. This, however, was not so important or valuable as the quality of mind that was developed. Little as was their law-making power, it was enough to show every man present the real necessity for laws, how laws were made, that laws were simply rules which ought to be the most advantageous that could be devised for the community, and that the community had an undoubted right to change these laws if they saw that a change would be an improvement. It was the conception of law that was fostered in the men of Ontario by their town-meetings which led in a large measure to the establishment of responsible government in this Province."—McEvoy, "The Ontario Township," p. 20.

In 1847, a general Act (10-11 Vict., c. 42) was passed enabling the inhabitant householders of any town or village not specially incorporated, to elect "police trustees" who were empowered to enforce within the town or village the regulations now contained in s. 667 of the present Municipal Act (1892), regulations which (*mirabile dictu*) have remained on our statute books unamended for fifty years!

Municipal affairs in rural localities, however, still continued to be managed by the Quarter Sessions for the district acting through the officers appointed under the "Parish and Town Officers Act" of 1833, and the amendments thereto, as consolidated and re-enacted by the "Township Officers Act" of 1837, (1 Vict., c. 21).

The contrast, thus continually becoming more marked, between the measure of local self-government accorded to the urban as compared with the rural elector, was one which could not fail to produce, and certainly did produce, in the latter a feeling of profound dissatisfaction, which indeed was not wholly without cause. Mr. McEvoy, in his interesting paper on "The Ontario Township," says: (pp. 20-22).

"A full and careful study of the 'orders' of the different District Courts of Quarter Sessions would, I believe, do very much to explain and justify the irritation which was so prevalent during the time that these Courts exercised their taxing and regulating authority. The Court of Quarter Sessions was composed of the magistrates of the district. The London District consisted of some thirty-two townships, which may be roughly described as those now constituting the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Huron, Elgin, Brant and Norfolk. At some of the sessions of this Court I find that twenty-three magistrates were present, but the usual number present was from six to eleven. . . . All the public funds available for the building of roads and bridges in six counties were in the hands of these eight or ten men appointed for life by the Government. In the matter of roads and bridges they were indifferent and incompetent; they neither knew the needs of the district nor were they sufficiently anxious to supply them to make them at all fitted to open up a new country. In the matter of gaols and other public works the Court was also invested with large authority. They procured plans and estimates for the building of a gaol and court house, of what dimensions they deemed fit, erected these buildings and ordered the people to pay whatever expense had been incurred in the process. Their worships also ordered what fare the prisoners should get, and contracted for the supply of provisions; they ordered what fees the district officers should receive; they had control of public charity and occasionally voted a pittance for the relief of an unfortunate pauper. They exercised the right of granting or withholding the authority to solemnize marriage, ministers of any but the English Church being allowed to perform this ceremony only after much trouble and annoyance. Besides this large statutory authority they might venture on almost any stretch of power and no person was willing or able to make question of their actions. A body of public officers with such large and unrestricted powers would now be considered by the people somewhat dangerous, even were its members annually subject to popular election. The magistrates, however, who exercised these enormous powers in Quarter Sessions were life appointees of the Government, who often had very meagre qualifications to recommend them for public office. They were frequently old army officers with pensions, and almost always men of sufficient income from some source to render them indifferent to and independent of the hardships and wants of the average hardworking settler."

Yet nearly half a century elapsed before "the conception of law fostered in the men of Ontario by their town-meetings" came to its birth, and (as we shall presently see) it was born at last amid sore travail. In 1841 (the year of the union of Upper and Lower Canada) was passed the "District Councils Act" (4 and 5 Vict., c. 10), by which the inhabitants of each district were, from January 1st, 1842, constituted a municipal corporation, and the persons qualified to

vote for township officers under the "Township Officers Act" were empowered also to elect representatives to a "District Council" in which was vested (s. 39) the powers to pass by-laws relative to roads, bridges, public buildings, schools, the expense of administration of justice, to determine the remuneration of all district and township officers, and to levy taxes for these purposes upon real and personal property within the district. To these elective councils were now transferred (s. 51) all the powers theretofore vested in the Quarter Sessions relative to highways and bridges or work connected therewith, the appointment of road surveyors and other road officers, and the right to levy taxes for any purpose connected with the subjects over which the District Council was thenceforward to have jurisdiction.

This important Act, "which established the municipal system of Upper Canada," was introduced during the first session after the Union, by the Honorable S. B. Harrison, then Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada. (*a*) The late Sir Francis Hincks, then memb r for Oxford, tells us in his "Reminiscences of My Public Life," that the Governor (Lord Sydenham) had strongly recommended the establishment of municipal institutions in Canada by the Union Act (Imp. Stat. 3 and 4 Vict., c. 35).

He says (p. 63):

"Clauses with this object were included in the Bill sent by him to England (*b*); but during the discussion in the House of Commons they were withdrawn, as being more properly a subject for local legislation. Lord Sydenham thereupon introduced into the Special Council an ordinance for their establishment in Lower Canada, and framed it so as to secure, as far as in his power, that it should not become a dead letter. The Municipal Bill introduced into the Assembly during the first session of the first Union Parliament, was substantially the same as the Lower Canadian ordinance; and it soon became apparent that there would be formidable opposition to it. The Conservatives of Upper Canada, led by Sir Allan MacNab, were strongly opposed to the extension of popular control over the local affairs of the people. The Lower Canadians were prejudiced against the ordinance of the Special Council, and had no desire to support any measure emanating from a Government to which they were in strong opposition. Mr. Baldwin [the Hon. Robert Baldwin, then one of the members for Hastings] grounded his opposition to the Bill on the provision for the appointment of the warden, treasurer and clerk, by the Crown instead of by the municipal bodies; and I believe I am correct in stating that his opinions were shared by the Reformers generally. At an early stage of the proceedings, the

(*a*) A very interesting sketch of the public life of the Hon. S. B. Harrison is given by His Honor Judge Woods, in "Harrison Hall and its Associations" (pp 12-13, 29-30). From it, from Rev. Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," and from Dent ("The Last Forty Years") we learn that before coming to Canada in 1837 he had taken his degree at Cambridge and had already attained some distinction at the English Bar. His edition of "Woodfall on Landlord and Tenant" was well and favorably known to the profession both here and at home, and he was also the originator and compiler of an "Analytical Digest of all the Reported Cases determined in the House of Lords, the several Courts of the Common Law in Banc and at Nisi Prius, etc., from M. T. 1756 to E. T. 1843, including Crown Cases reserved; in Four Volumes;" the precursor, in fact, of our beloved "Fisher's Digest." In 1839 he became Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Geo Arthur, and in 1841 Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada in Lord Sydenham's cabinet, and member for Kingston in the First Parliament of United Canada.

Besides the District Councils Bill referred to in the text, he introduced the first general school bill for U. C., and moved the celebrated resolutions of Sept. 3rd, 1841, respecting responsible government in Canada, which "constitute, in fact, the articles of agreement upon that momentous question between the executive authority of the Crown and the Canadian people." (Todd's "Parliamentary Government" p. 56). In 1844 he was elected to the Second Parliament of Canada as member for Kent (which, as well as Hamilton, had rejected him in 1841), but resigned his seat before the first session of that Parliament, on account of the resolution of the Administration of which he was a member to transfer the seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal. He was thereupon appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, and (later) District Judge for the Home District (including Toronto) where he died in 1867. "Conscientious scruples as to the infliction of capital punishment prevented him from accepting a seat on the Superior Court Bench, but upon the County Court he conferred a new dignity by becoming one of its judges." Dr. Scadding says: "The memory of Judge Harrison as an English gentleman, genial, frank and straightforward, is cherished among his surviving contemporaries."

(*b*) The Bill was drafted chiefly by the Hon. James Stuart, then Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, who, for his services to Lord Durham and Lord Sydenham, was afterwards created a Baronet of the United Kingdom (Dent,—"The Last Forty Years," Vol. I., pp. 42-3).

Lower Canadian ordinance was referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Bill, with the view to having them made alike in all essential points. This rendered it impossible for the Government to yield to the Upper Canadians on points that were deemed essential for Lower Canada, and it was soon formally announced that if any important amendments were made in the Government Bill it would be withdrawn."

Some of the divisions on the Bill were exceedingly close ; and the clause providing that wardens should be appointed by the Crown was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee (Dent,—"The Last Forty Years," Vol. I., p. 147).

Speaking in support of the third reading, Mr. Hincks said :

"The honorable and gallant knight from Hamilton [Sir Allan MacNab (*a*),] and the honorable and learned member for Lennox and Addington (Mr. J. S. Cartwright), say that this Bill is republican and democratic in principle ; and that if it be adopted the people will have almost uncontrolled power. At the same time we are assured by the honorable and learned member for Hastings (Mr. Baldwin) that it is 'an abominable Bill,' 'a monstrous abortion,' 'that he views it with detestation.'" (Reminiscences, p. 66).

But as Dr. Bourinot justly observes ("Local Government in Canada," p. 70) :

"Imperfect as was the Act of 1841, it marks the commencement of a new era in the municipal government of Canada. In the course of a few years it was amended, and the people at last obtained full control of the election of their own municipal officers."

In 1843 the Honorable Robert Baldwin, (*b*) then Attorney-General for Upper Canada, introduced a general municipal Act "to provide for the incorporation of the townships, towns, counties and cities in Upper Canada." The Bill passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly, and was sent up to the Legislative Council, from the seclusion of which it never emerged ; and a fortnight before the close of the session the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government (all but Mr. Dominick Daly) resigned office on account of their differences with Sir Charles Metcalfe over the (then burning) question of responsible government. (Dent,—"The Last Forty Years," cc. 13-16).

It was not until March, 1848, during a session which ended on March 23rd, that the second Baldwin-Lafontaine Government was formed. Early in the following session (1849) Mr. Baldwin re-introduced (with some amendments suggested by the experience of the preceding six years) the Bill which the Legislative Council had killed in 1843, but which now passed into law as 12 Vict., c. 81, entitled "An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of municipal councils and the establishment and regulation of police in and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships and villages in Upper Canada."

In the same session, by an Act 12 Vict., c. 79—after reciting that by reason of the subdivision of the districts of Upper Canada their boundaries had in many cases become identical with the boundaries of counties, and that there was no longer any sufficient reason for their continuance, and that it was therefore expedient to abolish the territorial division of the Province into districts, and, "following in this respect the example of the mother country," to retain only the name of "county" as a territorial division for judicial as well as for other (including municipal) purposes—it was provided that the district gaols, court houses, grammar

(*a*) I think it was probably in the discussion upon this Bill that Sir Allan MacNab gave to the district councils to be thereby created the afterwards historic title of "sucking republics." Perhaps some reader can verify my conjecture?—C. R. W. B.

(*b*) Why has no one yet written a satisfactory biography of the Honorable Robert Baldwin? Surely a memoir of the life and times of one who took so prominent a part in Canadian politics during those eventful years in which the struggle for responsible government was fought and won,—the eponymos, so to speak, of the "Baldwin Reformers" a political species not yet wholly extinct,—might be made most interesting to students of Canadian history. Materials, apparently ample, for such a work are still accessible in documents in the possession of Mr. Baldwin's numerous descendants, and in the recollections of his surviving contemporaries.—C. R. W. B.

schools and district officers should thenceforth belong to the counties and unions of counties (twenty in number) mentioned in the schedule to the Act: and by c. 80 of the same session all previous (local) Acts of incorporation were repealed, together with most of the "Township Officers Act" (1 Vict., c. 21); the "District Councils Act" (4 and 5 Vict., c. 10) and the "Police Trustees Act" (10 and 11 Vict., c. 42), with the amendments thereto respectively.

These statutes were, however, only ancillary to the principal Act—viz., the General Municipal Act (c. 81)—which not only incorporated all the most valuable provisions of the statutes thus repealed, but also, with a prescience which shows it to be the work of a master mind, sketched in outline at least, the frame work of the municipal system of Canada as it has since continued to this day.

It would not be too much to apply to the scientific, comprehensive and statesman-like enactment known as the "Baldwin Municipal Act of 1849," the words used by the learned editors of the last edition of Mr. Arnold's treatise on the English Municipal Corporations Act, and say that "it may fairly be termed the Magna Charta of the Municipal Institutions" of Canada. To how large an extent it forms the basis of our present municipal law will appear from the notes appended to many sections throughout the new edition of "The Municipal Manual" to which some portion, at least, of this article will form a prefatory chapter.

Although amended at nearly every session of Parliament from 1849 to 1897—though seven times consolidated, and on each occasion to some extent recast—the changes made in it during the past half century have been chiefly in the direction of amplification and detail. Never has the principle of local self-government been more fully carried out than in the Act of 1849; and, though the powers of municipal councils have since been extended to many subjects not at that time foreseen and therefore not therein provided for, they have in respect of other matters been since then curtailed. Especially since Confederation there has been a tendency to transfer to government officials and to bodies such as boards of health, license commissioners and police commissioners, of a less directly representative and popular character, than our municipal councils, certain of the powers which were formerly exercised by these councils or by their officers.

Furthermore, the Baldwin Act and its lineal descendants have in their turn become the progenitors and paradigms of the municipal institutions Acts in force to-day in nearly every other Province of the Dominion. This will be more fully shown in a future paper, in which I hope to attempt a comparison of the Municipal Act of Ontario with those of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba (whose municipal legislation is almost precisely the same as in Ontario); British Columbia (where it is very similar, but I think better arranged) (*a*), and the North-West Territories, where the ordinance (*b*) governing municipal institutions is taken almost wholly from the Ontario Statute then in force (55 Vict., c. 42).

C. R. W. Biggar.

(*a*) See the consolidation of 1896, 59 Vict., c. 37 ("Municipal Clauses"); c. 38 ("Municipal Elections") and c. 39 ("Municipal Incorporation.")

(*b*) Ordinances N. W. T., No. 3 of 1894.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

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The settlement of Ontario began with the declaration of American Independence, and the first settlers were made up principally of emigrants from the New England States. Most of them came from New York State who brought with them ideas as to self government that were put into shape as soon as opportunity presented itself. The first Legislature of Upper Canada was summoned in September, 1792. On April 9th, 1793, there came into operation *An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Province.*

The era of town meetings and quarter sessions was thus begun, and it lasted until 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada were united under the name of "The Province of Canada." In 1841 there was passed *The District Councils Act*, introduced by the Hon. S. B. Harrison. This continued until 1849, when the Baldwin Municipal Act was passed, which gave us municipal government in the general form that we have to-day, except that in 1896 a new County Councils Act was passed. In studying the growth of municipal government in Ontario, therefore, we have as divisional lines these dates: 1793, 1841, 1849, 1896.

The limits of such a paper as this will not permit a historical review of the changes that have taken place at and between these four dates, the student may refer to the works quoted at the head of this paper for full information upon these points. We shall confine ourselves mainly to a survey of the situation as it exists at the present day.

The township is the basis or beginning of municipal organization in Ontario. In the latter part of the previous century the first settlers brought to this Province the township form of government of New England as distinguished from the county government of Virginia and neighboring states.*

In the early settlement of Ontario natural conditions had much to do with fixing the boundaries of the townships which were first laid out or surveyed along the St. Lawrence river, around the Bay of Quinte, in the Niagara Peninsula and in the vicinity of Detroit. These first scattered sections of settlements were gradually connected by government roads, military roads in some cases. As population increased new townships were surveyed along these roads. As a consequence, a glance at a township map of Ontario will present many peculiarities of form and a great varity of size—for instance, in the County of York, the county adjacent to the City of

* See Civil Government in the United States by John Fiske, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890, pp. 34, 57.

Toronto, there are at present ten townships varying in size from 28,532 acres to 87,064 acres. In more recent years, however, greater uniformity has been aimed at, and the regulation size for townships northwest of Lake Superior is six miles square, 23,040 acres, with boundaries running exactly north and south and east and west. This is the plan also adopted in many western and central states.

Whenever it is deemed advisable to have a new township surveyed the work is done by order of, or under the direction of, the Provincial Crown Lands Department. The plans and field notes are placed on file in the Department, and the new township is then removed from the great unsurveyed portion to the surveyed portion. The name of the township is also selected by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and of late years many of the names given have been selected to immortalize some member or ex-member of the Local Legislature. The earlier townships surveyed were given names duplicating counties in the British Isles, in honor of the various Indian tribes, or some members of the reigning family of Great Britain. In one section we are told that the names Tiny, Tay and Flos perpetuate the memory of the three favorite lap dogs of the Governor's wife.

At the present time in addition to the townships fully settled and that have altogether passed out of the possession of the Crown there are 161 townships surveyed and open for purchase from the Crown.

It may be mentioned here that the total area of the settled and organized portion of Ontario was as follows in 1895 :

	Acres.
Townships	23,114,356
Villages	146,308
Towns	100,943
Cities	40,548
Total	23,402,155

The total area of Ontario is calculated by the Ontario Crown Lands Department to be 126,000,000 acres, but the Dominion statistics branch gives the land area at 219,650 square miles or 140,576,000 acres. Taking the smaller estimate we find that less than twenty per cent. of the Province has as yet been settled, and that over eighty per cent. is still in the hands of the Crown. In round figures there is an area of 100,000,000 square miles unsurveyed, a considerable portion of which is even unexplored, and less known than the valley of the Yukon. Now let us return to the development of a new municipality.

Organization of Municipalities.

Townships.—During the early days of settlement of a township its inhabitants are not left free from municipal privileges or responsibilities, but as a rule the Lieutenant-Governor, by proclamation, joins the township to one or two other similar townships, and these may be attached to the nearest organized county, or they may be left simply as a union of townships if in one of the judicial districts of the north.

When the number of resident freeholders and land holders amounts to 100, or, under certain conditions, when the number amounts to 50, the township is separated from the other townships and is entitled to a separate municipal existence. In this way also other neighboring townships will become settled and in time the Lieutanant-Governor proclaims the union of these townships to be a county, which is then attached to the nearest incorporated county.

When the population of this junior or attached county amounts to 17,000 the junior county may, on petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, be separated from the older county and be formed into a new independent county.

On December 31st, 1895, we had in Ontario 492 organized townships having an area of 23,114,356 acres with a total assessed population of 1,109,631. This would make an average of 46,980 acres with a population of 2,256. The total number of ratepayers was 355,828 making the average lot assessed just about 65 acres.

Unincorporated Villages.—Here and there in the township there will be found a crowding together of the residents. These residents desire a name and a recognition. A petition signed by a majority of these ratepayers, of whom at least one-half must be resident freeholders, is presented to the council of the township and a by-law may then be passed by this council setting apart this section of the township as an unincorporated village. The unincorporated village is controlled by the township council and is subject to all the provincial laws regulating townships. In addition to this the township council may apply to the unincorporated village certain privileges granted to councils of cities, towns and incorporated villages. These privileges apply mainly to the making and care of streets and bridges.

Incorporated Villages.—When by the census it is shown that there are 750 inhabitants occupying not more than 500 acres of land, a petition signed by not less than 100 residents and freeholders and householders may be presented to the township council to have the village incorporated separated from the township in which it is situated. After certain preliminary conditions have been fulfilled a by-law may be passed and the village thereby becomes an incorporated village.

At the end of 1895 there were in Ontario 137 villages having an area of 100,043 acres and a population of 136,021. The population averaged therefore barely 1,000 persons.

Police Villages.—There is a condition intermediate between that of an unincorporated village and an incorporated village known as "Police Village." The county council may on petition erect an unincorporated village into a police village. This gives the inhabitants the right to elect three persons known as police trustees whose business it is to improve the streets, construct drains and sidewalks, and to enfore certain statutory regulations in regard to the prevention of fire and explosions, and to prohibit nuisances. The police trustees get their money for expenditure from the township council by a special tax on the village.

Towns and Cities.—When the incorporated village attains a population of 2,000 it may become a town, and when the town attains a population of 15,000 it may become a city. The method of so changing is according to statute as follows : The council decides to apply for the change, and notice to this effect is publicly advertised for three months, application is then made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and in due time, if nothing interferes, the new town or the new city is proclaimed—the proclamation containing the name and extent of the municipality.

Sometimes, however, towns are ambitious to become cities before they reach the size of 15,000 in population. In such cases the incorporation must be got by means of a special Act of the Legislature. The number, size and population of the towns and cities of Ontario on December 31st, 1895, was as follows :

	Area.	Ratepayers.	Population.
96 Towns	146,308 acres	93,803	295,523
13 Cities	40,548 acres	115,161	416,215

The average population of the towns is 3,078, and of the cities 32,016.

It may be worth while to give the population of these 13 cities in 1895 in order of size :

1	Toronto	176,858	
2	Ottawa	49,667	
3	Hamilton	48,803	
4	London	34,429	
5	Kingston	17,955	
6	Brantford	16,314	
7	Windsor	11,549	
8	Guelph	10,716	
9	St. Thomas	10,563	
10	Stratford	10,365	
11	Belleville	10,318	
12	St. Catharines	9,652	
13	Chatham	9,019	

Government of Municipalities.

I have already referred to the government of unincorporated villages and police villages, so that we need now consider only townships, incorporated villages or villages as we shall call them, towns, cities and counties. In all cases the governing body is called a council, made up of representatives elected by the ratepayers or persons entitled to vote.

Township Councils. The council of a township consists of a reeve, who is the head of the council, and four other councillors. If, however, there are 500 qualified voters, the council consists of a reeve, one deputy reeve and three councillors ; and for every additional 500 voters there shall be elected an additional deputy reeve instead of a councillor. The reeve is elected by the people along with the other councillors.

The council of a village is composed similarly to that of a township.

The council of a town consists of a mayor, who is the head of that body, and three councillors for every ward when the number of wards is less than five, and two councillors for every ward when there five wards and over. In addition there may be a reeve and one or more deputy reeves for every 500 voters; In case however, the town has separated itself from the county, then the reeves and deputy reeves are not chosen.

The city council consists of a mayor, and three aldermen for every ward. This applies to all cities, except Toronto, which by special legislation elects a council of mayor and twenty-four aldermen, and also a board of control.

By an Act of the Legislature, in cities of over 100,000 population the council chooses from among its members three aldermen who, with the mayor, form a board of control. This board prepares the estimates and awards contracts for public works, nominates or dismisses officers of the corporation, and carries out any work transferred to it by vote of the general council. It will be seen that the board of control is the executive committee of the council. As Toronto is the only city having a population of over 100,000 it alone has a board of control.*

County Councils. Previous to the year 1897the county councils were made up of the reeves and deputy reeves of all the townships, villages and towns not separated. As a consequence many of the county councils were large bodies. For instance, the council of Simcoe County was composed of fifty-eight persons. Other were nearly as large. It was thought that such bodies were unnecessarily large and expensive, and in 1896 the Legislature of Ontario passed *An Act to Reduce the Number of County Councillors.* By it the various counties were by commissioners (judges) cut up into "divisions" larger than townships, each division to elect two members, and thereby the number of councillors was reduced to a number not less than eight, and not more than eighteen, according to the population. The members of the county council are elected for two years, and, as before, they choose a head known as a "warden." Another

*A very interesting and valuable sketch of the government of Toronto and the working of the Board of Control and the City Council may be found in an article on "Municipal Toronto" by W. D. Gregory, published in *The Outlook*, New York, Feb. 5 1898.

innovation in this Act is that a voter having two votes in a division may, if he chooses, give both to one candidate. The effect of the new Act in the way of reducing the number of councillors will be seen from the following, which are fair samples :

County.	Number in Council 1896, under the old Act.	Number in Council 1897, under new Act.
Simcoe	58	18
Middlesex	46	16
Wellington	38	14
York	47	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	43	26

The reason for the last council exceeding 18 is that it is a union of three counties, having one common council. There are four such unions of counties in Ontario, viz., Northumberland and Durham, Leeds and Grenville, Prescott and Russell, and the one already mentioned, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. There is one other case that might be supposed to be a union of two counties, but that is not, viz., Lennox and Addington—this is one county with a double name. Thus we say "the county of Lennox and Addington," but "the united counties of Northumberland and Durham." All of these unions of counties are found east of Toronto.

We have in Ontario forty-three counties, one of which is a provisional county (Haliburton), having thirty-eight councils, and the northern and north-western townships are grouped in seven judicial districts, as follows : Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River. These districts have not a county council, but have over them certain judicial officers appointed by the Crown. There is a special Act of the Legislature dealing with the organization of townships in these judicial districts. The powers and regulations of the township councils are, however, on the whole the same as in townships within the organized counties.

Powers of Municipal Councils.

The powers of the various councils are laid down by the Statutes, and are too extensive to permit of being stated clearly in condensed form in a paper limited as this. Where, however, a matter concerns a township in particular it is handed over to the township council. When the matter is of more general concern it becomes a duty of the county council. Thus, the maintenance of the shorter connecting roads belong to the townships, whereas the maintenance of certain through roads and connecting bridges would more properly belong to the county councils. Most of the roads are now maintained by the townships. The county council is called upon to maintain a county gaol, the township provides the money for public schools, and the county is concerned in high schools.

Taxes.

To carry on its work every council requires funds, and this money is raised largely by means of taxes. From the Legislature there is derived a portion of the funds for educational purposes ; also a share of fines and grants for the enforcement of justice, and occasionally grants for special purposes, such as the erection of county poorhouses. In the main, however, the money required is derived from taxes imposed and collected annually.

Every city, town, village and township imposes its own taxes, but the taxes of the county are imposed by the various municipalities composing the county. Thus, in one tax bill, the farmer pays his township rate, his school rate, and also his county rate. The township treasurer turns over to the county treasurer the county taxes so collected. In order that an equality of taxation may exist the county council adjusts or equalizes the assessment of the various municipalities composing the county, and fixes the general county rates to be imposed and collected. Thus we see that the county council decides upon or adjusts the total assessment for each municipality composing the county, and fixes its own rate to be imposed. The township, town and village municipalities appoint the assessors, fix their own rates of taxes, and the collectors of taxes appointed by the townships, towns and villages, collect the taxes and turn over to the treasurers of these several municipalities the money to which they are entitled.

The public schools are managed by "Boards of Trustees," elected by the people. Every city, town and village has one board of trustees, but in the case of townships there is a division into school sections. The boards of trustees make up their estimates, and the council of the township, village, town or city levies a special rate to meet this requirement. The council, however, is responsible, and all debentures issued for the erection of school-houses are issued by the council. The trustee board is merely a custodian of the funds, and although elected separately by the people, is, in a manner, a committee acting for the council in school matters.

The Finances of the Municipalities.

You may now wish to know something as to the financial results of municipal government. Every council has a clerk who does the work of a secretary, and has also a treasurer. Sometimes, especially in the case of townships, these officers are united in one man, though that is undoubtedly false economy.

At the first meeting in every year the council is required to appoint two auditors, one nominated by the head of the council and the other by the members of the council, and within one month they must present to the council their statement of audit of the accounts of the municipality for the previous year, ending December 31st.

In this connection it may be stated that the nomination for the council is held in all municipalities of the province on the last Monday of December and the election takes place on the first Monday of January, and in order that the electors may be in possession of most of the facts as to the financial standing of the municipality at that time it is necessary for the treasurer and the head of the municipality to publish in the papers a preliminary financial statement up to December 15th of the current year.

Provincial Municipal Auditor. In Ontario, as elsewhere, some councils have not been careful in requiring the books to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Some treasurers have been negligent and even dishonest, and some auditors have failed in doing their whole duty. To remedy this the Legislature at the session of 1897 made provision for the appointment of a provincial municipal auditor, whose duty it is to devise a uniform system of keeping municipal books that may be adopted by all similar municipalities, to inspect the treasurers' books from time to time, and to be able to respond to the requests of councils and treasurers who may desire advice in their financial transactions. This official has been appointed and already finds his time fully occupied.

Next comes the question as to how the public and students of municipal finance may acquire information as to the financial state of affairs of all the municipalities.

1st. The clerk of every municipality is required to furnish to the secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, at Toronto, who is attached to the Department of Agriculture, any information asked for from the assessment and the collection rolls.

2nd. The auditors are required to send to the same official a copy of their certified audit at the time of its completion.

3rd. The treasurer is required to make a return once a year of the financial transactions of the year, such as the receipts and expenditures, the assets and liabilities, on such forms as the secretary of the Bureau provides for that purpose.

These returns are received and examined as far as possible, and, if incomplete, or if they require further explanation, are amended and corrected by correspondence. When satisfactory these statements are published in tabulated form as one of the reports of the Bureau. These reports now cover the years 1886 to 1896. The report that was put out in 1896 covers 152 pages, and includes statistics of assessment and taxation, population, receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities of all the municipalities of Ontario, viz. :

492 townships, 96 towns, 137 villages, 13 cities and 38 counties.

By way of conclusion I give the grand totals of all these municipalities as follows :

Year.	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes.			Bonded debt.		Floating debt.	Interest paid on loans and debentures.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar	Total.	Rate per head.		
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$	$
1896	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	*		*	*
1895	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26.51	5,834,129	2,578,220
1894	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25.68	6,659,567	2,552,607
1893	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25.17	6,796,422	2,508,621
1892	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24.70	6,469,899	2,482,156
1891	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	43,888,853	22.83	7,629,730	2,498,294
1890	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21.24	8,387,186	2,240,692
1889	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,332	20.44	6,493,519	2,057,938
1888	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18.47	6,437,363	1,999,760
1887	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12 97	31,943,320	17.28	5,645,208	1,820,590
1886	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16.37	4,841,717	1,715,620

*Statistics for 1896 are not yet complete.

C. C. JAMES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO.

The great primary sources of wealth in this country are four[1] in number—our fisheries, our mines, our forests, and our farms. From our Canadian fisheries we derive annually wealth to the amount of $20,000,000[2] ; from our mines nearly $30,000,000[3] ; from our forests about $80,000,000[4], and from our farms, according to the Dominion census, no less an amount than $600,000,000. We may then start out by stating that agriculture is the most important industry of Canada to-day—we are to a large extent "a nation of farmers." Let me put the matter in another form : For ever dollar of minerals produced last year in Canada there was over $20 worth of farm products added to our wealth. The wheat crop of Ontario alone last year was worth nearly as much as all the gold, silver, copper, nickel, coal, iron, salt, petroleum and other minerals of the whole of Canada. When we keep facts like these in mind we can readily understand why the managers of banks and loan companies are close students of agricultural statistics and why the values of bank stocks in Canada are so closely affected by the yield per acre of our staple field crops and the prices of the same in the great markets of the world.

As students of political economy, you have doubtless observed the remarkable improvement in the market prices of many Canadian stocks during the past year, and you have also, I have no doubt, placed side by side with that the improvement in the price of wheat, cheese and live stock. It does not take a student of extraordinary ability to trace the connection between the two and to know which was the one that affected the other.

Let me close this brief statement of the importance of agriculture in Ontario by giving you the following figures :

The capital invested in Ontario in agriculture is about $900,000,000.

The persons engaged in agriculture in Ontario in 1891 numbered 292 770[5].

The annual agricultural product in Ontario is over $200,000,000.

Size and Location of Ontario.

Ontario is a large province. From the mouth of the Albany River on James' Bay to Pelee Island in Lake Erie, the distance is about 750 miles ; while from the eastern limit on the St. Lawrence to the western, near the Lake of the Woods, it is about 1,000 miles. Its total area is 220,000 square miles : larger than the nine North Atlantic states by one-third ; larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. But a small portion is, as yet, settled, in fact eighty per cent. of the entire province is yet in the possession of the Crown, and while the larger portion unsold is valuable principally for its timber and minerals, there are several millions of acres of the finest agricultural land as yet unoccupied. One section lies along the Rainy River, adjacent to Minnesota ; the other, the valley of Lake Temiscamingue, is to the north of Ottawa. These two districts are in the same latitude as Northern Minnesota. The former district is covered with deep, black, alluvial soil, and the other with rich clay overlaid with humus.

The old settled portion of Ontario lies in the triangle, bounded on one side by the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing, on the second by the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and on the third by the St. Clair, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It is worth while opening a map to look at the configuration. With the exception of a short portage between Lake Nipissing and Trout Lake on the north, it is practically an island, washed by the waters of two large rivers and three

Notes to this paper will be found beginning on page 38 and are referred to by number.

great lakes. In addition note its shape, like a wedge pushed down into the heart of the great agricultural states, and you will begin to realize that its position and surroundings apparently fit it for a great agricultural land. Its backbone is the western branch of the Archean rocks, the material out of which rich clay is made. The alluvial deposits are most noticeable in the extreme southwest, where the soil rivals that of the richest prairie. While the northern point of Ontario is an ocean port on James' Bay, the southern point is further south than Boston and Chicago. The southern limit of Ontario is below the 42nd parallel ; the northwest boundary line of the United States is the 49th. Practically all of the 2,114,321 inhabitants of Ontario are to the south of a straight line drawn from the Soo to Portland, Maine. In this area are 23,000,000 acres of occupied lands.

The People of Ontario.

Next let us refer to the people who have settled this favored region. We are, I think, apt to consider the people of this province as a homogeneous class. We are probably becoming such at a rapid rate ; but the early settlement of this province was varied, varied in its source or origin and varied in its nature, and at the present day we have a variety in the agricultural methods and products of this province that is quite interesting to study. Why is it that one county is to-day noted for its fine beef cattle, another for its sheep, another for its fruit, another for its cheese or butter ? Climate and soil have much to do with this ; but the people who first came, bringing the agriculture of their original homes with them, have also much to do with it. It would be interesting to trace these influences had we the time and ability. If I could throw upon a screen here before you a picture of a farm settlement on the St. Lawrence below Brockville, another of a group of farms in the German settlement of Waterloo Co., another of a fruit growing section between Hamilton and Niagara, another of the Paisley Block in Wellington, another of a French settlement in Essex, you would hardly believe that they all represented different sections of the same province, and you would admit that the nationality or origin of the people had much to do with their condition. We would, I think, find it an interesting study to trace the present agricultural methods back to their source in such sections as the old U. E. L. settlements from New York state along the St. Lawrence, around the Bay of Quinte and in the Niagara peninsula, in the Highland settlement of Glengarry, the settlement of English gentlemen and retired military officers near Cobourg, the Irish settlement near Peterboro, the military settlement near Perth, the Talbot settlement in Elgin, the Canada Co's settlement in the Huron Tract, the block of Paisley Weavers in Wellington, the Germans in Waterloo, Huron and Renfrew, and the French Canadians in Essex, Prescott, Russell and along the C.P.R. west of Mattawa. We would find in these various sections many social customs and methods of agricultural life still traceable to the countries whence the first settlers came.

Epochs of Agricultural History.

We might divide the agricultural history of Ontario into epochs as follows :

1st .....From 1783 to 1812.
2nd.....From 1812 to 1837.
3rd .....From 1837 to 1867.
4th .....From 1867 to 1897.

These periods are of nearly the same length, about thirty years—a generation each. In the first period the work consisted mainly in felling the forests to make an open place for the rude log houses and barns and the small field in which the wheat, oats and potatoes might be grown. The farms were well described as "clearings" and the cleared ground among the stumps served

to produce only enough grain and roots to sustain the settler's family. Cattle were few in number and the settler had to add hunting and trapping to his occupation of felling and tilling in order to supply his family with meat and clothing. In that period the two principal articles exported from the farm were oak and pine timber and wood ashes. Reference to the early trade records[6] will show how important these two items were in the export trade of Upper Canada. The clearing of land and the making of potashes for export is an industry but little known to the farmers of to-day. The student of the industrial history of Canada will find an interesting theme in the description of this practice. Interesting accounts are to be found in some of the early records of backwoods life in Upper Canada. Potash making, of course, was to be found even at a comparatively recent date in the wooded townships lately settled. For instance, I have been told by a resident of the midland counties of western Ontario that he recollects well when over a considerable area "black salts" was the common currency or medium of exchange. With the increase in cleared land came an increase in the area of land sown to grain, especially to wheat. This grain had arisen to extraordinary values during the continuance of the great war of 1812-14[7], and this doubtless gave increased impetus to its cultivation. An investigation of the trade returns of the second period, 1812-1837, will show an increasing export of wheat to Europe by way of Montreal. Down to 1875 the exports of Montreal may be taken as practically those of Ontario alone, for Manitoba and the Northwest had not yet become exporting sections. Ontario produced as fine wheat as was to be found in North America—both spring and fall—and she has probably kept up her record in this regard better than any other part of the older settled portion of this continent.

From 1783 to 1812 the population[8] had grown from practically nothing to about 80,000 persons, all of whom, with the exception of a few hundred, were directly connected with agriculture. From 1812 to 1837 the population increased from 80,000 to 397,489. By far the larger portion of this population lived upon the farm. We find on reference to the year 1830 that there were only five towns in the province of over 1,000 inhabitants each, viz., Brockville, 1,130; Hamilton (including township), 2,013; London (including township), 2,415; Toronto, 2,860, and Kingston, 3,587.

In 1830 there was only one daily paper in Ontario and only one bank. Even matches, steel pens and postage stamps were as yet unknown. The first telegraph line from Toronto to Niagara did not appear until 1847, and the first railway train from Toronto north to Bradford did not run until 1853. Railway connection with Montreal by the Grand Trunk came three years later, in 1856. Even the canals along the St. Lawrence were small and of simple construction. The farm exports of the province went down the St Lawrence in Durham boats and batteaux.

During the third period, from 1837 to 1867, an extensive immigration set in to this province from England, Scotland and Ireland[9]. The great famine in 1846 sent Irish immigrants to America by the tens of thousands. These new comers settled, as a rule, in groups or blocks and formed the nuclei of some of the richest townships of Ontario. These Old Country settlers came from the British Isles where the love of live stock is so marked. I have not time to refer to the development of the pure breeds of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—in the British Isles. You will find an interesting sketch of it in that well known work *The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming*, by Rowland E. Prothero (Longmans, Green & Co., 1888). Its development added untold wealth to Great Britain, and the names of such men as Bakewell, Collings, Booth, Bates and Cruickshank should be recorded in gold in Westminster Abbey.

The love of the British for live stock is a marked characteristic and must be reckoned with in considering the growth of wealth of all their descendants. It presents a very interesting theme for investigation and discussion. We sometimes attribute British wealth to coal, sometimes to ships of oak and of steel, but the picture of John Bull moving about among

his flocks and herds is one that appeals to me with equal force. The Scotch laddie with his faithful collie watching his flock of sheep and the sturdy Englishman driving his bunch of fat beeves to market must not be forgotten in studying the development of British prosperity. Nor must we forget that the Queen is mistress of her Royal flocks and herds and sets a noble example followed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. These immigrants from over the sea, especially those from Aberdeenshire and the south of Scotland, and those from Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and the great sheep downs of the south of England, brought with them the love of good horses, good cattle, and good sheep, and the pure bred stock soon followed. An interesting story could be told of the first extensive importation[10] brought out in 1833 by Mr. Rowland Wingfield of Guelph, an English settler, who chartered a boat, crossed the ocean, sailed up the St. Lawrence, ascended the Ottawa, came down the Rideau Canal and landed his stock at Hamilton, and then drove them on foot to his farm in Wellington Co.

Ontario, by her sunny skies, clear air, clean water, and rich pastures, has been well adapted to the rearing of live stock. The settlers from England and Scotland not only loved good stock, but knew how to care for them, and in this period the true foundation of Ontario's agricultural wealth was laid. Where do we stand to-day, thirty years later? I can put it in a few words. As was proven at the World's Fair in 1893, there is no other part of the north American continent where so great a variety of the best of pure bred stock is to be found to-day as in the Province of Ontario. Any one who doubts this can have convincing proof of it by visiting the magnificent gatherings of live stock brought together every fall at the exibitions held in Toronto, London and Ottawa, and at the winter shows held at Guelph and elsewhere by the Fat Stock Associations. What is its extent? Let me give it to you in figures:

Total value of live stock on the farms of Ontario, July 1st, 1896..	$96,857,566
Total value of live stock sold for year ending July 1st, 1896	$28,750,000
Total value of dairy products made in Ontario every year.....	$27,000,000

We now come to the fourth period, the thirty years just ended, 1867-1897. The main feature of this period is the rise of dairying as a specialty—it is the age of the coming in of the cheese factory and the creamery. In 1851 the first co-operative cheese factory had been started near Rome in Oneida Co., New York State, and soon after factories sprang up by the score in the Hudson valley and to the west and north. In 1864 Harvey Farrington, of Herkimer Co., New York State, with commendable enterprise crossed over into this Province and started the first factory at Norwich in Oxford Co. By 1867 there were half a dozen more. In 1883 the number had grown to 635, and in 1896 there were in operation no less than 1,147 that produced 104,000,000 pounds of cheese. The gross value of the factory cheese made in this Province last year was approximately $12,000,000.

A word or two as to the co-operative companies[11]. The farmers of a township desire to organize a company. Half a dozen or more draw up an agreement in accordance with a special Act passed for the purpose and register the agreement at the local registry office. Sufficient money is subscribed to erect a factory and equip it. A committee of management is appointed. Fifty or more farmers agree to send their milk daily to the factory where it is made into cheese or butter by an expert. Careful record is kept of the milk supplied by each patron, and also of its quality in value for cheese or butter. The products are sold and the surplus, after taking out the cost of making and selling, is divided among the patrons according to the amount of milk that each patron sends. In 1896 there were 57,635 patrons of the 1,147 cheese factories.

Following the success of the co-operative cheese factory has come the co-operative butter factory or creamery. Inside of ten years it is probable that the making of dairy butter at home will become as rare as is the making of cheese at home, and a factory system of butter making will

be established far greater in extent and importance than is our present cheese factory system. I say "far greater" because the consumption of butter exceeds that of cheese.

So much for the main characteristic of our agriculture in each of the four periods referred to. The tree felling, log hauling and burning and potash making of the first settlers gave way to the grain growing of the second period: then followed the great boom of live stock development, and out of this has come our dairying so extensive and so remunerative. If we were to ask what else is now being developed, I might refer to the opening up of a great fruit growing industry.

Four causes have contributed much towards the development of our agriculture. These have been felt in all lands, but I will refer principally to their effect upon our own country. They are:

1. The increased use of machinery.
2. Improvements in means and methods of transportation and communication.
3. The application of scientific discoveries.
4. Changes in methods of work and the introduction of co-operative associations.

The use of machinery.

Between 1881 and 1891, the decade between the two last census enumerations, there was a large increase in the cultivated area of Canada, owing mainly to the settlement of the prairie lands of Manitoba and the Northwest. In that period the wheat area of Manitoba alone increased from about 200,000 acres to 900,000. The Dominion statistician, in census bulletin No. 18, says that "contemporaneously with this decrease," of farmers and farmers' sons in Canada "there has been an increase in the amount of land improved from 21,899,180 acres in 1881 to 28,537,242 acres in 1891." The agricultural product of 1891 was far in advance of that of 1881. Yet if we turn to the farm producers we find the following statement:

	1881	1891
Farmers and farmers sons in Canada	656,712	649,506

Here is a falling off to the extent of 7,206 accompanied by the very large increase in the improved land of 6,638,062 acres. There are fewer persons engaged in agricultural work in Ontario to-day than there were ten years ago, but the product of their work is much greater. The agricultural statistics of out Ontario Department go back only to 1883. Let me put the statement in the form of a table:

	1883	1896
Total farm lands	21,458,067	23 172,408
Acres of field crops	7,542,623	8,511,444
Value of farm land	$654,793 025	$557,468,270
Value of implements	$43,522,530	$50,730,358

We have therefore an increase in farm lands of nearly 2,000,000 acres, an increase in the cultivated land of just about 1,000,000 acres; a decrease in the value of farm lands of nearly $100,000,000, but an increase in the value of farm machinery and implements of over $7,000,000. At the same time there has been a very marked falling off in the price and cost of machinery of all kinds. We conclude therefore, that in the past thirteen years, for which we have statistics, there has been a very great increase in the machinery, implements and tools used upon the farms of this province. This explains why it has been possible for a smaller number of workers to increase their total product.

Perhaps you will allow me to illustrate this with some examples to which you can add from your own observation and experience. The potato, tobacco, corn or maize, and the tomato are

natives of America and can be traced back to their original source on this continent. But in the case of wheat, barley and other grains we are still very much in the dark as to their origin. Go back as far as you can, you will find in history and in archæological remains the instruments for reaping have been shaped something like the curved arm, the sickle, and yet it was only the other day the sickle went out of use among civilized people. From the time that wheat and barley and oats were first produced until within a few years ago, the sickle, with practically little or no change, remained the principal reaping instrument of the human race. About 1826 a Scotch minister named Bell presented for examination to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland a new machine, the forerunner of what we now know as the reaping machine[1 2]. About the year 1831 Cyrus McCormack brought out the first reaping machine in the United States. It was not until the year of 1841 or 1842, after ten long years of changing and testing, that his machine was finally put upon the market. It is only within the last fifty years that the sickle, the scythe and the cradle, after being used for so many centuries, have been superseded by the reaping machine. All at once what wonderful developments began. The reaper and the mower, and then a very few years ago came the self-binder, and we have to-day in California the harvester and header, a machine drawn by from eighteen to twenty-four horses or mules, which reaps and threshes the grain and leaves it in bags on the field. The question we ask ourselves right here is, "What next?" One hesitates to give an answer to that question when we see what has happened, what wonderful steps in progress have been made from the simple sickle and scythe to the self-binder. When within the period of thirty or forty years such wonderful evolution has taken place after a long period of quiescene, one may well say, what will be introduced next?

Take another instance. In connection with dairying, the method in olden times of churning the milk was by a very simple operation, either by means of a bag hung up and pounded or swung around, or else in a vessel quite similar to our old-fashioned barrel churn. It is not very many years since the old-fashioned dash churn and implements of this kind were used for the manufacture both of butter and of cheese. Then came the application of power, such as dog power, horse power, steam power, the introduction of the box churn and one after another applications of various kinds of machinery began to be made, till now what have we to-day? We have a machine that can be set up in the barn to milk the cows. Although this machine is in an imperfect condition, nevertheless it does its work and proves we are on the right track. The milk drawn by the machine can now be put into another machine and separated, the skim-milk coming out of one spout and the cream out of another. This cream can be put into another vessel or machine, and by proper temperature and the addition of a substance somewhat resembling yeast, a fermentation can be started, and just that kind of fermentation that we desire in connection with it. After the fermentation has gone on a certain time this cream can be put into another machine and churned, and after churning it can be worked and packed by machinery. So that now it is possible, although not perfectly practicable, to do the whole of the work by machinery, from the very milking to the putting of the finished article on the market. This wonderful progress has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

The part played by machinery in agricultural work is referred to in an article on "Industrial advance of Germany" by W. G. Mulhall in the *North American Review* for January 1898. Mulhall estimates the value of German rural products in 1895 at $2,002,000,000. He says: "The sum total is fifty million dollars less than the value of farm products of the twenty-three western States of the Union, but the number of hands in Germany is two and a half times as great, while the improved area of the Western States is three times that of Germany. In Germany the productive area is equal to no more than eight acres per farming hand; in the Western States it is sixty-two acres. The value of product per acre is, of course, higher in Germany,

namely $31, as compared with $10 in the Western States, but the product per farming hand is $620 in the latter against $250 in Germany. He gives two reasons for this great difference, viz., the greater use of improved machinery on the large farms of the U. S., and the military system of Germany which "takes from agriculture the flower of the peasantry."

Many interesting chapters have been written on the development of the primitive plow that consisted of a sharpened tree crotch drawn by one or two cows or oxen, and that merely scratched the ground, to the modern steel plow with its removable and adjustable colter and mould board. We might contrast the old Scotch plow, drawn by twelve oxen and requiring two or more men to manage it, and the modern sulky plow drawn by a smart team of horses turning three or four furrows at once and all controlled by one man who rides upon it, sitting upon a spring seat. This is a development with which you are all more or less familiar. It might be advisable here, however, to refer to the fact that the improvement consists entirely in the form and efficiency of the implement rather than in the mode of its working. There is still a great opportunity for producing a soil-working implement that will do its work by turning the soil on the principle of the spade or the fork instead of on the principle of the past forty centuries, dragging a heavy implement through the soil and overturning the latter by main force.

We might refer to the great improvments in harrows for pulverizing the soil, in seeders and drills for sowing the seed, in threshers and cutters and pulpers for preparing the products of the field for use, and the recent revival of the old-time silo for preserving perishable food for future use. I would direct your attention to the fact that at the present time great attention is being paid to the erection of cold storage warehouses for preserving the fruits, butter and cheese and meats coming from the farms, to the providing of refrigerator cars on the railroads, and refrigerator compartments on our steamship lines, so that within a very short time we hope to be able to place these perishable articles in a fresh and attractive form on the great consuming markets of Europe. The successful carrying out of this undertaking will be one of the greatest boons to Canadian agriculture—in fact it is an absolute necessity to the present welfare of our agricultural industry, to say nothing of the effect upon its future prosperity.

The application of machinery to agricultural work is rapidly bringing it into line with the great manufacturing industries, and when we consider its possible development as a manufacturing industry many questions present themselves, of interest to the student, such as

Will agriculture be broken up or divided into special lines of production?

What part will electricity play in future work and how will agriculture be affected thereby?

What will be the effect when the farmer is enabled to erect a windmill and store up the free energy of the wind in a storage battery, whence at will he can heat or light his house, pump his water and drive his machinery?

How will the increasing use of machinery affect the ownership of farm lands? Will the tendency be towards larger proprietorships or towards smaller holdings?

Will the increased use of machinery raise the farmer intellectually and socially or will it tend to reduce him more and more to mere drudgery and servitude?

Some say that the use of machinery has driven thousands from our farms: others say that machinery has been brought in in larger quantity to take the place left vacant by the men who have left the farm for the city. The relationship of machinery to men in agricultural work is a question that might be discussed at great length, but we must leave this part of our subject for our next.

Improvement in Transportation Facilities.

The history of transportation development in Ontario would be a concise history of the social and material progress of the people. The first settlers travelled by canoe or Durham boat or overland by the Indian trails[13]. The settlers' roads followed these trails at first, being

straightened and improved in after years. The corduroy road of the settlers' own making and the two or three military roads constructed in the latter part of the 18th century, were the principal avenues of bringing out supplies to the lake front for transportation by sailing vessel down to the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

Let me make a quotation from the report of the Instructor in Road-making for Ontario :

"The first serious attempt at road construction in Ontario was commenced immediately after the separation of Canada into the Upper and Lower Provinces in 1792, and was one of the chief considerations of Lord Simcoe upon his arrival as first Lieutenant-Governor. At the first Parliament in 1793, a statute labor law was passed, in spirit very similar to the present law. Guided by his military ideas, which prompted him to see in the present site of London the future capital of the Province, in Chatham a naval dock yard, in Turkey Point and Penetanguishene, naval stations, he accordingly planned a system of military routes. When on one of his tours of exploration he stood on the present site of London, then known merely as the 'Forks of the Thames,' in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, and proclaimed his intention of opening a road 'straight as the crow could fly' to the Head of the Lake (Burlington Bay). Work was commenced on this road on September 10th, 1793, by a detachment of the Queen's Rangers. This was first called Dundas Street, but is now known as the Governor's road. From the Provincial seat of Government, York, now Toronto, Yonge Street was opened to Lake Simcoe by troops, a work which was completed in February of 1796. It was the intention of Simcoe that the road through the Province from York to Kingston should be opened by the settlers, and travel from the latter place to Montreal was for a time to be by water. Had Simcoe remained as Governor, it is altogether probable that the work of opening roads would have been carried on more energetically, but with his recall in 1796 ended very largely the era of military construction."

The Danforth Road from York eastward was begun in 1799.

"By 1796 there were roads from Montreal to Lake Francis, and from Cornwall to Prescott. The intermediate stage of about fifty miles was travelled by boat owing to the wet water-front in Glengarry, and the consequent difficulty of constructing a road. As late as 1807 the mails were carried from Montreal to Toronto, Niagara and Amherstburg, by pedestrians who carried an axe to assist them in the journey. In 1816 the first stage was run between Montreal and Kingston, and in 1817 a stage ran between Kingston and York. This, however, was only in the winter, and during summer navigation the stages were discontinued. In 1826 the first stage passed between Niagara and Toronto, and in 1828 a stage route was established between Ancaster and the Detroit River."

During the second period the construction of canals[14] around the rapids of the St. Lawrence greatly improved the communication with Montreal and assisted the farmer with his freight to Europe. About the middle part of the 3rd period railway construction began, and for 45 years the iron and steel rails have been insinuating themselves through the farm settlements, and the iron horse has been pushing himself more and more into the very heart of the farmer's business. The benefits of railway communication for the handling of farm produce and for bringing in farm necessities are so well known and understood that we need not delay to discuss them. Improvement in road communication tends to remove the inequalities in farm value due to location or situation. I have seen the statement made by an Australian official that a tub of butter can be taken from Sydney to London for less than it could be brought from some remote part of England or Scotland. Two factors are just now entering into farm operations that demand your attention and that should be closely followed by you. The first is the movement already inaugurated in this province for the improvement of our rural highway, and second the construction of

light electric railways through rural parts for the benefit of the farm community. The trolley system is only ten years old, already we find several city lines gradually extending their operations into the adjacent townships. When the farmer can deliver his goods for market at his own gate and can be carried into town at the rate of 20 miles an hour, transact his business and return with his purchases with the loss of but a couple of hours, and no charge for wear and tear of horses, harness and vehicles, we shall see a new social and financial condition of agriculture. Let me refer you to one example. An electric road runs from Hamilton through the Grimsby fruit district, cars pass the doors every 20 minutes. Fruit can be loaded at Grimsby or Winona and shipped to Montreal or Winnipeg without change. Fruit lots at Grimsby have sold as high as $500 an acre. In that section also the fruit-growing farmers have telephones in their houses, and can follow the market prices closely. Other questions for consideration are the use of bicycles in rural sections, and the daily free delivery of rural mails. The consideration of the effect of improved transportation upon agriculture should be of intense interest to you as students of political science. A fruitful field of speculation lies before you in trying to work out the effect of the present promised progress of the next quarter of a century. Let me give the following statement from M. Tisserand, late Director General of Agriculture in France, it will give you, so to speak, the other side of the picture—the European. It is taken from a paper lately presented to the Recess Committee of the British House of Commons on Irish affairs.

"Formerly, tradition, handed on from father to son, sufficed the husbandman for the advantageous utilization of the soil. The methods of culture were simple ; it called for no great effort of the mind to till well, to regulate the rotation of crops and the breeding of live stock. Everything went on in a restricted circle, and the son, working as his father before him had done, was able to live comfortably and bring up a numerous family. To-day the situation is no longer the same. In this extraordinary century, when everything has been profoundly modified by steam, when distances have disappeared, and the Australian with his wool, the Indian with his corn, the American with his cattle and his dead meat, can reach the markets of Europe at less cost than it took the farmer of Yorkshire at the beginning of the century to get his produce to London, old methods and paternal traditions have become insufficient for the struggle which has to be carried on against foreign competition. It is no longer the struggle for life between man and man which is in question ; it is the struggle for existence between industry and industry, between agriculture and agriculture, between country and country."

"The struggle which agriculture has to sustain is all the more intense and severe because it has been less prepared for it. The formidable transformation brought about by the progress of railways, navigation, and the telegraph has had a greater effect on agriculture than on any other industry, because it has been surprised, so to speak, in the midst of the calm and quietude which it had been enjoying. It is no doubt a great boon to humanity that the products of the earth may overflow with an extreme facility from the regions in which they abound to the countries which need them ; that every individual is assured his daily bread, and has no longer to fear the horrible famines which in other times periodically decimated the population ; that, thanks to Australian wool and to the vast pasturages of the New World, the working man can obtain cheap clothing and cheap food to protect him against infirmity and give him health and strength. But if these are results to be thankful for from the humantarian point of view, it is nevertheless true that they have had upon agriculture, through the general lowering of the prices of produce, an action which has placed it in a critical situation, and which has thrown the cultivators into confusion and brought discouragement and despair among the rural population. All thoughtful minds, the public powers, and governments are occupied with these considerations. In all directions it is felt that the agriculture of Europe is like an old and leaking ship, tossed and

buffeted about upon a sea of breakers, and that, to save it from foundering, it needs to be steered by abler hands and navigated by pilots who will join to a thorough practical training a profound and extensive scientific knowledge."

The Effect of Scientific Investigation upon Agriculture.

The *art* of agriculture is as old as man, but the *science* of agriculture has not yet completed its first century.

It seems at first though impossible to believe that before the nineteenth century dawned Agricultural Science was to even the most advanced scientific workers and explorers a "dark continent." In 1804 De Saussure published a work entitled "Recherches sur la Vegetation,' in which he gave the analysis of the ashes of many plants, and contended that they were absolutely essential to the growth of the plant, that they must be derived from the soil, and that probably these ash or mineral constituents that the plant derived from the soil were the source of those found in the animals which fed upon the plants. From 1802 to 1812 Sir Humphrey Davy delivered several series of lectures which he published in 1813 under the title "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry." To him is due the credit of making the first attempt to reduce agricultural knowledge and investigation to a scientific basis. The work of these two men, together with that of Thaer, Sprengel and Boussingault, prepared the way for the magnificent work of Liebig, whose publications appeared in 1840 and 1842, since which time many of the brightest minds in Europe and America have been investigating the composition of soil, plant, and animal, and their relation to one another.

Davy said : "Discoveries made in the cultivation of the earth are not merely for the time and country in which they are developed but they may be considered as extending to future ages, and as ultimately tending to benefit the whole race, as affording subsistence for generations to come ; as multiplying life ; and not only multiplying life, but likewise providing for its enjoyment."

Liebig in one of his productions wrote : "I shall be happy if I succeed in attracting the attention of men of science to subjects which so well merit to engage their talents and energies. Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of states."

Chemistry was the first science that came to the assistance of agriculture, and ever since agricultural science has been largely built upon agricultural chemistry as a foundation.

In 1840 a few farmers of Mockern, in Germany, formed themselves into a sort of club or society and decided to seek the assistance of a chemist in the selection of their special fertilizers. From this have sprung all the experiment stations and agricultural laboratories of the world. I shall not here trace their spread through Germany, France, and the British Isles, how they sprang up in the U. S. and Canada. Agricultural science in Canada dates from 1874 when the Agricultural College and Experimental farm were started at Guelph. To give you some idea of the work now in progress let me enumerate the leading institutions of this nature in Ontario. We have as stated, the College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, three dairy schools, ten fruit experiment stations and a system of experimental work directed from Guelph and carried on in 1897 by 3,835 farmers located in all parts of Ontario. We have the Dominion system of experimental farms, with the central farm at Ottawa and four branches in other provinces, a dairy school and several training colleges in Quebec, dairy schools in New Brunswick and Manitoba, and a horticultural school in Nova Scotia.

I have already stated that chemistry was the foundation of agricultural science. Its application in connection with soils and fertilizers, foods, and feeding, and with dairying is readily

comprehended. A large portion of the work in other sciences could not be carried on without the assistance of the agricultural chemist. Perhaps one illustration of the value of chemistry may be sufficient for our present purpose. The beet sugar product in Germany has increased from 360,000 tons in 1876 to 1,620,000 tons in 1896. The average product of beet roots is about 10 tons to the acre. In 1876 the 10 tons produced less than 2,000 lb of sugar, whereas in 1896 the same weight produced 3,000 lb, in other words the beet-root of to-day contains over 50 per cent. more sugar than it did 20 years ago. To the agricultural chemist belongs the larger portion of the credit for this marked improvement.

Botanists are at work studying the plants of the world, and helping in the production of new varieties and the improvement of old varieties. Let me give you but one example of the value of this. About 6,500,000 acres in Ontario are devoted to grain growing. If by selection and cross fertilizing we could obtain seed grain that would add only one bushel per acre to our crops, our annual grain product would be increased by 6,500,000 bushels. The grain crops of Ontario in 1897 were worth over $50,000,000. An improvement to the extent of 25 per cent is quite within the range of possibility. The President of the Agricultural College in his report for 1897, referring to this work in improving varieties of grain, says: "In this way some excellent foreign varieties have been introduced, tested, and distributed throughout the province—varieties which yield from six to eight bushels per acre more than any varieties previously grown. In oats and barley alone, the varieties introduced and distributed by the experiment station have, within the past four or five years, paid to the province a good deal more than the entire cost of the College for the last ten years."

Entomologists are studying the thousand and one insects and diseases affecting our grains and fruits. One practical example will perhaps best illustrate the value of Entomology. About ten years ago the complete destruction of the orange groves of California was threatened by the spread of an insect known as the cottony-cushion scale. The vitality was being sucked out of the trees by millions of tiny insects that literally covered them. The pests got completely beyond the control of the fruit-growers of that country and in their despair they appealed for help to somebody or anybody. Professor Riley, who was in charge of the Entomological Department at Washington, and who unfortunately met his death in 1895,—one of the greatest benefactors the American people has ever known—at once began the investigation of that question. Being an expert entomologist he knew practically every country in the world where that scale insect was common and he knew that the place from which it had most likely come was Australia. It had probably been introduced some twenty years before that, in bringing in fruit trees or vines. He however knew it had never become a pest in Australia. Now if it is found in Australia and later found in California and had become a pest in California and had not become a pest in Australia, he concluded that there must be something in Australia that will stop it, so he despatched two assistants to Australia to investigate it and they sent back consignments of lady-bug beetles or lady-bugs as they are commonly known. You have seen these running back and forth over the leaves and branches of the fruit trees doing great destruction to the other insects. Within a very short time, less than a year, although these scale insects had been increasing for twenty years and practically had the product of California by the throat, and in fact had taken possession of the country; in less than a year, this little lady-bug had increased to such numbers that it swept the scales out of existence or got it into such control, that the fruit interests of California were saved. I do not suppose that anybody could sit down and readily figure up the amount of money that was saved or made for the United States by that simple little insect brought in by a man known to very few present. You do not see his name prominent in the newspapers. The fact was not heralded broadcast in great flaming type. He was not given any great ovation. It is a question whether any monument will be erected

him by the United States, yet it is doubtful whether the United States has had any greater benefactor than that man and his associates. The importance of Economic Entomology to the farmer is thus referred to by the late Prof. Panton of our Agricultural College, in an article contributed to the Farmers' Institute report for 1896-7: "The study of insects in relation to man has of late years commanded much attention, and is usually referred to as Economic Entomology. While there are some insects beneficial to man, there are many injurious. Some destroy his food, some injure his clothing, and others attack the animals that are of use to him. Nearly 100 species have been found preying upon his grain and forage crops; upwards of 40 upon his vegetables: 50 upon the grape; 75 upon the apple. The pine has 125 species as enemies; the oak 300: the elm 80; the hickory 170; the maple 75; the beech 150; while the unfortunate willow battles against 400 insect foes. The following statistics show what an immense loss is sustained by man from insects:

1854—The United States lost $15,000,000 by the wheat midge.
1857—Canada lost $8,000,000 by the wheat midge.
1864—The United States lost $73,000,000 by the chinch-bag.
1870—New York State lost $5,000,000 by the cabbage worm.
1873—The Southern States lost $25,000,000 by the cotton worm.
1874—The United States lost $356,000,000 by the grasshopper.
1884—Canada lost $500,000 by the clover midge.

The average loss of the United States from insects during 1884 is calculated to have been $400,000,000, and for 1891. $300,000,000. With such figures before us, in most cases under the mark, we must conclude that the study of a subject that will enable us to lessen this loss is of great importance."

The biologist is studying the microscopic forms of life that produce plant food in the soil, that bring about the changes in stored foods, that control the fermentations in milk, butter and cheese, and that cause the many diseases in our live stock. The debt that the whole world owes to the great Pasteur should not be forgotten. He established the principles of wine making and saved the vineyards of France; he laid the foundations for dairy bacteriology; he mastered anthrax, the terrible disease that threatened the annihilation of the herds, not of France alone, but of all Europe as well. He was one of the greatest geniuses that the world has ever known, and agricultural science received a wonderful impetus from the labor of his head and hands and heart.

So important is scientific research in connection with agriculture that one noble minded Englishman set apart a great estate in England for that work, and endowed it with £100,000. For about half a century the work has been carried on at Rothamsted, and the Queen has recognized it by knighting its donor and his assistants. Sir John Bennett Lawes and Sir Joseph Gilbert are familiar names in the higher agriculture of the whole world.

One of the hopeful signs of the times is that agricultural scientific investigation is attracting more and more attention on the part of our governments, young men of promise are being drawn into its ranks, splendid opportunities for research are being provided in many countries, and we may confidently look forward to a great advancement in the next quarter of a century. The probable effect upon agricultural life of the application of scientific investigations and discoveries may well attract your careful attention.

Changes in Methods of Work and the Introduction of Co-operative Associations.

Let me finally refer in a few words to the changes that have taken place or are now taking place in the life and methods of the farming community. It is but a few years since the farmer lived in a log house built by his own hands and but rudely furnished. The heating and cook-

ing were done at the big open fire place. The food of his table was entirely of his own raising and was therefore limited in its variety. For many years his clothes were of deerskin or of home spun, his winter's cap was of the same material, his summerhat was of straw plaited by his own family. His logging and hauling were done by oxen[15]. He cut the grain with sickle, scythe or cradle, and his wife and children followed with rakes binding and shocking the grain. He threshed on the barn floor with the cumbersome flail or by the tramping of his horse's feet, and he winnowed after the manner of bye gone centuries. He flung a bag of wheat over the back of his only horse, or he placed it in his canoe or perchance he swung it over his own sturdy shoulder and strode off by the trail to the little mill miles away where by water power it was ground into flour between stones. The social life of the community was largely maintained in the old fashioned "bees" when the neighbors gathered for a logging or clearing, a barn-raising, a road-making, a corn shocking or even a pig killing. The women had their bees for carpet making or quilting. Traces of these old customs are still to be seen in the well worn rag carpet of some old farm house or the log cabin quilt that still appears at country fairs. Many of our grandfathers and grandmothers made love to one another at an apple paring bee when the young men pared the fruit and the young women quartered, cored and strung them on strings to hang up on the cross beams to dry for winter's use. The school teacher, generally a full grown man who had seen service in the old land, "boarded round" and was eagerly looked for in many homes. The cobbler or shoemaker went from house to house with his tools and roll of leather staying at the house till the whole family were rebooted or reshod. The peripatetic tailor dropped in from time to time to make up a suit or two for Sunday wear. The clockmaker came on his rounds and cleaned up the old clock, the grandfather's clock, that stood in the corner of the living room and started it aright though the older members of the family never forgot to make their reckoning by the sun. From time to time the dusty pedlar turned in and laid down his capacious pack, and became for the time being the most important personage in the world to the younger members of the family[16].

Most of these old customs have been changed and a new system now is followed. The old log house has become a blacksmith shop or an outhouse or has been pulled down, and the frame or brick or stone dwelling has taken its place. Its furnishings have been bought in town. In many cases it is warmed with coal. The grocer and the merchant are regularly visited by the farmer or his wife and cash purchases have largely taken the place of barter. Through many districts the baker's and the butcher's carts make their rounds two or three times a week. The only universal remnant of the old "bee" that still lingers is the "raising bee" when the timbers of the great farm barn are set up and many hands are needed to lighten the work. Threshing bees are also still in vogue in some sections.

To a large extent the farmer does his own work and limits his operations to his own farm and his own help. We still find however the thresher with his three or four helpers going from farm to farm with his machine and portable steam engine. Sometimes in a newly settled section the owner of a mower or binder will engage to cut for his neighbors in rotation. An interesting event in farming operations is the annual harvest excursion to the wheat lands of Manitoba. The farmers of Manitoba are unable of themselves to harvest their extensive crops in the short time between ripening and frost. Every year from 3,000 to 5,000 extra "hands" go from Ontario to Manitoba by special trains to take part in this work. Some return in the fall, some find permanent employment, and some remain to take up claims for themselves. Other cases of the migration of farm help are to be found in connection with fruit growing hoppicking and flax growing. For instance when the fruit crops of the Niagara district are about ripe large numbers of Indians from the Grand River reserves move into the district, pitch their camp and hire out to pick strawberries, raspberries, grapes etc. When hops are ready to pick in Waterloo county

or around the Bay of Quinte and when flax is ready to pull in Perth county and the adjacent townships numbers of women and children from the towns go out to engage in the work. Migration for temporary work is to be found also in the vicinity of canning factories ; on the whole however the farmer in his method of work is approximating more and more the mode of work known to dwellers in our towns and cities.

I have referred to the co-operation in work among the early settlers. We are coming into another form of co-operation. I have spoken of the success of co-operative methods in connection with the making of butter and cheese. One other form of co-operation must be mentioned and that is in the great increase in all kinds of associations for improvement. An agricultural society was organized at Niagara or Newark in 1792 or 1793. Of its existence and of its usefulness but little is known at the present day. It was not till 1830 that practical encouragement was given these societies on the part of the Legislature. They have continued ever since. In 1867 apart from these general societies for holding fairs, there was only one other association, that of the fruit-growers. In 1897, however, there were Farmer's Institutes organized in every riding or district of Ontario, there were twelve live stock associations, two dairy associations, a Bee-keepers Association and the Entomological Society.

The report of the Ontario Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868, filled only 272 pages, and its distribution was confined to a few copies. In 1897, the agricultural reports of the department were eleven in number and made 1,808 pages over 200,0 :0 of these reports were distributed, in addition to large numbers of bulletins.

In the three years 1868-69-70 the Legislature spent $195,969 in behalf of agriculture of which $161,392 was for agricultural societies, $30,000 for the provincial fair, and $1,050 for the Fruit-growers Association. In the three years 1895-96-97, the Legislature spent $718,156 for all agricultural purposes including the agricultural societies, the various associations, the Agricultural College, the dairy schools, Farmer's Institutes, Fruit Experiment Stations, Good Roads Branch, Printing of Reports, and collection of Agricultural Statistics[17]. The total expenditure by the Legislature on behalf of Agriculture for the thirty years 1868-97 inclusive has been $4,509,090.

The most noticeable characteristic of Agriculture in this province to-day is the intellectual progress manifest in so many ways. It is a hopeful sign of the times that farmers are asking for meetings and for specialists to address them—more requests than can be complied with ; and that they are asking for reports and bulletins in greater number than our appropriations permit us to publish. The farming class have began to read, to think, to discuss, and to enquire.

The seed that is now being sown cannot but yield a harvest that will some day astonish the people who are not directly engaged in Agriculture or carefully following the development. There is springing up in your midst *a new agriculture*. As students of political economy I urge you to watch its growth, to get into sympathy with its progress, and by your researches and your study, to assist our country to have a right appreciation of its importance.

C. C. James.

NOTES.

Supplementary to the Paper on "The Development of Agriculture in Ontario."

In order not to burden the paper with statistics and quotations and thereby, to a large extent, interfere with the continuity of the discussion, it was thought best to reserve the notes here appended. As many requests have been made from time to time for the information contained in these notes, it has been deemed advisable to place them here and to make the reference to their places in the address by numbers.

1. *Primary sources of wealth.*

Sometimes in discussions of this nature "manufactures" is added as a fifth source of wealth. It will, I think, be admitted that the manufacturer takes the products of the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman or forester, and the farmer and turns them over or manufactures them into something a little more valuable. In a sense the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman, and the farmer are manufacturers. The importance of manufactures relative to the other four classes cannot be given by stating the value of the manufactures. These are the reasons for not including manufactures as a fifth class—it is not one of the primary sources of wealth. The value of manufactures according to the census of 1891 was $465,000,000. For number of persons engaged see note No. 5.

2. *The Fisheries of Canada.*

The following facts are taken from the report of marine and fisheries for 1897 :

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world. The value of the sea and inland fisheries in 1857 was estimated at under one million dollars, and in 1859 they were valued at about a million and a half dollars, but in 1867 they had reached $4,000,000 ; in 1877, $12,000,000 : in 1887, $18,386,000 ; and in 1896, $20,400,000. The product for 1896 was made up as follows :

	Value in 1896.	Value in 1886.
Nova Scotia	$6,070,895	$8,415,362
New Brunswick	4,799,433	4,180,227
British Columbia	4,183,999	1,577,348
Quebec	2,025,754	1,741,382
Ontario	1,605,674	1,435,998
Prince Edward Island	976,126	1,141,991
Manitoba and N.W. Territories	745,543	186,980
	$20,407,424	$18,679,288

Between the years 1869 and 1896 inclusive the five principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows :—Cod, $106,433,217 ; herring, $54,373,042 ; lobsters, $48,964,860 ; salmon, $45,740,470 ; mackerel, $37,589,835—total $293,101,424.

The total value of all the fisheries of Canada for the twenty-eight years 1869 to 1896 inclusive, was $420,168,045, of which amount Ontario contributed $28,157,013.

The value of the fishing boats, tugs, nets, and other fishing material used in Ontario in 1896, was $838,532.

3. *Products of the Mines of Canada.*

	Quantity.	Value.
Coal ..... tons.	3,876,201	$7,286,257
Gold	.....	6,190,000
Silver ..... oz.	5,558,446	3,322,905
Copper ..... lbs.	13,300,802	1,501,660
Nickel ..... lbs.	3,997,647	1,399,176
Lead ..... lbs.	39,018,219	1,396,853
Petroleum ..... bbls.	709,857	1,011,546
All non-metallic products		$14,542,939
All metallic products		13,996,234
Estimated value of products not returned		250,000
Total for all Canada, 1897		$28,789,173

The total values for previous years were :

1896	$22,609,825	1890	$16,763,353
1895	20,715,319	1889	14,013,913
1894	19 933,857	1888	12,479.550
1893	20,035,082	1887	11,365 705
1892	16,628,417	1886	10,221,255
1891	18,976,616		

(Compiled by E. D. Ingall, M. E., of Geological Survey of Canada.)

Mineral Products of Ontario.

The following statement of the mineral products of Ontario for 1897 is taken from the latest report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines issued in 1898. (A. Blue, Director of Ontario Bureau of Mines) :

Ontario Mineral Product, 1897.	Quantity.	Value.
Central, natural rock ..... barrels.	84,670	$76,123
Cement, Portland ..... "	96,825	170,302
Pressed brick, plain ..... number.	7,148,908	53,727
Pressed brick, fancy ..... "	895,000	9,350
Roofing tile	35,000	400
Terra cotta	.....	35,800
Paving brick	4,567,880	45,670
Sewer pipe	.....	73,551
Petroleum ..... imperial gallons.	25,556,691	.....
Illuminating oil ..... "	10,891,337	1,131,083
Lubricating oil ..... "	1,959,810	199,755
Benzine and naphtha ..... "	949,341	77,340
Gas and fuel oils and tar	8,021,633	281,035
Paraffin wax and candles ..... lb.	2,139,278	88,378
Natural gas	.....	308,448
Calcium carbide ..... tons.*	574	34,440
Salt ..... "	54,686	249,880
Gypsum and products of ..... "	1,729	17,950
Graphite and products of ..... "	400	8,500
Iron ..... "	24,011	288,127
Nickel ..... "	1,999	359,651
Copper ..... "	2,750	200,067
Gold ..... oz.	11,412	190,244
Totals 1897	.....	$3,899,821
1896	.....	3,794,003

* Net tons of 2,000 lbs.

4. *Forest Products of Canada.*

The forest products of the Dominion as given in the census of 1891, applying to them the values given in the customs returns of exports, amounted to $80,071,415. Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, in his Report on the Forest Wealth of Canada, Ottawa, 1895, p. 161, gives the forest products of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as follows :

	1891.	1881.	1871.
White pine	$2,420,298	$3,558,422	$3,635,535
Red pine	209,038	421,710	287,702
Oak	782,061	1,911,789	775,972
Tamarac	482,300	550,274	404,412
Birch and maple	376,941	574,270	257,247
Elm	762,285	749,561	344,538
All other square timber	6,674,590	11,753,700	5,576,200
Logs—pine	11,581,506	17,845,936	8,877,774
Logs—all other	19,098,729	11,527,853	3,725,823
Spars and masts	256,686	171,971	227,640
Staves	418,724	290,253	321,650
Lathwood	1,456,735	455,825	128,285
Tanbark	1,475,176	1,792,576	731,346
Firewood	21,269,189	21,825,762	19,168,783
Total	$67,264,258	$73,429,922	$44,462,907

5. *Occupations of the People of Canada in 1891.*

Class.	Number.
1. Agriculture, mining and fishing	790,210
2. Trade and transportation	186,695
3. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	320,001
4. Domestic and personal services	246,183
5. Professional vocations	63,280
6. Non-productive class	52,986
Total	1,659,355

Class 1 was subdivided as follows :

(*a*) Agricultural	735,207
(*b*) Fishing	27,079
(*c*) Lumbering	12,756
(*d*) Mining	15,168
Total	790,210

The agricultural class was further subdivided :

Farmers, and farmers' sons	649,506
Farm laborers	76,839
Apiarists, gardeners, florists, etc	6,120
Dairymen, stock-raisers, stock-herders, etc.	2,742
Total	735,207

	No. of farmers and farmer's sons.		No. of miners.		No. of fishermen.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia	2,381	5,874	2,792	4,591	1,850	3,798
Manitoba	13,497	29,014	6	9	44	78
New Brunswick	54,485	45,880	121	97	1,844	2,926
Nova Scotia	63,435	53,340	2,728	5,660	13,631	14,478
Ontario	300,554	292,770	493	1,034	766	1,421
Prince Edward Island	20,492	20,227	4	18	791	914
Quebec	200,857	191,564	391	1,534	3,935	3,433
N. W. Territories	1,011	10,837	5	474	44	33
Totals	656,712	649,506	6,541	13,417	22,905	27,079

6. *Early Trade Records of Canada.*

A detailed reliable record of the exports of Canada would be very interesting in this discussion if such were available. Unfortunately this record can be got only in fragmentary form. The exports of Upper Canada went out by two routes, across the border into the neighboring States and down the St. Lawrence past Coteau to Montreal and Quebec, whence they were shipped to Europe. Mr. George Johnson informs me that "the returns for the Port of Quebec were collected from the first by Mr. Dunscombe, and the British Government also had a full set. The British Government's set was destroyed by fire about 1815. Subsequently Dunscombe's collection was also destroyed by fire."

In Vol. V. of Commercial Statistics, by John Macgregor, M.P. (1850), former secretary of the British Board of Trade, we find, on pages, 254, 255, a condensed statement of the trade of Canada for the years 1754, 1769, 1786 and 1808. Furs, fish and lumber are referred to in the first three years. In 1808 the exports of pot and pearl ashes from Quebec amounted to £290,000 out of a total export of £1,156,060. In the same year the imports of ashes into Canada from the United States amounted to £110,000.

On page 266 of the same work we have the following among the exports by sea from Canada :

	1835.	1840.	1844.
Ashes, cwts	120,226	99,899	156,748
Wheat, bushels	61,727	160,862	308,654
Other grain, bushels	11,837	68,928	245,763
Wheat flour, bbls	91,063	330,010	389,102

These figures, however, do not quite harmonize with another table of exports given on p. 269. On page 270 is given a table of values of the most important articles exported from Canada which may be reproduced here for what it is worth as showing the change in the products during the eleven years, 1832-42 :

	Ashes.	Grain, etc.	Timber.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1832	204,667	221,552	471,837	898,056
1833	174,281	241,720	489,367	905,368
1834	108,287	139,742	683,208	931,237
1835	176,231	39,500	620,182	836,003
1836	238,951	28,804	703,165	970,920
1837	180,571	15,331	651,786	847,688
1838	168,980	46,034	706,185	921,199
1839	142,457	32,052	880,403	1,054,912
1840	126,148	494,507	952,826	1,573,481
1841	121,733	660,908	1,019,745	1,802,386
1842	157,906	512,324	522,203	1,192,433

Mr. George Johnson, in the communication before quoted, says :—The Colony was accustomed to transmit to the Home Government every year a manuscript report of the taxes, duties, fees, etc., etc., which gave an immense deal of information about the country. I have the manuscript copy for the year 1842 which I rescued from destruction not long ago. I have little doubt that these would be available in some nook or corner of some one or other of the places in which the British Government is obliged to store them. Their value is "another story."

Take the report for 1842 which I have before me and under the head of *Exports* we have, 1st, a return for the Port of Montreal ; 2nd, a return for the Port of Quebec ; 3rd, a short statement of the exports to the United States from Inland Ports. So that down to the year 1842 there was no division by Provinces. I give you an extract, which refers to the *Inland Ports* :

"The exports to the United States (for 1842) consist principally of apples, ashes, lumber, furs and casual articles of merchandise, but the value is very limited. The staple exports by sea are wheat, flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, staves, beef, pork and furs. Tobacco is produced and exported in the western district of Upper Canada. The value at these ports cannot be ascertained, as the customs house officers in general keep no account of them, being duty free."

"The ports of St. Johns and Phillipsburgh are the principal ones in Lower Canada, the value of exports at the former is returned at £100,214.15.10, including £82,783.11.6 in specie, and at the latter, £11,924.1.6. From the other Lower Canada and the Upper Canada ports no return of any kind can be procured."

Up to the time of the opening of the Erie canal the exports of Upper Canada for Europe went east by way of the St. Lawrence. The following statement of the trade passing Coteau was furnished by Mr. Robert Sellar of Huntington, Que. The batteau was a long sharp pointed boat and the Durham boat was flat bottomed, made like boats used on the Mohawk river, N. Y.

Year.	Batteaux. No.	Durham boats. No.	Year.	Batteaux. No.	Durham boats. No.
1817.....	835	268	1826.....	167	313
1818.....	679	315	1827.....	254	497
1819.....	573	339	1828.....	403	358
1820.....	430	561	1829.....	No record.	
1821.....	357	442	1830.....	712	530
1822.....	385	407	1831.....	837	371
1823.....	377	317	1832.....	817	451
1824.....	457	292	1833.....	864	612
1825.....	No record.				

In an early Legislative report on the canals of Upper Canada it is stated that going down the Durham boat carried on the average 350 barrels and the batteau thirty barrels ; on the way up the former eight tons and the latter four tons.

7. *Prices of Wheat.*

The following average prices of wheat per minot for the years given are taken from a state m ent furnished some years ago by Mr. Robt. Sellar of Huntington, Que. They were compiled by Rev. M. Comte and refer to Montreal. The minot is a measure of quantity, forty quarts. The livre may be taken at seventeen cents and the sol at three-quarters of a cent.

Year.	Livres.	Sols.	Year.	Livres.	Sols.
1800	12	..	1814	9	..
1801	6	..	1815	16	..
1802	6	..	1816	12	..
1803	6	..	1817	7	10
1804	9	.	1818	8	5
1805	8	.	1819	6	..
1806	8	10	1820	4	10
1807	9	..	1821	5	5
1808	9	10	1822	6	..
1809	10	10	1823	6	12
1810	10	10	1824	6	..
1811	12	..	1836	10	..
1812	19	..	1837	8	10
1813	16	..	1841	7	10

8. *The Growth of Population and Increase in Farm Operations in Ontario.*

In 1784 there were in Upper Canada "about 10,000 United Empire Loyalists" according to memorandum contained in the appendices of the House of Assembly of U. C. for 1823. According to Bouchette (the British Dominions, vol. II., p. 235) the population was as follows: In 1806, 70,718; in 1811, 77,000; and in 1814, 95,000. The municipal census returns give the population as 150,066 in 1824 and 157,923 in 1825. The following statement for the years 1826-1841 is made up from the returns sent to the Legislature.

Year.	Population. No.	Area. Occupied. Acres.	Area. Cultivated. Acres.	Horses. No.	Oxen, 4 years and upwards. No.	Milch cows. No.	Other cattle, 2 to 4 years old.
1826	166,379	3,353,653	599 744	23,806	26,302	62,198	25,669
1827	177,174	3 579,554	645,792	25,228	29,091	66,878	27,661
1828	186,488	3,632,540	668,326	25,701	29.814	67,188	37,304
1829	197,815	3,726,330	717,553	28,388	33,332	75,071	34,765
1830	213,156	4,018,385	773,727	30,776	33,517	80.892	32,537
1831	236 702	4,387,777	818,416	33.428	36,131	84,373	35,162
1832	263,554	4,716,372	916,357	36,822	39,054	92,274	35,172
1833	295,863	5,154,211	988.956	40,254	41,870	95,042	35,760
1834	321,145	5,127,064	1,004,779	43,217	42.455	99,823	36 795
1835	347,359	5,703,219	1,309,785	48,118	46,080	110,051	39,371
1836	374,099	6,089,694	1,283,709	55,064	48.938	121,024	44,706
1837	397,489	6,280,611	1,440.505	57,250	48,453	120 110	49,110
1838	399,422	6,769,050	1,469,737	63,396	47,703	129 711	50,649
1839	409,048	6,670,083	1,556,677	66,220	47,491	136,171	47,607
1840	432,159	7,011,706	1,713,163	72,696	48,990	148,483	49,565
1841	455,688	6,868,504	1,811,431	75,316	49,940	157,411	56,756

The following table is made up from the census reports. Note increase in live stock.

	1842.	1848.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population	487,053	725.879	952,004	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,112,989
Land occupied, acres	6,212,726	8,413,591	9,828,655	13.354,896	16,162,676	19.259,909	21,091,698
Land improved, acres	1,751,528	1,780,157	3,705,523	6,051,609	8,833,626	11,294,109	14,157,952
Horses, No.	113,647	151,389	201,670	377,681	489,001	590,298	771,838
Neat cattle	504,963	565,845	744,264	1,015,278	1,403,174	1,702,167	2.052,474
Sheep	575,750	833,807	967,168	1,170.225	1,514,914	1,359,178	1,021,769
Swine	394,366	484,241	571,496	776,001	874,664	700,922	1,121,396
Wheat, bush	3,221,989	7,558,773	12,682,550	24,620,425	14,233,389	27,406,091	21,318,582
Oats, bush	4.788,167	7,055.730	11,395,467	21.220,874	22.138,958	40.209.929	47,160,246
Potatoes, bush	8,080,402	4,751,346	4,973,285	15,325.920	17,138,534	18.893,996	17,635,151

9. *Immigrants into Canada.*

The arrivals at Quebec in 1829 were 15,945, and in 1830, 18,075. From 1829 to 1846 inclusive the number of immigrants who arrived in Canada at Quebec was 466,179. The arrivals for the years following were :

1847	90,150	1851	41,176
1848	27,939	1852	39,076
1849	38,494	1853	36,699
1850	32,292	1854	53,183
Total for eight years			359,009

Of the 90,150 arrived in 1847 no less than 50,360 came from Ireland.

The population of Upper Canada in 1851 as to origin was as follows :

Canadian born, not French	526,093	Scotland	75,811
" " French	26,417	United States	43,732
Ireland	176,267	Other provinces	6,498
England and Wales	82,699	All others	14,487
Total			952,004

10. *Importation of Pure Bred Cattle into Ontario.*

About 1831, Mr. Robert Arnold of St. Catharines, brought a shorthorn cow and a bull to Canada from the State of New York. The dam of the cow was bred by Robert Colling. Mr. Wingfield's imported cattle also included some Colling stock. They were afterwards sold to Mr. Howitt of Guelph. About 1836, Hon. Adam Fergusson of Woodhill imported several head of pure-bred stock from over the sea and from the neighboring states. Further importations are mentioned in the preface to Vol. I of the Canada shorthorn Herd Book compiled and published by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, Toronto, 1867. The year by year importations of shorthorns are to be found in the introductions to the various volumes of the Dominion shorthorn Herd Book begining in 1886.

" Dairy cattle were first brought to Canada by the colonies of settlers who accompanied explorers to occupy this country : each party brought what they considered the most suitable of the kind from their respective former homes.

" During the year 1610 a French settlement was formed at Quebec by Viceroy Champlain. From 1630 to 1650 Reverend Gentlemen and others imported dairy cattle that are known as the native Canadian cow, of which very few (if any) can now be found pure-bred. Their excellent quality and suitableness to this country should have induced their owners to preserve the purity of that breed.

" About the year 1625 dairy cattle from Great Britain were brought to the lower St. Lawrence by settlers who came to occupy the grant of territory made by King James the 1st to Sir Wm. Alexander, under the great seal of Scotland ; thenceforward settlers coming to Canada brought with them dairy cattle best suited to these settlements.

" The importation of pure-bred Ayrshires is clearly traced to the arrival of Scotch ships bringing them for the use of passengers on the voyage. They were sold on arrival at the Eastern harbors, at Quebec and at Montreal.

" Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General in 1821, was a breeder and importer of Ayrshires. Other governors, shipmasters, merchants and farmers not now living were owners of Ayrshires thus obtained. The good appearance and performance of these animals attracted such attention that it became a general practice, over fifty years ago, to induce shipmasters to bring out a couple or more Ayrshires, till the importation for breeding purposes became very frequent during the early part of the present century, and it has since been regularly continued.

" It is estimated that there are now in Canada over fifty thousand pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, and not less than three hundred thousand Ayrshire grades, which are the best herds of dairy cows in the Dominion. "

The foregoing paragraphs are from the introduction to the first volume of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record Montreal, 1886. The records in this book include animals born in Canada as early as 1862. Ayrshires are found principally in Eastern Ontario, the Montreal District and the Eastern Townships.

11. *Sample Statements of Cooperative Dairy Companies.*

(*a*) Cheese and butter factory in Oxford County, (The Strathallan Cheese Co.). In 1897 there were 140 patrons ; 530,624 lb of cheese were made ; value of cheese, $44,501 ; distributed among patrons $39,367. From 1879 to 1897 this company has made 6,640,225 lb of cheese which sold for $626,306.

(*b*) Statement of a factory in Western Ontario. One hundred and forty-one shareholders ; $1,030 subscribed, being 206 shares at $5 each ; $895 paid on stock ; cost of factory $1,329. In 1897 milk received was 1,815,740 lb ; cheese made was 165,223 lb. The cost of drawing was $1,813 ; the cost of making $1,075 ; saleman's expenses $30 ; secretary's salary $35 ; new machinery, well and repairs, insurance taxes, etc., $1,263. Sales of cheese $12,586. Paid patrons for milk $8,370.

(*c*) Co-operative factory in Lanark County. Sixty-eight patrons, factory ran from May 3 to Nov. 5, 1897—161 working days ; 1,358,276 lb milk received ; made 1,740 cheese, weighing 130,737 lb. Cheese sold for $10,780 ; interest on deposit, $24—total receipts $10,804. The cost of drawing milk and making cheese (1⅝c per lb.)was $2,124. The salesman and treasurer was paid $70. The inspector received $5, other expenses were $11. The remainder, $8,573, was divided among the patrons.

(*d*) Statement of a Cheese and Butter Company of Western Ontario. Sixty-six stockholders, 95 patrons, subscribed capital $1,530, (306 shares at $5 each) paid up $1,015. In 1897 milk received was 1,423,851 lb ; cheese made was 131,463 lb, of which the patrons themselves took 5,380 lb. The cost of drawing milk and hauling cheese was $1,226 ; the cost of making was $992 ; other expenses were $290. The cash received for sale of cheese was $10,348 ; the cash paid to patrons was $7,583.

12. *The Reaping Machine.*

"Until about fifty years ago the most important agricultural operations were conducted upon the same principles as had ruled for ages before that time. The form of the plough was certainly improved, and was no longer the rude implement which Robert Burns used a hundred years before ; but it was still operated in the same fashion as prevailed in his day. Even now the sower goes forth to sow just as he did in New Testament times ; and husbandry until a recent period was much the same as it had been when Thomas Tusser wrote his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry" in 1573. The conservatism which surrounded practical agriculture is now being gradually dissipated, but the battle between the old forms and the new has been more protracted here than in any other occupation. Look, for instance, at the operation of reaping. Circumstances continually occur year after year which make it imperative that the fields should be reaped expeditiously, and the harvest garnered as rapidly as possible. Yet no feasible method of applying machinery to this work was proposed until the nineteenth century had begun, and even after a practicable reaping machine had been invented it took many years to induce the farmers to adopt it generally. So late as 1870 the work of reaping was done by the sickle or the scythe, and manual labor was the only motive power used. The crops were reaped by "heuk-men," the sheaves were made up by women, and gleaners went over the fields precisely as they did when Boaz met Ruth "amid the alien corn." And yet the idea of the modern reaping machine was realized and in full operation in the first century, and that among a nation which was then regarded as only half civilized. The description which Pliny gives of this machine might have been applied to some of the reaping machines invented early in the present century. He says : "In the extensive plains of Gaul large hollow machines are employed, with teeth fixed to the forepart, and they are pushed forward on two wheels, through the standing corn, by an ox yoked to the hind part ; the corn cut off by the teeth falls into the hollow part of the machine." It is difficult to account for the disappearance of this useful machine, nor is it easy to discover when its use was abandoned. Rutilius Palladius, the Roman writer on agriculture, who lived in the fourth century, refers to this machine in his work "De Re Rustica" ; but even at that time its use seems to have been confined to Gaul. Though Palladius's book was regarded as the chief authority on agriculture, and was the text-book of the mediæval farmers, no attempt was made to revive the ox-driven reaping machine, and it was forgotten for over 1400 years. The principle upon which it was constructed—cutting teeth instead of scythe blades—was the main peculiarity of the machine invented by the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Carmyllie, in 1826. Before referring to that machine specially it may be desirable to show briefly the progress of development whereby reaping by machinery was brought to its present state of perfection. It seems probable that various attempts were made towards the close of last century to devise a reaping machine which would minimise the cost of harvesting, but no particulars of these have been preserved. In 1804 Mr. Boyce obtained a patent for a reaping machine. It consisted of a cylinder set vertically upon a carriage that ran upon small

wheels, the cylinder enclosing this carriage. The trams that extended to the back of the machine were so contrived that a horse could be yoked, and the apparatus was pushed forward by the animal. By a simple arrangement of bevel gearing the motion of the machine caused the cylinder to revolve. Around the lower edge of this drum or cylinder a flange projected, which consisted of a series of knife blades set to form a continuous circle, and as the machine was propelled this circular knife cut the corn, which fell to each side of the apparatus. The drum could be raised or lowered so as to make long or short stubble as desired. There was no arrangement for gathering or bundling the cut corn, and this defect prevented the machine from being used practically. About the same time a patent was obtained by Mr. Plunkett, of London, for another reaper, the chief difference being that the knife blade was toothed like a fine saw. It also failed through the lack of a method of gathering the corn when cut. In 1806 Mr. Gladstone, a millwright, of Castle-Douglas, devised a reaper, upon which he made many improvements in later years. The horse shafts projected at the side, so that the horse walked on the stubble. A circular frame carrying a knife was made to revolve by the forward motion of the machine. Projecting prongs kept the corn in place against the revolving cutter, and an elaborate device was used for gathering up the cut corn in small quantities. Drawings and full descriptions of the earliest and latest forms of the Gladstone reaper are to be found in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," Vols. 1 and 17. Though hailed at first as a great achievement, this reaper never came into general use. Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, brought out in 1810 another machine in which for the first time he revived the very ancient process of clipping the corn with shears, but it also fell into oblivion.

"In 1816 Mr. Scott, of Ormiston, devised a reaper on quite a different principle. It was similar in form to the Gladstone machine, but instead of a circular knife blade there was a frame fitted with sixteen small sickles, which cut the corn that was held in position by the projecting prongs. The great difficulty in working this machine was to keep the sickles free of the corn, for portions of the straw getting into the revolving apparatus brought it to a standstill. About the same time Mr. Smith, of Deanston, proposed to construct a reaper in which he reverted to the revolving knife blade, but though he worked at improvements upon it for over twenty years, his plan failed. The first forward movement took place in 1822, when Messrs. Ogle & Brown, Alnwick, brought out their machine for reaping and gathering. In it the cutting was done by a straight knife which was moved from side to side by the motion of the machine, and cut the corn against a row of fixed teeth or prongs A revolving vane took up the cut corn and deposited it on a deal platform behind the cutter. Like its predecessors, this machine was not taken up by the agriculturists. These inventions had prepared the way for the reaping machine devised by the Rev. Patrick Bell. He was born in 1800, and though trained for the Church he early developed a bias towards the study of mechanics, and was a good practical workman. About 1820 he set himself to the problem of constructing an effective reaper, making his own models with such scraps of iron as he could obtain cheaply. His machine was in working order by 1826, and at that time his brother had one in operation on his farm of Inch-Michael, in the Carse of Gowrie. The clipping process was adopted by Mr. Bell. Instead of a single knife blade vibrating from side to side, as in Ogle & Brown's machine, he had a moving frame with a series of projecting knives like scissor blades, which worked above a similar set of fixed knives. The cut corn fell on an endless web of cloth which ran round two rollers, and delivered the corn on one side of the machine. The reaper was pushed forward by a horse, and the motion set all parts of the machine working simultaneously. There was no complicated machinery required, and it was proved that one machine could reap twelve acres per day."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

The New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine for 1834 p. 111 contains a description (by the inventor) and illustration of Obed Hussey's grain cutter, and the appendix to the same volume p. 73 contains a description (by the inventor) and illustration of Cyrus H. M'Cormick's "Improved reaping machine." These two machines are the fore-runners of the reapers and binders now used in the United States and Canada.

13 *Early Highways.*

The 1896 report of the Ontario Provincial Instructor in Roadmaking, Mr. A. W. Campbell C. E., contains a chapter in Development of Roads in Ontario." Speaking of "trails" and early routes he says:

"The most important of these routes, frequently referred to by early writers, led from Burlington bay to the head waters of the Thames, down which the traveller might descend by canoe to Lake St. Clair. A branch of this trail, mentioned by Galinée, led from the ford at the Grand river to Longue Point. An early map shows an Indian path following the north shore of Lake Erie. Trails led from Lake Erie to Chatham and London. From the northern branch of the Thames, a short portage and canoe route led to Lake Huron. A trail led from the Don

to Burlington bay. Nottawasaga Bay was reached from Lake Ontario by the Trent valley ; by the Don or Humber and portages of Lake Simcoe, from which several routes might be taken. One of these last led from Kempenfeldt bay to Nottawasaga river ; another passed by way of the River Severn.

The first explorers, traders and settlers who entered this portion of Canada, in the absence of roads, had to adopt the methods and means of travel used by the aborigines. Champlain, who in 1615 made the first tour of discovery, went by canoe up the Rivers Ottawa and Madawaska, across Lake Nipissing, and thence by the French river to Georgian bay, a journey which necessitated about forty portages. This was the route generally chosen by fur traders for many years. Champlain, from Georgian bay, reached Lake Ontario by the Trent valley trail. The pioneer settlements were located around the forts at Detroit and Niagara, The United Empire Loyalists, who were among the first to enter the province, about 1785 began to make clearings along the River St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte and in the vicinity of Niagara and Detroit. Those who went inland usually chose property so situated that they might reside near a stream, down which in summer they could journey by canoe, and which, when frozen in winter, afforded a convenient means of travel on the ice. Others frequently located in the vicinity of an Indian trail. As the number of settlers increased the trail became a bridle path, then a waggon track, and ultimately resulted in one of the many "trespass" roads of to-day."

14. *Railways and Canals.*

References :

(*a*) First things in Canada, 1897 (3rd edition) by George Johnson, pp. 27-38 , 145-149.

(*b*) Ontario municipal commission, report 1889, part II, p. 27.

(*c*) Annual reports of the Department of Railways and Canals.

(*d*) Year book of Canada, 1895 and 1896.

(*e*) Waterways of Canada, by Mr. Hugh McLennan of Montreal (*The Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883).

The early route of the fur traders was from La Chine up to Ottawa, across Lake Nippissing, down French river and by way of St. Mary's river to lake Superior. A small canal was constructed for the use of the North West Co. at the Soo on the Canadian side at some time between 1797 and 1800. The present canal was constructed 1887-95 ; short canals at the rapids of the St. Lawrence were constructed 1779-81. "They were enlarged in 1804 and 1817 and were abandoned in 1845." The Lachine canal was constructed 1821-25, and the Welland canal 1824-29.

In 1809 the Accommodation made the first steam voyage from Montreal to Quebec. In 1816 and 1817 the Frontenac was built at Finkle's Point near Bath (Lennox and Addington). The Rideau canal, begun in 1827, was completed by the Imperial government in 1834 and for several years was a convenient water way for the immigrants coming to Upper Canada until the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal in 1847 permitted direct passage up the river to Prescott and Kingston.

"The total cost of the canals of Canada to 30th of June 1896 was $80,925,522 of which $20,692,244 was spent before Confederation, $4,173,921 being expended by the Imperial government."

Rev. Dr. Wilkes in speaking of travelling in 1812-22 says : "The mode of proceeding most easily from that place (York) to this (Montreal) was by the steamer Frontenac, paddle wheels not much greater than a racing buggy and taking some two days to reach Kingston ; thence in a batteau to Lachine whence a caleche was the conveyance. If the land journey was taken the Royal mail coach, albeit often a lumber wagon, left York at noon on Monday, delivering letters and passengers in Montreal on Saturday at noon, thus taking five days from York to Montreal." (*Gazette*. Montreal, Oct. 23, 1883.) At the present time we can leave Toronto at 9 o'clock a.m and arrive at Montreal at 6.30 p.m —nine and one-half hours.

In 1836 the first passenger railway in Canada, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, was opened from Laprairie to St. Johns, Que. In 1848 a road seven miles long connected Montreal with Lachine above the rapids. The Northern Railway was opened from Toronto to Bradford in June 1853. The first train ran to Aurora on May 16, 1353. The Grand Trunk from Montreal to Toronto was opened in 1856, and from Toronto to Sarnia in 1858. First C. P. R. through train crossed the Rockies in 1886

Up to June 30, 1897 the amount of government and municipal loans, bonuses, etc. promised railways amounted to $207,133,264. Of this the Ontario Legislature had given $7,357,116 and the municipalities of Ontario $12,420,753.

The paid-up capital of all the railways was $921,858,232. The number of miles run by trains in the year was 45 780,851. The number of passengers carried was 16,171,338. The freight traffic amounted to 25,300,331 tons.

Mileage of Railways in Canada.

Year	Miles in Ontario.	Miles in Canada.	Year	Miles in Ontario.	Miles in Canada.
1836.....	..	16	1867.....	1,552	2,[illegible]
1846.....	..	16	1877.....	2,856	5,2[illegible]
1847.....	..	54	1887.....	5,383	11,79[illegible]
1857.....	986	1,444	1897.....	6,626	16,55[illegible]

15. *Oxen and Horses.*

The passing of the ox as a beast of burden may be seen from the following figures :

	1851. No.	1861. No.	1871. No.	1881. No.	1891. No.
Oxen	192,140	99,605	47,941	23,263	12,424
Horses	201,670	377,681	489,001	590,298	771,838

16. *Pioneer Life.*

Very interesting accounts of pioneer work and life may be found in the following :

Authentic Letters from Upper Canada, by T. W. McGrath, Dublin, 1833.
Twenty-seven Years in Canada West, by Major Strickland, London, 1853.
Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago, Canniff Haight, Toronto, 1885.

17. *Expenditure in behalf of Agriculture by the Legislature of Ontario.*

	1868. $	1869. $	1870. $
Salaries	800	800	800
Agricultural Societies	54,074	53,894	53,424
Provincial Fair	10,000	10,000	10,000
Fruit Growers' Association	350	350	350
Miscellaneous	236	480	401
Total	65,460	65,524	64,985
Total for three years, 1868, 1869, 1870			$195,969

	1895. $	1896. $	1897. $
Department	17,490	17,789	17,745
Agricultural Societies.....	74,747	74,325	73 738
Other associations	21,123	22,696	19,127
Reports and bulletins.....	15,121	15,708	11,030
Ontario Agricultural College :			
Salaries	26,012	27,737	27,956
Expenses	25,959	26,916	26,980
Capital account	19,304	21,044	8,844
Bureau of Industries	4,886	4,774	3,773
Farmers' Institutes.....	7 667	10,522	10,489
Travelling Dairies	2,066	1,971	.....
Dairy Schools	20,375	9,306	14,599
Experimental Fruit Stations.....	1,941	2,635	2,441
Fruit spraying.....	2,028	2,130	2,692
Pioneer Farm	5,482	3,791	1,612
Good Roads	.....	2,151	5,603
Miscellaneous	250	1,800	1,800
Total	244,452	245,295	228,409
Total for three years, 1895, 1896, 1897			$718,156

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